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THE GULF STATES HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

THOMAS M. OWEN, EDITOR

JOEL C. DuBOSE, BUSINESS MANAGER

VOL. I

JULY, 1902 to MAY, 1903

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

1903

THE
GULF STATES HISTORICAL
MAGAZINE

THOMAS M. OWEN, Editor
JOHN E. DEBOE, Business Manager

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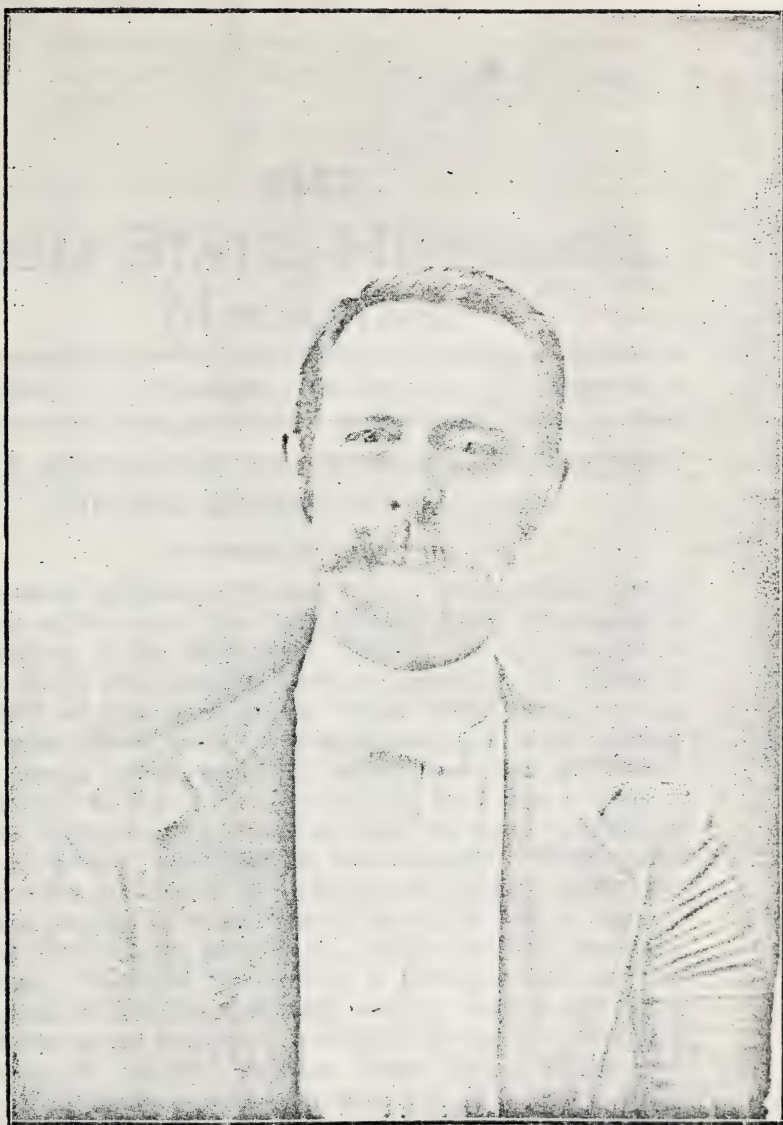
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PETER JOSEPH HAMILTON,
LAWYER AND AUTHOR,
MOBILE, ALA.

THE GULF STATES HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. 1, No. 1.

Montgomery, Ala., July, 1902.

Whole No. 1.

THE BEGINNINGS OF FRENCH SETTLEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.*

BY PETER J. HAMILTON.

We stand on historic ground. Here was the first lasting French settlement of the Gulf States, here the cradle of civilization of the Mississippi Valley. In the unbroken forest which two hundred years ago stood in the place of this field, at this same bleak season, after seeing on the river what we see to-day, armed Frenchmen were cutting down virgin timber, painfully hauling it hither, and building of squared logs a fort overlooking that river. Here it rose, as large as a city block, its four bastions containing the first cannon belonging to this country. Within the works were structures for officers and guard, and in the center a parade, in which floated the white flag of France. On the bluff was the powder pit, to the left 150 paces the barracks. Below at the landing a surveyor laid out the town, named like the fort and country from Louis XIV, and there, on an eminence overlooking the rest, was the residence of priests. Soldier, Priest and Civilian had come. The State, the Church and the Home, the three foundations of all society and progress, were established on the Gulf forevermore.

Looking on in stolid but not indifferent silence were

*Oration at the unveiling of a monument at Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff on Mobile River, January 23rd, 1902, to commemorate the Bicentennial of the founding of Fort Louis de la Mobile by Iberville and Bienville.

red men, whose ancestors had so long hunted, and warred in this country. Most of them were from what we call Mt. Vernon Landing, and bore the name Mobilian, which the Spanish DeSoto 150 years before had known too well, and which in his time marked an extensive empire; a name which was to survive even this French attempt at perpetuating the memory of their great king, and to cling to the river, bay and its chief settlement forever. On our river the American Stone Age stood face to face with the Iron Age of Europe, but not in conflict. French diplomacy brought here for conference amongst others the neighboring Mobilians and Tohomies, the Choctaws from the West, the Chickasaws from the head waters of the Tombigbee, and the Alibamons from up the river which has named our State. The French leader, Pierre LeMoyne, Sieur d'Iberville* presided and brought them into peace with each other and alliance with his country. The legends of the red men were now insensibly to blend with the history of the whites.

What did they seek here in the wilderness, these soldiers of Paris and Versailles, facing savages representing antiquity, looking out upon an unknown future? What brought those Frenchmen so far from the Rhine, which their king coveted? It was part of the world movement of that century, an expansion not yet ceased, the struggle for dependencies. The Atlantic coast of America had for almost a century been developing as English colonies, some of Roundheads, who fled from persecution at home to be free to persecute abroad, some of Cavaliers in search of fortune or adventure. The valley of the St. Lawrence had almost as long been claimed for France, and the Canada growing up which had now given the LeMoyne brothers as her best return to the mother country. To the south were older colonies yet,—Cuba, discovered by Columbus; Mexico and Peru, the outgrowth of Spanish exploration; and Florida, its west part just occupied for Spain.† For Columbus had stumbled on a new world while trying to open up to China and India some other than the Mediterranean trade route, which, after creating Venice, Genoa and other ports, was itself, with the capture

*The fullest life of Iberville in English, is found in the *Mobile Register* by P. J. Hamilton, March 16, 23 and 30, 1902.

†Pensacola was occupied by Andres D'Arriola in 1696.

of Constantinople, closed by the Ottoman Turks. All Europe, Catholic and Reformed, entered on the race for new possessions, supposed to contain mines, fountains of youth and other attractions. The French LaSalle,* under the patronage of the great minister Colbert, had from Canada discovered the mouth of the Mississippi river and taken possession of the great interior, naming it all Louisiana; but before it could be settled there had come his tragic end, and the European wars of ambition which Colbert had vainly tried to prevent. The peace of Ryswick between France and England allowed a breathing spell and Louis XIV had at last taken up the colonization of the country named for him. France now sent the famous sailor, Iberville, to anticipate the English in settling the Mississippi Valley, a territory which might become either a hinterland for expansion of the Atlantic colonies, or, according to European precedent, a separate country. Which should it be? As LaSalle and Iberville planned, Canada facing the Atlantic and Louisiana fronting the Gulf, united by the Lakes and the Mississippi, should constitute one vast empire, a New France, worthy even of the greatest sovereign of his age. The Mississippi banks proved marshy and uninhabitable, the temporary expedient of Biloxi (Ocean Springs) showed unproductive lands and shoal harbors, and Iberville had on his third voyage from a sick bed on ship, sent his younger brother, Jean Baptiste, Sieur de Bienville, to build the capital of the colony here, "sixteen leagues from Massacre (our Dauphine) Island, at the second bluff,"—near the great Indian tribes, as well as the Spaniards and the English of Carolina. If Iberville was the head, Bienville was the hand of the enterprise, and when, later, the elder came to see how the work progressed, he was fully satisfied. Beside the establishment, he found under construction the first vessel built on our coast, and himself took back to his roadstead at the island a mast from these tall pines.†

*The best account of Robert Cavelier, Sieur de LaSalle, is found in Parkman's *Discovery of the Great West*. His *prise de possession*, on the river bank, below the present New Orleans, was on April 9, 1682. His assassination by his followers near Trinity River, Texas, occurred March 19, 1687.

†Many of the original reports, &c., are in Margry's *Decouvertes, &c.*: vol. iv. The latest study of the original sources of this period is in *Colonial Mobile* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1897.)

Time like distance lends enchantment. We are apt to remember in the scenes of our childhood the joys and forget the sorrows which were then so keen. We think of the days of the fathers as a kind of golden age. And so here are we apt to imagine Iberville, Bienville, D'Artaguet, Mandeville and others whose names are so familiar in the colonial story, as living harmoniously together, even amid scenes of danger, sometimes distressed, but always working out a grand future for the colony. But this is a dream. The settlement here in 1702 was made of men of like passions with ourselves. The governor was often changed,—sometimes it was Bienville, sometimes Cadillac, and later others; and when it was not Bienville, his friends were dissatisfied; when it was, his enemies sulked or worse. The priests complained of the lax morals of the colonists, particularly of the numerous wood rangers, and of the debauching of the Indians in every way. The commissary-intendant was almost always at odds with the governor, and in fact it was intended that one should be a check on the other. The result was, that, instead of a responsible head, authority was divided, and here just as in Canada the consequences were disastrous. The principal unity in the long story of dissension is found in the fact that one man lived through almost the whole time, working for the general good. That man was Bienville. He was not perfect. He would have belonged in some other place than Mobile if he had been. But his great ambition was to advance the interest of France. He was a firm ruler, a good general and diplomat, as wily and implacable as the savages with whom he contended. Iberville had founded the colony and his influence at court would have done much for it; but he died at Havana in 1706 of yellow fever, and Bienville is truly to be thought of as the father of Louisiana. The best proof of his success is to look at Louisiana as it was founded, and at Louisiana as he left in 1743, remembering that the colony, except for a brief few years under John Law, was left almost to its own resources. Louis XIV was forced to let his namesake take care of itself. Fort Louis was founded at the same time that the war of the Spanish succession began, and in the sad years that soon came his grandson remained king of Spain, but the generals of Louis lost battle after battle to Marlborough and Eugene, until all that was left for France was to accept the best her foes

would grant. This came in 1713 at Utrecht, and by that time Louisiana had become established well enough to justify turning it over to private enterprise, first to Crozat and afterwards to John Law and his company. If these circumstances prevent our blaming the king, they reflect all the more honor on Bienville.*

The local annals of this place cannot be here detailed, and at best they were not thrilling. Despite such efforts as the home government could make, agriculture was neglected. We know that cotton has made this section of America. Here pass steamboats carrying hundreds of bales at once, and the very site of Fort Louis has been a cotton field. The staple had long been known in Mexico, but the French were slow to introduce it and even then did not generally cultivate it. Living on these same lands they raised nothing but little patches of vegetables. There were a few sawmills and brick kilns, also mechanics, carpenters, and the like. The first creole,† born in October, 1704, was the son of the locksmith to the colony. One reason for the neglect of agriculture was perhaps the lack of laborers. The French early had Indian slaves, but these made poor farmers. It was not until 1707 that a negro is mentioned, and it was years later, under Law, a half century after the English colonies began to be systematically supplied by royal corporations, that slaves were brought in quantity from Africa to Mobile. The colonists who were not in the fort spent their time mainly in hunting, in trading for skins, and exploring for mines. Their very food was brought from France or purchased from the Choctaws, and colonial annals record a number of disper-

*St. Simon's *Memoirs* present the best view of the court of Louis XIV, but have little or nothing to say of the colony.

†His name was Jean Francois, and he was baptized by the cure Huve, on the day of his birth, October 4, 1704. His father was probably named Jean LeCamp. The family name LeCamp can hardly be made out in the first church entry, for the priest evidently wrote it as it was pronounced, but Prof. Alcee Fortier lately found at Paris, in census report of two years later, the name spelled LeCamp. The church entries show a Jean LeCamp in 1709. The statement of Pickert that the first creole was the son of Jousset is incorrect. There is a curious entry in the records of 1745 at the death of Robert Tallon, cabinet maker, that he was "the first creole of the colony." This would indicate, perhaps, that Jean Francois LeCamp had died before that, or that Robert Tallon had been born before him—which may well be, as the colony had existed even at Fort Louis two years before the church records begin.—See church entries given in *Colonial Mobile*, pp. 54, 66, 130.

sals of the bulk of the garrison among the friendly savages. A modern poet* has even suggested that the French taste for frog legs was acquired in the famines here at Fort Louis, and certain it is the removal from this site to present Mobile in 1711 was due to a flood which ruined the maize fields of the Mobilians and Tohomies.

True the king, and later the company, sent supplies and reinforcements from time to time. The coming of the relief or store ship Pelican in the summer of 1704, the disastrous year of Blenheim, was memorable. For one thing, by her came the first installment of women, twenty-three in number, an unqualified blessing. For a little while the river bank and the woods looked like picnic grounds. There were more couples wandering about and more love making going on than ever before or since. Soon all were married except one unusually coy and hard to please, who would accept no man in the colony. History has not recorded her name or fate. One cannot but fancy that she was a leader in the Petticoat Insurrection, which soon taxed the patience and diplomacy of that incorrigible bachelor, Bienville,—a revolt of the Parisian ladies against corn-bread and other Southern delicacies. But, in the second place, by the Pelican came the marplot curate LaVente, who from the death of Iberville was the determined enemy of the younger brother; and the third gift of the vessel was yellow fever, imported from San Domingo, causing the earliest and in proportion to numbers the most fatal of all our epidemics. One half of the crew of the ship, thirty of the soldiers she brought, a Jesuit, and many of the colonists fell victims to it, and scenes of love-making and marriage gave place to heart rending separations.

Among the associations of this spot, and, alas, of that visitation, none are stronger than those which recall Henri de Tonty. Born in Italy, he lost an arm in the French service, and in Canada received from the Indians the name of Iron Hand because of the substitute he wore. Companion of LaSalle on the Mississippi, faithful guardian of the rock fort on the Illinois, he vainly watched from above the return of the great explorer from the Gulf he helped him find. It was Tonty's letter left among the Indians which made Iberville certain that he was on the Mississippi at last, and it was to welcome the successor of LaSalle that

*Irwin Ledyard.

Tonty descended to Biloxi and came to live at Fort Louis. It was his influence that assembled here for Iberville the first peace congress of Southern Indians, and it was Tonty who ascended with Bienville to inflict the first chastisement on the Alibamons. I see before me now the daring cavalier, the true friend,—stalwart, bearded, brave, with iron hand but woman's tenderness. Here, no kindred near, his eyes upon the lilies of France, his heart void of offence toward God and man, died this last, this best of the pioneer explorers. Somewhere in these woods they laid him to rest with such honors as the horrors of an epidemic permit, and over the unknown grave the pines have ever since sung a requiem. The waters that carry the products of the soil and mines of Alabama from their home to the sea yet murmur his praises as they pass his grave. Martyr explorer, to thee a shaft should rise! The city, the states founded by thee, growing with the life thou gavest, watched by so good and great a spirit, must not be ungrateful.

And there was another almost equally deserving of our remembrance on this occasion; for here, too, was seen the mightiness of the pen; and may this celebration tend to rescue from oblivion the fame of Penicaut.*

No truer painter of Indian customs and of pioneer life can be found. His Relation is as interesting as a novel, as valuable as a history, and this is the bicentenary of Southern literature as well as of Gulf settlement. We can picture the "literary ship carpenter" building or repairing boats, with quick ear and eye to all that happens, and a hand no less ready at the pen than tools. Native of Rochelle, he came with Iberville's first expedition, sojourned at Biloxi, helped build Fort Louis, and lived at the newer Mobile. Member by necessity of all exploring parties, expert in Indian tongues and traits no one had a fairer chance to learn, and no writer has ever told a better story. When in 1721 he leaves Louisiana for France to secure treatment of his eyes, we feel that we have lost a friend and that Mobile history has become almost dull. Pleasing indeed is the coincidence that her presence enables us to associate in this celebration the name of Bieuville's latest

*A sketch of Penicaut will be found in the first number of *The Alabamian*, (Birmingham, Ala.) January 16, 1902, by the present writer. Miss Grace King calls him "the literary ship carpenter."

and best biographer with that of the earliest, with Penicaut to think also of Grace King.*

Another whose name and form is inseparately connected with this settlement is Pere Davion. The French encouraged missionaries among the Indians, and protected against injury as well as they could these intrepid men, laboring far in advance of civilization. Among those of the Seminary of Quebec already on the Mississippi when Iberville crossed the Atlantic was Davion, at his rock among the Tunicas, keeping his sacred relics in a hollow tree. A brave man, he broke their idols at the risk of his life, but ministered to their bodily as well as spiritual ills. He moved to Fort Louis, administered the first baptism, and was here to install the regular pastor—entries of all of which are still in the venerable church registers of Mobile. On this spot he inspired the living, comforted the sick, prepared the dying, going his rounds like Father Felician in *Evangeline*. Unselfish, devoted to duty, he is a high type of what the French church furnished this country in pioneer days.

Although young, Louisiana had a foreign policy, so to speak, and it is pleasanter perhaps to trace the growth of its external relations than to think of its domestic mishaps.

Noblesse oblige,—empire imposes duties, as Americans are even yet realizing. As the settlement was double,—the capital here at Fort Louis, its harbor on the Gulf, in the angle between Massacre and Pelican Islands,—so the object of the colony was twofold. The first, commercial, was to be carried out in developing trade with the Indians and Spaniards, and in shipping to France the product of the country, whether timber, peltries or minerals. Mines were the *ignis fatuus* of explorers. The Spanish galleons from Mexico and Peru had for over a century been taking to Europe the gold and silver which made Spain the foremost country of the world. Charles V and Philip II would have been impossible without the new world behind them. And now the French sought gold where even DeSoto had missed it. No story was too strange, no glib adventurer incredible. Mathieu Sagean told of the kingdom of Acaniba, where gold was more plentiful than in Peru and women so numerous that the king changed wives every day. Such romances are laughable now, but they

**Life of Sieur de Bienville*, in the *Makers of America* series (Dodd, Mead & Co., 1902.) A most valuable book.

were then believed and by inflaming the imagination retarded legitimate growth.

The second object in colonization was to be found on the military side. The original enmity to Spain had been checked by the ascent of a French prince to that throne, when Louis exclaimed "There are no longer any Pyrenees!" But the hatred to England only grew with time, and one of Iberville's dearest dreams was to ally all the Indian tribes with the object of driving back into the Atlantic the English colonists. And had he not so early died those of us who are of British descent might not be standing here to-day to celebrate his exploits.

Whether it was to be military or commercial, the country must be mapped, and much of the exploration was done from this fort and Dauphine island. The Mississippi, the Missouri, the Red and Arkansas rivers, the Gulf coasts, the Mobile and Alabama waters, all were explored while Mobile was the chief settlement, and there was placed in Texas the west boundary pillar of Louisiana, as the eastern was towards Pensacola.

The search for mines was not remunerative, but the founding of posts, made from Mobile on the one side or the other, extended geographical knowledge, increased French influence among the Indians and brought a large commerce. Thus arose Natchez, Fort Toulouse, Fort Chartres, and, greatest of all daughters of Mobile, New Orleans, which became the capital and far outgrew the mother. It was all Canada could do to keep the beaver trade. In fact, at first Canada was jealous of Louisiana and there was a long rivalry as to the growth of Detroit and Mobile, both founded by the French almost in the same year.

Towards the northeast the neighbors were different. The English were there, and by those wonderful men, the traders, were selling goods to the Indians even on the Mississippi. These traders deserve a special place in history. They were the advance guard of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and, though fewer in number than the French wood rangers, had a greater and most lasting influence. Their names and residences are largely lost, and only through his book is James Adair an exception.* To them was due the fixed hostility of the Chickasaws to the French, and in time they even weakened the Choctaw

**History of the American Indians* (1775.)

alliance. Cheaper trade must prevail in the long run, whether in colonial America in the eighteenth century or the world markets of the twentieth, and to the competition between the traders and these *coureurs de bois* was largely due the settling of the question whether America should be English or French.

The British were not only the better traders, but in numerical increase were more prolific. It was the beginning of a world process which we see going on in still increasing ratio. The Latin races—Spanish and even French, despite their Germanic infusion—are almost stationary in population, as their predecessors became in imperial Rome; the Teutonic, including English and American, are increasing and can better spare their blood. Incidental to this are their different methods of colonization. The Latins have colonized half the world, but in has been principally a veneering of the natives. Mexico is still largely Indian; South America perhaps even more so. On the other hand, although Anglo-Saxons rule the natives in India and other tropical countries where they cannot themselves flourish, their typical settlement is where they push them to the wall and take their places in more temperate zones, as in America and Australia. They either rule or exterminate; they do not largely cross their blood or adopt darker races. Whatever the cause, when the struggle came the total English in America were one million and a half; the total French in Canada and Louisiana hardly ninety thousand!

And yet at first this disparity was not felt, for the better diplomacy and strategy of the French were long able to prevail against numbers. It was due to Iberville that the French arrived first in the coveted field, and then, as they held the rivers and the English were barred by the mountain, French influence dominated and French settlements came to dot the whole Mississippi valley. But in time numbers told and invasion, commercial and military, came. There were intermediate gates in the Apalachian barrier range,—one by way of the Hudson river and the Great Lakes; a second, the Ohio river, at Fort Duquesne or Pittsburgh; a third, along the Tennessee river. But these do not concern us so much as the northern and southern flanks. Locally we have to do only with the route around the southern foothills of the Alleghanies, watched from Mobile,—and the field was not lost here. Mobile did her duty and guarded her passes well, even after New Orleans was capital and Mobile head only of a department. The

inevitable conflict was settled, not on the Gulf, but far away on the St. Lawrence river. Only when Quebec was captured and the northern flank of the mountains became English in the Seven Years' War did the weaker colony of Louisiana fall. Settled from Canada, by poetic justice she fell with it. Then the peace of Paris in 1763 dismembered Louisiana, transferring almost all east of the Mississippi to Great Britain, and all west, with New Orleans, to Spain,—never again to be united under one flag until Wilkinson took possession of Mobile in 1813.*

On such an occasion the temptation is strong to pursue the subject further. We could study the interesting local story, or we could consider the development of this part of the country under its five flags, more than ever waved elsewhere in the Union outside of Texas. To no section does this yield in romantic and historic interest. But such thoughts would distract our attention from the one thing which chiefly concerns us to-day, the foundation on this spot two hundred years ago of Fort Louis de la Louisiane. True, the exact place of almost everything has been obliterated, the outlines and street names of the settlement preserved by no plan. I may perhaps claim to have recovered within the past five years the site of the fort, a discovery confirmed a few days ago by the finding of French bricks from the powder magazine over the bluff.† And at first blush it seems strange that people speaking the English tongue should gather here to celebrate what was done so long ago by Frenchmen, who would not recognize their very names as we pronounce them.

And yet therein lies the significance of the event. They builded better than they knew. What they intended as a dependency of France has become a part, is becoming the chief part, of independent America,—that strange modern complex, the resultant of British colonization from the East, French and Spanish from the Southwest, and immigration from all the world besides. We must not think that we are celebrating an event in foreign history because we speak English and Bienville spoke French. The rule

*See original documents, first published in Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, p. 359.

†This discovery of bricks was made by Cary W. Butt, of the Iberville Historical Society of Mobile, who at the risk of his life from the high river climbed down and secured several of the thin, red, Roman bricks. Several specimens are in the Department of Archives and History of Alabama, at Montgomery.

of this Gulf country by the English as such lasted but a few years and in its turn gave way to Spanish; and Atlantic America became an independent power in its Revolution only by the negative help of the Spanish, who swayed the Gulf, and by the effective military co-operation of the French from Europe. Lafayette stands next to Washington in the affection of us all, and Washington deemed Galvez a true friend of the American cause. Even the expansion of these British colonies over the mountains to embrace our section was modified by the interacting Latin influences. So that while America is now one, with one world-wide future opening before us all, its roots are various and the planting of Latin civilization in the Mississippi Valley is as much a part of American history as Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. What these mean to the Atlantic seaboard, the foundation of Fort Louis means to the great Mississippi Valley, which in our own day is beginning to realize Iberville's vision of a dominating country instead of merely a hinterland to the Atlantic settlements.

Therefore* do we in the name of the Mobile they founded dedicate this piece of granite to the memory of the illustrious brothers LeMoynes. And we may, like Jacob of old, name this stone Bethel; for we can see the great spirits which have immortalized the spot and can mark the hand of Providence in our country's history since their day. "Hither by God's help we've come." Let us leave this scene in full appreciation of the event we celebrate, and with the covenant that we will do our duty in America's present as well as the LeMoynes and their compatriots did theirs in America's past. We place thee, lone monument, on a spot still almost as desolate as when Bienville left it for the lasting site at the river mouth; but a spot made sacred by the tears and blood, the life and death of great men. Stand thou there until homes and civilization gird thee close around. Inspire not only us and travelers that pass, but generations yet to be. A century hence tell America and the world that we honored our founders,—yea, stand there forever, thou sacred pillar, another Mizpah, to watch between the busy, fleeting present and the historic past.

*Mr. A. C. Harte had been deputed by Chairman Cary W. Butt to unveil the stone, and at this point he did so. The United States revenue cutter "Winona" commenced firing a salute, and instinctively every one rose to his feet. An occasion more solemn and inspiring has seldom been witnessed.

JOHN ADAIR'S OBSERVATIONS ON MEN AND AFFAIRS IN THE OLD SOUTHWEST, 1809.

WITH INTRODUCTORY NOTES, BY COL. REUBEN T. DURRETT.

The letter which follows presents a racy and interesting picture of men and affairs in the old Southwest at a period of which little is known, especially on the points mentioned. Considering the personal feeling displayed it can hardly be assumed that the views of Mr. Adair are altogether unbiased.

John Adair, usually called in Kentucky General Adair, was born in Chester county, S. C., in 1759, and was the son of Baron William Adair,* of Scotland, whose wife was a Moore. Baron Adair, after remaining some years in South Carolina, returned to Scotland. John Adair was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He came to Kentucky in 1787 and soon after received the appointment of major, under General Wilkinson. He was engaged in most of the important conflicts with the Indians in early times in Kentucky. In 1792, he was attacked by a superior force under Little Turtle, near Fort St. Clair, in Ohio, and suffered a defeat though not a disastrous one. He retreated in good order to safe quarters. In 1793, General Charles Scott, afterwards Gov. Scott, appointed him lieutenant-colonel. He several times represented Mercer county in the Legislature of Kentucky, and was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1805, when John Breckinridge resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate to become the attorney-general of President Jefferson, Col. Adair was elected by the Legislature to fill his unexpired term. After leaving the Senate he returned to Kentucky, again went into military life, and was with Governor Shelby as volunteer aid at the battle of the Thames in 1813. For gallant conduct on this occasion, he was made

*Dr. M. A. Moore, in his *Life of Gen. Edward Lacey*, p. 3, says that Mr. Lacey, when sixteen years of age "ran away from his father, and emigrated to Chester District, South Carolina, with William Adair (the father of Gov. John Adair, of Kentucky)."

brigadier-general in 1814. He was in command of the Kentucky troops at the Battle of New Orleans, and on account of what General Jackson said of a portion of these troops, a bitter controversy arose between Jackson and Adair. General Jackson had said that the Kentucky troops had ingloriously fled, but General Adair forced him so vigorously with facts that General Jackson modified his charge and said that they retreated and were justified in the retreat. In 1820 he was elected governor of Kentucky, and held this office when the great questions of relief, and old court and new court began to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the commonwealth. In 1831 he was elected a member of Congress, and while in the National House of Representatives, served on the Committee of Military Affairs. He died on the 19th of May, 1840, and was buried in the State cemetery at Frankfort, Ky., where a handsome monument, erected at the cost of the State, with proper inscriptions thereon, stands over his grave.

In reference to the relations of Adair and Aaron Burr, which occur in connection with statements made by the former in the letter herewith published, it is proper to speak somewhat in detail. It was then, and is now generally believed in Kentucky that when Burr came to the State in 1805 and 1806, he gave it out to those with whom he had dealings, that there was to be a war between the United States and Spain, and that he intended to raise an army and be ready on the ground in anticipation of this rupture between the two governments, so as to take part against Spain. General Adair stated on different occasions that such was the declaration of Burr to him. If such was the fact, any wrong which General Adair could have done by embracing the cause of Burr, is not apparent. If our country had been at war with Spain, there is no good reason why Burr and Adair and others might not have taken part against Spain for the conquest of Florida and Mexico at that time. Towards the close of the year 1806, Joseph Hamilton Daviess, the U. S. Attorney of the District of Kentucky, had Aaron Burr indicted in the U. S. District Court. On the day set for trial, Governor Adair, who had been summoned as a witness, did not appear, and Daviess was so disturbed and fretted at his absence that he indicted him with Burr. The indictment and evidence went before the grand jury, who returned a verdict, not guilty, and in addition stated that no evidence what-

ever tending to criminate either Adair or Burr had come before them or was known to them. Soon after this, both Burr and Adair went south. At Nashville they parted, Burr going down the Cumberland to the Mississippi and down the Mississippi towards New Orleans, while Adair went by land into the Mississippi country. Burr was arrested in the Mississippi country, and in the following year tried in Richmond for treason, and acquitted.

It is believed by many in Kentucky that Burr had a broader plan in view than the mere attack on the Spanish provinces in case of a war between the United States and Spain. Daviess, however, U. S. Attorney, in his original affidavit for an indictment against Burr, only says that it was Burr's intention to make a military raid upon the provinces of Spain while we were at peace with that country. Afterwards he enlarged this charge against Burr, so as to hold him responsible for an intention to separate the western States from the eastern, and to establish an empire made up of these western States and Spanish territory, of which he was to be Emperor. If Burr really had such views, it is not likely that he ever disclosed them to Governor Adair, or that Governor Adair ever understood from him that his intention was anything more than to attack Spain when a declaration of war between the United States and Spain was made. Governor Adair was a cautious and prudent man, and it is not likely that he would have listened to such a wild scheme on the part of Aaron Burr, or given it the least commendation or support.

Governor John Adair married Catherine Palmer. Their children were: (1) Ellen, who married a Mr. White; she was celebrated and generally known by the name of "Florida White;" (2) Margaret Anderson, who married Dr. Bebee; (3) Nannie, who married Judge Charles Bridges; (4) Sallie, who married William Butler; (5) Mary, who married Mark Hardin; (6) Belle, who married a Mr. Pleasants, of Washington City; (7) Gen. John Adair, of Oregon; (8) William Adair, of Kentucky; and (9) Henrietta, who married Charles Buford, of Scott county, Ky. There are numerous descendants of Governor Adair now living in Kentucky and in other States. There is a fine oil portrait of him at Frankfort.

JOHN ADAIR TO JAMES MADISON, SECRETARY OF STATE.

[From the *Madison Papers*, vol. xxxiii, p. 516, in the Office of the Secretary of State.]

Natchez Jany 9th, 1809.

Sire

Although I have suffered, (by the hand of lawless power,) Injurs in my person, my reputation and my property; Injurs to me irreparable though unmerited; yet as an American firmly and unalterably attached to my Country, and capable of distinguishing in my judgment and resentments betwixt the Government, and those who may for a time be intrusted to administer it: I shall always feel it my duty, and it will afford me pleasure to render a service to the publick—I have spent nearly the last two years in this and the adjoining Territorys of Orleans & Florida; and from a personal and intimate acquaintance with the people of all classes and almost every neighborhood; I am enabled to give you more correct information of their wishes and views than those in whom you may confide. It will not give you pleasure to learn that I possess this power principally from the circumstance of my having suffered & been denounced as an enemy to my country—I detest a spy, and the man who will permit and betray an individual confidence, to the injury of the Individual is a villian—Without descending to name any, I may be allowed to describe the situation of this country generally; as it has come to my own knowledge—I can assure you sire, the Govt of the U. S. has many Enemys; and but few warm friends here — In the Territory of Orleans, the French (who are as, ten to one of the population) are almost to a man, attached to french customs, french principles, french Laws; in a word, Bonaparte is their God; they are french men at heart, ready to join any power, who will attempt to make them a dependency of France—The distinctton, frequently made between the Loyalty and political sentiments of the french creoles and Emigrants is not well founded; It exists in a very few instances only—and although France and Spain are now at war, these people would rather become a Collony of Spain once more, and take their chance in the present struggle; than remain a Territory of the United States—There is likewise a British party, who though few in number, possess considerable Talents, and only wait a favorable mo-

ment to act—The few Americans in this Terrty who from habit or principle are real friends of our Govt have but little Influence—whether in or out of office, either from a want of Talents to make them respectable, or from some other cause, they are viewed by both french and british partizans, with contempt, or suspicion—

In the Mississippi Territory, the inhabitants may be placed in three classes, Federalist, Democrats and friends of the British Govt—The first class (notwithstanding newspapers say otherwise) is the most numerous, and under the present existing circumstances, will gain strength: should the people long be deprived of a market for their cotton, there is no telling to what lengths they will go to procure one—The Democrats are restless under the Territorial restrictions; they wish for a State Govt. Nothing less will satisfy them, deny them this and the Atlantick States at once become to them a Tyrant withholding their dearest rights; for the purposes of oppression—The third class here, as in the other Territy, are not very numerous, but always on the watch, ready to widen every breach between the other two, or join either as may best suit their purposes—Few, very few of either class are warmly attached to the union of the East & Western States—

I come now to speak of West Florida, in which I have spent the last two months unmolested, although the creatures of Wilkenson used every endeavor to have me arrested or ordered off; neither was done; The inhabitants of the part of West Florida, west of Pearl river are, nine out of ten, Americans and except five or six men, who left the U. S. as friends of the British at the close of our revolutionary war; they would still prefer the American Govt to any other—There are a few advocates for the British who from their wealth and Talents have considerable influence: the french or spanish interests are not worth naming—This Dist. contains five sixths of the population and wealth of West Florida, the people are as, ripe fruit; waiting the hand that loves to pluck them; and with them all florida—at Pensacola, there are between 350 and 400 soldiers, literally sans culotes, without clothing, rations or money or credit to buy with—

British agents are now amongst these people, laboring to make them believe, that through a connection with the Bh. alone they can prosper—and should they have (as they are promised) a ready market for their cotton, from which

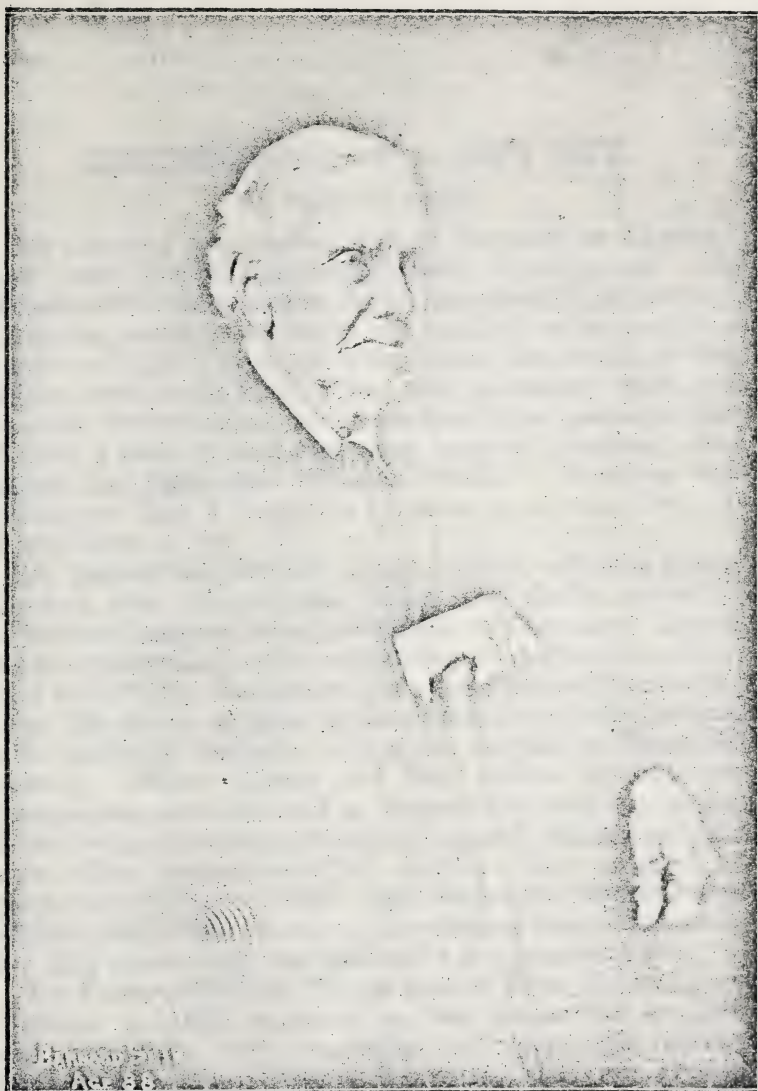
their American neighbors are shut out by Embargoes or Non-intercourse Bills, it will at once give the British interest a decided ascendancy—nothing is easier or more likely to happen; ships of any burthen or description can come into the Bay and cast anchor in safety, in sight of the main land, off the mouth of Pascagoula river, under the shelter of an Island—Such an existing arrangement will produce intrigue, caballs, and heart burnings against the Laws in the adjoining Territorys, and cause incalculable emigration into West Florida, from Georgia and Carolina, which is now chiefly directed to the west side of the Mississippi—Should the British, during a ferment thus produced, land a comparatively small force in this District and offer Independence, alliance and commerce to the people of the adjoining Territorys, It is—difficult for me to say what would be the consequence,—The proper management of these people is, at this moment all important to the Union—I refrain from drawing conclusions, nor will I presume to give an opinion; my intention is merely to relate facts as I know them to be; and by doing so, to give such information from an extreme and vulnerable part of the Union, as may be useful at this critical moment, nor is this letter intended for the perusal of any but yourself, amongst your friends are my enemys. Let the public weal be my apology for troubling you, for myself I have no view, from the administration I expect no favor; my conscience is my kingdom. As a citizen I am entitled to common justice and protection. From those who have injured me, I hope yet to obtain redress or satisfaction so far as they have ability to render it—my sole object in remaining so long in this country has been to raise and collect a sum of money sufficient, to relieve me from embarrassments brought on me chiefly by the illegal and cruel arrest and robbery I suffered in New Orleans two years past—I shall now set out in a few days for Kentucky where I *reside*; and where a numerous, helpless family, dearer, infinitely dearer to me than life itself, depend almost entirely on my personal exertions for support—

Accept of my best wishes for your success in discharging to the satisfaction of your country, the arduous Duties you are about to encounter as Chief Magistrate—

I am with due respect

Your most Obt. Sert.

JOHN ADAIR.



BARNARD SHIPP, AUTHOR,

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

REMINISCENCES OF A LONG LIFE.

BY BARNARD SHIPP.

My maternal grandfather, Joseph Barnard, an Englishman from Portia, Marlborough Road, London, and wife Winifred O'Brien settled in the Natchez district, a territory extending southwardly about one hundred miles along the borders of the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Yazoo river, in the year 1784. He purchased from the Spanish Government, which at that time possessed the district, a tract of land five miles north of Natchez. He named his plantation "Elysian Fields." It was on this plantation that I began my career in life the 30th of April, 1813.

My grandfather, Richard Shipp (whose wife was Sallie Turner), with his brothers, Laban and Colby, moved in 1784 from Fauquier county, Virginia, to Kentucky. Laban made a settlement in the neighborhood of Elkhorn, about four miles from Georgetown; my grandfather lived with him. The father of these brothers was John Shipp, whose wife was Sally Johnson, whom he married in Fauquier county. When Laban and his brothers settled near Georgetown, sentinels had to be posted to look out for Indians, while the settlers were planting and cultivating their corn. The incursions of the Indians were stopped or rendered less frequent when Gen. Wayne in 1796 or thereabouts crushed the Miamis by devastating their settlements, for fifty miles along the borders of the Maumee River.

My Father, William Shipp, moved from Kentucky to Natchez in 1802, engaged in the mercantile business and became a very successful merchant. He moved his family to New Castle, Ky., soon after my advent, and they remained there until 1817, when we descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Natchez on the steamboat "Vesuvius," the second steamboat built at Pittsburg in 1811. But it is proper to state here, that this boat was not *the original*. The original "Vesuvius" descended to New Orleans and from there attempted to ascend the Mississippi, but ran aground about the

mouth of the Arkansas river, and had to remain there for a rise in the river to get off. She then descended the Mississippi to New Orleans, reloaded and started up the river again, but about Baton Rouge took fire and was burned to the water's edge. The hull was afterwards raised and the boat rebuilt. It was on this boat that I descended the Mississippi in 1817. The boat had left New Orleans on the 16th of May, and arrived at Shippingport (the landing below the rapids at Louisville) the 16th of June.

In 1824 I was sent from Natchez to Norwich, Vermont, to the Military Academy established there by Captain Alden Partridge. I descended the Mississippi river from Natchez to New Orleans on a steamboat. At New Orleans passage was taken on the steamship "Robert Fulton" for New York. The Fulton stopped two days at Havana. At that time Commodore Porter, with his fleet, was in the harbor of Havana; several of his officers visited the "Robert Fulton:" and I noticed in the midst of the fleet the smokestack of a steamer. There was, at that time, but one (and it the first) steamship of the United States Navy, which I suppose was this, which was afterwards destroyed in the harbor of Boston by the explosion of her boilers.

I finally reached Norwich. It was vacation, and I was placed at a boarding house, at which was a cadet named Cushing. At this time Lafayette was passing from Boston to Bennington, stopping at Windsor on his route. I went to Windsor and there saw General Lafayette as he was addressing, from the balcony of the hotel, an assembly of citizens in front of it.

I remained at Norwich about eighteen months, until the Academy was removed to Middletown, Connecticut, whither I went and continued a cadet of the institution. When I reached Middletown the buildings of the Academy, two large three-story stone buildings and a chapel—built of the same material,—were not ready to receive pupils. While waiting at a boarding house in town until the building should be open to cadets, the remains of Commodore Thomas Macdonough arrived at Middletown. The last command of Commodore Macdonough was the Mediterranean squadron. The procession accompanying them passed in front of the house at which I was boarding. It was in 1826, while I was in Middletown, that Adams and Jefferson both died on the 4th of July. The two pieces of artillery of the Academy were fired on

the parade ground of the University in honor of them.

In the winter of 1826 Captain Partridge conducted a small corps of cadets on an expedition to Washington City. We went by steamboat from Middletown to New York, where we visited the objects of interest in that city, and then proceeded to Philadelphia. We went by steamboat to New Brunswick, New Jersey. We were well entertained by the citizens of Philadelphia, visited the penitentiary, (which had then just been finished,) saw at the Navy Yard the "Pennsylvania" on the stocks and housed. It was the largest vessel, to that time, that had been built for the Navy, and yet never was, as I recall, of much service. I had good cause to remember the month we were at Philadelphia, for it was December and the cadets were drawn up in front of the Independence building to be reviewed, and it was so cold that I could hardly draw the iron ramrod.

From Philadelphia we went to Baltimore, where we visited Fort McHenry, and in returning from it we passed by the residence of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the then last surviving signer of the declaration of independence. He reviewed the cadets. From Baltimore we passed to Washington, and there visited the placés of interest and some of the most distinguished men of the time. The President, John Quincy Adams, on the steps of the white house, received the cadets. Mr. Calhoun reviewed us. While at Washington the corps made a visit to Mount Vernon, and the cadets were permitted to enter the vault in which was the coffin of Washington.

The corps was dismissed at Washington. Some cadets returned to the academy from there, others, whose homes were not far, visited them.

I returned to the academy, and in the summer of 1827 went to Lexington, Ky. I went from Schenectady to Lockport on the Erie canal. From Lockport we took a carriage to Buffalo, stopping by the way, to see the Indian chief, Red Jacket, who had a good residence on the road. It may be of interest to state that the territory through which the canal passed was infested by black squirrels. There were scarcely any other kind to be seen.

From Buffalo, a long broad street with straggling houses on it, we went in a steamboat to the head of Sandusky Bay, and thence took stage to Cincinnati. There was at that time one temporary building at the head of the bay

for the accommodation of those connected with the stage sent to Cincinnati. We passed through several towns of which Columbus and Dayton were two.

Cincinnati at that time had reached as far as Fourth street, and a large church (Presbyterian or Episcopal) was just being finished. It was on Fourth not far below Broad street. From Cincinnati I went by stage to Lexington, Ky., where I was put in charge of the Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, who had a school of a few boys on Limestone street. It was vacation at the Transylvania University. Mr. Holly, the president, had left New Orleans on a vessel for New York, and had died at sea. The Rev. B. O. Peers officiated as president until the arrival of Mr. Alva Woods, who had been elected to succeed Mr. Holly. When he arrived I resided at his house. I was at Transylvania when the university was destroyed by fire.

I spent the best and happiest days, and my most unfortunate at, or in the vicinity of Lexington. While there, Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, visited the place. As I resided with a relative of his, with whom also the principal editor of the *Lexington Reporter*, Thomas P. Smith, also resided, I had a good opportunity of noticing the rage of the two political parties, Whig and Democrat, of that time. It seemed they were blind to reason, justice and common sense. On one occasion, at an election at the court house, they divided, each took a side of the yard and assaulted each other with missiles of various kinds. The fight was ended by Charlton Hunt and Breckinridge, candidates for office, leaving the door of the court house arm in arm and walking the avenue to the street, when the men of the two parties closed in and each took his candidate on their shoulders and carried them back to the court house. Thus ended this rowdy riot. Notwithstanding missiles of various kinds were flying across the court house yard, I did not hear of any one being injured. The row continued but a brief time, probably fifteen or twenty minutes, sufficient in such close quarters to have done much mischief.

In the year 1830 I ascended the Mississippi to where Memphis now is, but at that time it was a mere stage station of a few houses on the bayou Gayoso. I there took the stage for Harrodsburg, the route was through Jackson, Summerville, Glasgow and Reynoldsburg. Harrodsburg Springs was, at that time, much frequented in the

summer by persons from the South, and was the most patronized summer resort in Kentucky, men of public reputation visiting it. It was established by Dr. Christopher Columbus Graham. He afterwards sold it for a soldiers' home to the U. S. Government for \$100,000.00, I believe, and was told when the bargain was closed that he would have as readily been paid \$150,000.00 had he asked it. Dr. Graham was a remarkable man, fully six feet high and perfectly erect even at 93 years of age; he died at Louisville aged 100 years.

For a number of years I spent my summers at Lexington, and sometimes in Philadelphia. In returning from Philadelphia to Louisville I noticed that my spirits were more cheerful, the streets being wide and the houses small and low, so there was much light and air, while in Philadelphia I could look through streets comparatively narrow, and bounded on both sides by long rows of brick buildings.

Believing from my experience that Louisville would be, to me, an agreeable place in which to reside, I went there about 1850, and made it my home. It was a remarkable winter that I ascended the river. Ice was met at Miller's Point. But though the river was covered with ice at Columbus, Ky., Capt. Frank Montgomery of the steamboat "Rein Deer" crossed the river and delivered the mail, and then recrossed it to the side where there was the least ice. At Smithland, the mouth of the Cumberland, the Ohio grew narrower there, and the river was covered with ice. The bow of the boat was sheeted with planks, and thus the "Rein Deer" continued on her way, while all other boats had ceased running. We arrived at New Albany Saturday evening, and Monday morning the river was covered with ice from shore to shore. It was completely blocked with ice, but the boat had reached its destination. This was one of the most adventurous trips I ever made. The water in the barrels and buckets on the hurricane deck was frozen, the hose was frozen and the river was frozen. Had a fire happened all the persons on board the vessel would have perished.

In 1844 I ascended the Mississippi to St. Louis on the "Henry Clay." This year was remarkable for one of the greatest floods ever experienced at St. Louis; we met the flood at Hickman where I saw huts floating down the river. Above the mouth of the Ohio we saw domestic

animals on roofs of houses and the water up to the eaves of the houses. At St. Louis the water was up to the upper sills of the doors in the houses facing the river. Steamboats made excursions over the American bottom to the hills bounding it on the opposite side (Illinois.) A steamboat took persons from the second story of houses at Kaskaskia.

About the same year I ascended the Mississippi on a boat carrying supplies to Fort Snelling the head of navigation on the river. At Lake St. Croix I ascended the lake to Stillwater — a small village of about four hundred inhabitants. The boat after delivering or landing some freight for the St. Croix river, returned to the Mississippi and continued its voyage. While it was unloading at Ft. Snelling a wagon was rigged up by some of the passengers for a visit to the Falls of St. Anthony, nine miles from the fort. There was not a house between the fort and the falls except one about a quarter of a mile from the fort. At the falls there were no buildings of any kind. The falls were about fifteen feet high. St. Paul was at that time, about the same size as Stillwater. From the rapids at Keokuk to Savannah the Mississippi was at that time the most beautiful river I had ever seen. It was in its virgin beauty, nature in all its loveliness, uncontaminated by civilization, just as the God of nature had made it.

At the time of my residence and visits to Lexington, a period from 1828 to 1848, I occasionally wrote verses, some of which were published in newspapers. These I preserved and in 1848 published in a small volume, writing a poem entitled "Fame," to be the principal number, and called the volume "Fame and Other Poems." In a public notice of these poems published in a Philadelphia weekly the author of the notice remarks that my poetry reminded him of that of Pope and Dryden. I accepted this as a flattering compliment. I knew why it resembled the poetry of Pope, for Pope's translation of Homer's Iliad was the first poem I ever read, and it being a very long one the measure was fixed in my mind. I remember that even at night when I went to bed the cadence of the verse continued to work in my mind. So it must have had a powerful influence on me. The style of Pope became my favorite and similar poetry attracted my attention as Dryden, Goldsmith, Campbell and Johnson. In 1852 I published another volume, entitled "The Progress of Free-

dom, and other Poems." The title of the leading poem had reference to the freedom of the mind from the trammels of superstition. Being in New York City in 1852 to publish the last volume of Poems, I finished the publication on a Saturday when Miss Jenny Lind was to give her farewell concert on the following Monday evening. Having with me at the time a copy of "Fame and Other Poems" I had it and a copy of "The Progress of Freedom" well bound and sent them as a present to Miss Lind as one of the volumes contained a poem addressed to her. I thought nothing more of the matter but on Monday afternoon I received a letter from Miss Lind acknowledging receipt of the volumes, and saying she would "read them in kind and grateful remembrance of the giver." This was a most acceptable return to me and I considered myself fully rewarded for the present, but the letter contained two tickets to her farewell concert, and these were at the time selling for five dollars apiece. I was rather late in reaching Castle Garden, where the concert was given. I found it full from floor to ceiling but there were two good seats reserved for me. The only song that was repeated on this occasion was "Coming Through the Rye."

I should probably speak more at length of my historical work and studies. I have endeavored, through the two volumes I have published, to make a solid contribution to the literature of our early Spanish, as well as to our Aboriginal and Indian history. The first volume—"Hernando De Soto and Florida"—was published at Philadelphia in 1881. As I stated in my preface, I felt that there was probably no Spanish hero of America whose fame was more widespread throughout the United States than that of DeSoto, and yet at the same time of whom so little of a substantial character was known. While the peninsula of Florida was first discovered in 1512 by Ponce de Leon, and there were intervening explorations, yet the expedition of DeSoto forms in fact the beginning of the history of "this country, whose vast domain is now the unrivalled region lying between the oceans, the Mexican gulf and the great lakes." It was to make more clearly known the first great expedition that revealed the interior of our country, to trace his route of travel, to tell the names and indicate the locations of the Indian towns and tribes of Florida, that led me to compile and publish this vol-

ume. It covers the period from 1512 to 1568, and is the record of the events of fifty-six years. Everything contained in its pages was taken from the accounts of those who participated in the events they described. My translation of Garcilassa Inca de la Vega's "Conquest of Florida," one of the DeSoto narratives, is the only English version of that work.

My second volume—"The Indian and Antiquities of America"—came from the press in 1897. I early became impressed with the belief that many persons had an erroneous idea regarding the tumuli of America, and I undertook to show by giving accounts of similar works scattered over Europe and Asia, that such monuments were not peculiar to America. The collection of these facts led me to other considerations, and I conceived the idea of a comparison of the tumuli and ancient monuments of the old world and those of the new world. As I advanced the prospect enlarged, and, considering the material I had collected would serve to illustrate history, I gathered additional facts of a different character to use in connection with those first obtained, to demonstrate that an intercourse existed between the two hemispheres in very remote ages, and to show the probable origin of the peoples who inhabited North America when it was last discovered by Europeans. The authorities for this book, as for the preceding, were obtained from original, or first hand sources.

For the use of bibliographers I add full titles of my four published volumes:

Fame: | and | other poems. | By | Barnard Shipp. | Philadelphia: | published by E. H. Butler & Co. | 1848. | 12 mo. pp. [9]+10-212.

The | Progress of Freedom; | and | other poems. | By | Barnard Shipp. | New York: | Adriaance, Sherman & Co. | No. 2 Astor House. | 1852. | 12 mo. pp. [9]+15-219.

The History | of | Hernando deSoto and Florida; | or, | record of the events of fifty-six years, | from | 1512 to 1568. | By | Barnard Shipp. | Philadelphia: | Robert M. Lindsay, 828 Walnut street. | 1881. | 8 vo. pp. xii, 689; 1 plate; 2 maps.

The | Indian and Antiquities | of | America. | By | Barnard Shipp. | Philadelphia: | Sherman & Co., printers. | 1897. | 8 vo. pp. xii, 451; *illustrations*.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

BY JOHN WITHERSPOON DuBOSE.

An Address by Charles Francis Adams, at the Ninety-Seventh Anniversary Meeting of the New York HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 141 pages, and a Paper by the same orator read before the American Antiquarian Society, at its annual meeting in Worcester, Mass., 25 pages, both of 1901, discuss the historical points of contact between the "American Civil War" and the "Confederacy and the Transvaal," in the military operations respectively of the Confederate States and the South African Republic.

The hob-goblin writings of John Sergeant Wise are drawn on in the latter production, mainly, and to prove that the event at Appomattox was premeditated—whether by premeditations of an hour, or a day, or twelve months is immaterial—on the part of General Lee "to decide in favor of a new national life, even if slowly and painfully to be built up by his own people under conditions arbitrarily and by force imposed on them." Again "it is fairly appalling to consider what in 1865 must have occurred had Robert E. Lee then been of the same turn of mind as was Jefferson Davis, or as implacable and unyielding in disposition as Kruger and Botha have more recently proved."

Both inferences applied are in contradiction of fact. General Lee did not contemplate "a new national life," in reaching his determination to capitulate to General Grant, whether sound principles of American liberty should require that "turn of mind" or not. A self-constituted council of war assembled some twenty-four hours before Lee had determined on surrender. Pendleton and others, his personal friends among the ranking officers of his army, were concerned in it. Pendleton bore to Lee the conclusion reached, namely—surrender. Lee remarked, "Oh no, I trust it has not come to that General, we have too many bold men to think of laying down our arms. . . . We had, I was satisfied"—mark the emphasis—"we had, I was satisfied, sacred principles to maintain and rights to defend, for which we were in duty bound

to do our best," etc.* The biographies all repeat this, coming from Col. C. S. Venable, of Lee's staff: "When I bore this message [Grant's] back to Gen. Lee he said, 'then there is nothing left me but to go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths!'"†

The military operations of the Confederate States, from first to last, are sufficient in themselves to establish a "national life" of legitimate and honorable origin. The armies of the United States and the Confederate States appear in the history of the war to have had each its own nation at its back, upon principles of war so distinct and separated were they commanded. For example, General Lee while leading an army of invasion, issued at Chambersburg, Pa., *General Order* 73, June 27, 1863, directing summary punishment of all soldiers who might depredate on private property. The order read: "The General commanding considers that no greater disgrace can befall the army, or through it, the whole people," etc. So much for an invader and the principles of war evolving from its "national life." The other invader has also a record. General Sherman's official report referring to his march from Atlanta to Savannah, says: "I estimate the damage done to the State of Georgia at one hundred millions of dollars, at least twenty millions of which enured to our benefit and the remainder was simply waste and destruction."‡ Pursuing war through the central counties of South Carolina, Sherman carried with him Halleck's Order, dated Washington, Jan. 1, 1865, to "lay waste the country." In Vol. ii, p. 255, of his autobiography, Sherman says of this march and its thorough fulfillment of Halleck's Order, "I would not restrain the army lest its vigor and energy should be impaired."

Mr. Adams assures the world in his Worcester paper that posterity must acknowledge "an infinite debt of gratitude to the Confederate leader who on the 9th of April, 1865, decided as he did decide, that the United States, whether Confederate or Union, was a Christian Community," etc. The tests of Christianity must vary according to the field where the seed is sown. "Pilate saith unto Jesus, what is truth?" No answer came. Mr. Adams

**Memoirs of Robert E. Lee*, by Gen. A. L. Long, formerly his Military Secretary, p. 417.

† *Idem*, p. 421.

‡ *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. xxix, p. 107.

cannot deny that very powerful and very incongruous elements were forced into this "new national life" that followed Lee's surrender, and that Lee who lived five years was a most unsympathetic inhabitant of the incongruity which we are now asked to believe is the work largely of his sagacity and firmness.*

The arms bearing population of the Confederacy, in the first six months of the last year of the war, 1864, was in the army. Thousands of farmers and planters had become commanders of armies, corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, companies, and some commanders of separate and perilous expeditions. Forrest, Richard Taylor, Hampton, Rodes, Gordon, Sterling Price, Ben McCullough, John H. Morgan, Roddey, Mosby, were not of West Point. The "rebel yell," soaring above the woodland battlefields, more than an average of two battles a day for every day of four years, bore the fame of commanders to the heights, beyond which there are none, of military fame. The "rebel yell" was laden with no foreign accent. It was the weird note from the native tongue of two centuries domestication on the farms amidst the silence. It was the battle hymn that told of no "new national life" to come here from abroad. It rose upon the native air amidst the smoke and thunder of the guns, a wall between the invader and the voices of the wives, and mothers and sisters on the farms in the rear who, in resolution and endurance, sang often and sang ever:

"Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,
Pilgrim through this barren land,
I am weak but thou art mighty,
Hold me by thy powerful hand."

Lee's defeat of Grant at the Wilderness and on his line of march from that point to Petersburg, in the spring and early summer of 1864; Johnston's defeat of Sherman from Dalton to Atlanta, 93 miles in 75 days; Beauregard's defence of the Atlantic sea coast for a year or more without a single ship of war; Forrest's defeat of Sherman in Mississippi; Richard Taylor's defeat of Banks in Louisiana; Mosby's operations against Sheridan; Semmes on the high seas, all events of 1864, were military operations in which the world finds the qualifications of national life. In the

* The opinions of Gen. Lee on negro suffrage, the main issue in his life time, after Appomattox, and other policies of the "new national life," developed in this time, may be learned from his testimony before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War.—See the Congressional Documents of the period.

annals of wars, ancient or modern, no nation ever won greater victories than the Confederacy won in the last year of its brief but immortal life. It may be questioned if the history of wars, in all time, presents military genius and valor parallel to this closing period of the Confederacy's career.

Did Lee surrender to create "a new national life"? Would he have continued to lead Grant to defeat on remote fields, even as he led him from the Wilderness to Petersburg, had his own policy of war been permitted by the government at Richmond? General Lord Wolseley has written a biography of Lee, contending that the chieftain never intended to lead Grant from one terminus of the latter's base, on the Potomac, to the other terminus on the James and there allow the Union commander to restore his own strength and wear out his adversary in siege!

In February, 1865, General Lee sent a Commissary of singular ability, courage and devotion, Major Lewis Ginter, into North Carolina and south western Virginia to see what supplies, if any, were there stored. Ginter went quickly and examined well. The tobacco ware-houses at various points of enquiry were found bursting with army supplies. "Why are my requisitions not filled?" demanded the commander. "Because, General, the trains are occupied hauling wines, whisky, blockade sutler's goods and freights of that kind to Richmond and can't be spared for army use," replied the Commissary. Lee pondered deeply. Ginter interrupted: "General, will you order the supplies?" "No, I cannot violate the law. If the Departments at Richmond choose to let this army be destroyed for want of food and clothing, it will have to perish."* So perished the Army of Northern Virginia!

Long's *Memoirs*, (p. 442,) says that Lee "relinquished the work (a history of his campaigns) with less reluctance because he felt that its truths and indispensable facts must expose certain persons to severe censure." "Censure" would not be due from the commander of the army against his subordinates, never tried or reprov'd. The civil authorities, then no more but who were his superiors, were alone proper subjects of censure from General Lee's proposed history. Longstreet's Autobiography (page 336)

* Interview with Ginter in Richmond [Va.] Times editorial, Jan. 19, 1893.

says that Lee soon recognized in his military work the necessity of diplomacy in his relations to the Confederate civil authorities, who "were slow in approving his plans."* President Davis, a dozen years after the war published a denial of Lord Wolseley's suggestions that the civil authorities took from Lee the strategy of his campaign of 1864, forbid his policy of retreat before Grant and forced him to hold fortifications only ten miles by rail and turnpike from Grant's base at City Point. The president was not in position to speak for Gen. Lee in the premises. There is the best reason for the belief that Gen. Lee was indignant, if not resentful, at the disastrous interference with his work about Petersburg from Richmond, long before escape with his army ceased to be a practical operation. That he spoke of relief in resignation of his commission was a report in army circles of highly respectable character.

The "new national life" was urged upon the embrace of Gen. Lee, but met no countenance from his judgment or patriotism. When Longstreet appealed to him, within a year after Appomattox, to join him in acceptance of the "new national life," that is, the Republican party, he positively refused.

The following letter from Gen. Hampton to President Davis undoubtedly expressed the feeling of Lee and his entire army:

"HILLSBOROUGH, N. C."

"April 19, 1865."

"His Excellency President Davis,"

"My Dear Sir: There are large numbers of the Army of Northern Virginia who have escaped, and of those many will return to our standard if they are allowed to enter the cavalry service."

If I had 20,000 mounted men here I could force Sherman to retreat in twenty days.

Give me a good force of cavalry and I will take them safely across the Mississippi, and if you desire to go in that direction

*In the Official Records, War of the Rebellion, various volumes, there are 27 letters of complaint to the government at Richmond from General Lee touching mismanagement of his army and military operations by his government. For condensed statement, see *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. xxviii, p. 148.

it will give me great pleasure to escort you. . . . I write to you, my dear sir, that you may know the feelings which actuate many of the officers of my command. They are not subdued, nor do they despair. . . ."

"WADE HAMPTON."

Not hearing in reply, at sunset Hampton mounted a strong horse and set out to overtake the President. Coming to the Catawba river in flood, he swam his horse over, drawing rein at Yorkville at 2 A. M. The President was out of reach.*

**Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol, xlvii, p, 813.*

TEXAS NEWSPAPER FILES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.*

Austin City.

Austin City Gazette. w.

Jan. 19, Aug. 7, 1842.

State Gazette. w.

Aug. 6, 1853 Oct. 28, 1854. 2 vols.

Jan. 1, 1855-Dec. 20, 1856. 2 vols.

June 24, 1857-Dec. 29, 1860. 4 vols.

The Southern Intelligencer. w.

Apr. 8, 1857-Mar. 14, 1860. 3 vols.

Daily Austin Republican.

Feb. 6-Dec. 31, 1868. 1 vol.

Texas Siftings. w.

May 13, 1882-May 3, 1884 2 vols.

The Weekly Texian.

Dec. 22, 1841.

Clarksville.

The Northern Standard. w.

Mar. 4, 1848-Sept. 29, 1849. 2 vols.

Columbia.

Telegraph and Texas Register. w.

Sept. 13, 1836-Apr. 11, 1837. 1 vol.

Removed to Houston, Tex.

Dallas.

Norton's Union Intelligencer. w.

Oct. 12, 1878-Dec. 4, 1880. 1 vol.

May 22, 1885-Aug. 24, 1895. 3 vols.

Established at Austin in 1857, and removed to Dallas during the war.

*The value of this list will be readily apparent to students and investigators, who are in search of detailed information as to the location of important materials. It is reprinted by permission from the *Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress* (1901.)

The abbreviations are: w., s. w., and d., weekly, semi-weekly, and daily; v., volume, meaning one bound book; ind., dem., est., Independent, Democratic, and Established.

Norton's Union Intelligencer. d.

Nov. 13, 1880-May 12, 1885. 5 vols.

El Paso.

El Paso Herald. d.

Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1900.

El Paso Times. d.

Jan. 1, 1898-May 31, 1900.

Galveston.

The Daily Advertiser.

Feb. 26, 1842.

Flake's Daily Galveston Bulletin.

Dec. 27, 1865-Dec. 31, 1865.

Jan. 2, 1866-June 3, 1868. 4 vols.

Flake's Weekly Galveston Bulletin.

Jan. 10, 1866-July 25, 1866. 1 vol.

Flake's Semi-Weekly Galveston Bulletin.

June 3, 1868-Dec. 24, 1870. 2 vols.

The Civilian and Galveston City Gazette. s. w.

May 17, 1839-Nov. 4, 1840. 1 vol.

July 24, 1842-Dec. 31, 1842. 1 vol.

Jan. 11, 1843-July 19, 1845. Sundry Nos. 1 vol.

Semi-Weekly Journal.

Feb. 9, 1852.

Weekly Journal.

Mar. 19-Nov. 5, 1852. 1 vol.

The Daily News.

Apr. 30, 1842.

The Galveston Tri-Weekly News.

May 31, 1869-Dec. 31, 1873. 4 vols.

The Galveston Daily News. ind. est. 1842.

Jan. 3, 1874-Apr. 30, 1897. 48 vols.

Jan. 1, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900. 6 vols.

The Texas Times. w.

Apr. 22, 1843.

Galveston Tribune. d.

Sept. 19, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900.

Henderson.

The Southern Beacon. w.

Jan. 15-June 31, 1859.

Houston.

- Mercantile Advertiser. w.
 Apr. 14-Dec. 29, 1849. 1 vol.
- The Texian Democrat. w.
 Jan. 20-June 26, 1844. 1 vol.
- National Intelligencer. w.
 Mar. 1-July 1, 1839. 1 vol.
- Houston Daily Post. dem. est. 1878.
 Jan. 1, 1898-Dec. 31, 1900. 9 vols.
- The Morning Star. d.
 Apr. 15-Apr. 19, 1839.
- Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register. w.
 May 2, 1837-Dec. 31, 1845. 1 vol.
 Dec. 19, 1838-Dec. 21, 1842. 1 vol.
 Mar. 15, 1847-Dec. 16, 1847. 1 vol.
 Jan. 13, 1848-Dec. 14, 1848. 1 vol.
 Jan. 25, 1849-Dec. 27, 1849. 1 vol.
 Jan. 17, 1850-Dec. 27, 1850. 1 vol.
 First published at Columbia, Tex.
 Continued as:
- The Weekly Telegraph.
 Jan. 2, 1858-Dec. 27, 1860. 3 vol.
- Tri-Weekly Telegraph.
 Aug. 28-Dec. 27, 1860.

Huntsville.

- The Texas Banner. w.
 Apr. 14-Dec. 1, 1849. 1 vol.
- The Huntsville Item. w.
 Jan. 5-June 5, 1856. 1 vol.

Marshall.

- The State Patriot.
 Mar. 20-Oct. 23, 1852.
 Styled The Star State Patriot until
 March 20, 1852.

Nacogdoches.

- Nacogdoches Chronicle. dem. est. 1851. w.
 Jan. 4, 1852-Oct. 17, 1854. 2 vols.
 Now styled News-Chronicle.

Palestine.

Trinity Advocate. dem. est. 1851. w.

Apr. 22, 1857-Dec. 9, 1857. 1 vol.

Feb. 3, 1858-Dec. 15, 1858. 1 vol.

Jan. 12, 1859-Dec. 12, 1860. 2 vols.

The Pioneer. w.

Oct. 31 and Nov. 7, 1849.

Paris.

The Western Star. w.

June 29-Dec. 19, 1851. 1 vol.

Rockdale.

Rockdale Messenger. w.

Aug. 26, 1897-Dec. 27, 1900.

Rusk.

Rusk Pioneer. w.

Apr. 4-Aug. 22, 1849. 1 vol.

Cherokee Sentinel. w.

May 24, 1856-Dec. 20, 1856. 1 vol.

Jan. 3, 17, 24, and Mar. 28, 1857.

San Antonio.

The Daily Express. ind. dem. est. 1865.

Jan. 3, 1867-Dec. 15, 1869. 2 vols.

Jan. 1, 1870-Dec. 31, 1874. 6 vols.

July 1, 1875-Dec. 24, 1875. 1 vol.

Jan. 1, 1898-Dec. 31, 1900. 6 vols.

San Antonio Ledger. w.

Aug. 12, 1852-Sept. 21, 1854. 3 vols.

Jan. 21, 1857-Nov. 26, 1857. 1 vol.

Jan. 2, 1858-Dec. 25, 1858. 1 vol.

July 6, 1859-Aug. 24, 1859.

Weekly Ledger and Texan.

Sept. 10, 1859-Dec. 29, 1860. 2 vols.

San Augustine.

The Red-Lander. w.

Jan. 14, 1847-Aug. 7, 1847.

The Texas Union. w.

Oct. 16, 1847-Dec. 4, 1847.

Jan. 8, 1848-Apr. 1, 1848.

Victoria.

The Texian Advocate. dem. est. 1846. w.

Jan. 20, 1848-Dec. 5, 1850. 2 vols.

Jan. 9, 1851-Nov. 8, 1851. 1 vol.

Became Victoria Advocate.

Washington.

Texian and Brazos Farmer. w.

Apr. 15, 1843.

POSTMASTERS OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE GULF STATES.

[The following lists are compiled from the original records in the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C. The names of the incumbents are given in chronological order, preceded by the date of first appointment, that is, by the Postmaster General, at which time they entered upon their duties, irrespective of the subsequent date of confirmation.]

MONTGOMERY, MONTGOMERY CO., ALA.

July 22, 1820.—John Falconer.
 May 27, 1834.—Neil Blue.
 July 9, 1836.—Neil Blue.
 July 2, 1840.—Neil Blue.
 July 2, 1844.—Neil Blue.
 July 2, 1848.—Neil Blue.
 May 21, 1849.—Martin Pond.
 April 8, 1853.—Thomas Welch.
 Sept. 30, 1853.—Matthew P. Blue.
 Aug. 13, 1857.—Thomas Welch.
 July 21, 1865.—Wm. J. Bibb.
 April 5, 1869.—Jos. W. Dimmick.
 March 17, 1873.—Alexander P. Wilson.
 March 10, 1875.—John J. Martin.
 March 3, 1879.—Paul Strobach.*
 March 17, 1879.—Israel W. Roberts.
 June 16, 1881.—C. W. Buckley.
 Jan. 12, 1886.—George C. Clisby.
 Jan. 16, 1890.—C. W. Buckley.
 May 23, 1893.—W. W. Screws.
 Nov. —, 1897.—C. W. Buckley.
 May 19, 1902.—C. W. Buckley.

PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA CO., FLA.

Aug. 28, 1823.—Robert Mitchell.
 March 16, 1826.—William Hunt.
 Dec. 23, 1828.—Peter Tardiff.
 June 15, 1829.—John Fitzgerald.
 April 1, 1830.—John De LaRue

*He was commissioned, but never served.

Nov. 24, 1831.—Horace Higley.
 Dec. 19, 1831.—Hanson Kelly.
 May 12, 1853.—Dillon Jordan.
 Jan. 21, 1861.—[Office discontinued.]
 May 30, 1861.*—Rufus Ingalls.
 Aug. 6, 1861.*—Isael (*sic*) Vogdes.
 June 9, 1862.—Sigmund Loeb.
 May 27, 1865.—Theodore Bissell.
 April 16, 1869.—Fred. K. C. Humphreys.
 June 15, 1871.—George E. Wentworth.
 March 22, 1873.—John S. Adams.
 May 13, 1873.—George E. Wentworth.
 Jan. 30, 1874.—Zebulon Elijah.
 Feb. 14, 1878.—William F. Lee.
 June 18, 1880.—George E. Wentworth.
 Aug. 7, 1882.—Fred. K. C. Humphreys.
 April 8, 1884.—John Eagan.
 July 28, 1885.—Chandler C. Yonge, Jr.
 Aug. 29, 1889.—Fred. K. C. Humphreys.
 Dec. 21, 1893.—William F. Lee.
 June 2, 1897.—Andrew J. Pollock.
 Jan. 10, 1899.—Rix M. Robinson.

NEW ORLEANS, ORLEANS PARISH, LA. •

Oct. 1, 1804.—Bloise Cenas.
 April 1, 1810.—Thos. B. Johnson.
 Nov. 5, 1824.—George Croghan.
 March 27, 1826.—Antoine Dupuy.
 April 23, 1829.—David C. Kerr.
 June 6, 1829.—William H. Kerr.
 July 27, 1839.—William McQueen.
 Sept. 9, 1840.—Gabriel Montamat.
 July 10, 1841.—William Debuys.
 April 18, 1843.—John B. Dawson.
 Dec. 19, 1843.—Alexander G. Penn.
 April 18, 1849.—Michael Musson.
 April 7, 1853.—William G. Kendall.
 April 14, 1855.—Robert W. Adams.
 May 3, 1855.—Arthur S. Nevitt.
 March 23, 1857.—Robert E. McHatton.
 Feb. 10, 1858.—Samuel F. Marks.
 Aug. 16, 1860.—John L. Riddell.

*Called Fort Pickens on these dates.

- Feb. 19, 1863.—John M. G. Parker.
March 20, 1865.—Robert W. Taliaferro.
July 30, 1868.—Walter M. Smallwood.
April 5, 1869.—Chas. W. Lowell.
March 1, 1873.—Chas. W. Ringgold.
April 6, 1875.—John M. G. Parker.
July 19, 1878.—Algernon Badger.
Feb. 19, 1879.—William L. McMillen.
March 2, 1883.—Washington B. Merchant.
July 23, 1885.—Samuel H. Buck.
May 19, 1887.—George W. Nott.
Aug. 13, 1890.—Stephen M. Eaton.
May 9, 1894.—Frank A. Daniels.
Sept. 17, 1898.—John R. G. Pitkin.
Jan. 31, 1901.—Ferdinand B. Earhart.
July 18, 1901.—David G. Baldwin.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

41

COLONEL EDWARD LACEY OF THE REVOLUTION AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY THOMAS MCADORY OWEN.

The name Lacey is not an uncommon one in the United States. So far as has been ascertained families of this name, however, have no common origin, but spring from different emigrant stocks. Some descend from a Huguenot ancestor early seated in Virginia; while others have a distinctively Celtic origin. Nothing is known of any European ancestors.

I. Edward¹ Lacey emigrated from England, a farmer, and settled first on the Chesapeake bay. Later he took up his abode in Shippen township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. After his son's removal to South Carolina, he followed him and resided in Chester district, where presumably he lived until his death. Notwithstanding the active and unswerving loyalty of his son, Edward, he was an uncompromising Tory. The number of his children has not been learned, but the two following are definitely known: Children—

II. 1. Edward² Lacey, m. Jane Harper.

2. Reuben,² who was a Tory, but of whose descendants, if any, nothing is known.

II. Col. Edward² Lacey (*Edward¹*), a soldier in the Revolutionary War was born September, 1742, in Shippen township, Cumberland county, Pa. Stirred by a spirit of adventure and a childish infatuation for a military life, he ran away from home at thirteen years of age, and joined Gen. Braddock on his unfortunate campaign. In this he served as a pack-horse rider and driver, being too young to bear arms. His father found him, after two years, and brought him home. There he remained about a year and again ran away, accompanying William Adair (father of Governor Adair, of Kentucky) to Chester district, S. C. From him he received an excellent education. In 1766 he married Jane Harper, of Chester district, and settled on the headwaters of Sandy river, six miles west of Chester

court house. The names of her parents have not been ascertained.

In 1776, when the Revolutionary War came on, he took sides with the Whigs, and during the whole contest he did valiant and continuous service. The events of these years can only be briefly summarized.

He served in Williamson's Cherokee campaign; and when the news of the Declaration of Independence reached them, he publicly read this patriotic document to the army. In 1780 he received his colonel's commission. He commanded the force that defeated Huck, the British Captain. He was with Gen. Thomas Sumter at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Carey's Fort and Fishing Creek. He was in the decisive battle of King's Mountain, and lost his horse in the action. He was with Sumter again at Fish Dam Ford and Blackstocks; and still later at Orangeburg, Biggin Church, Quimby Bridge, and Eutaw Springs. In 1782 he was sent to Edisto Island, where he remained on duty until December of that year. Soon after the close of the war he was chosen brigadier-general, and was one of the first county court judges in Chester district. He was sent by this district to the General Assembly of South Carolina, where he served until 1793, after which he declined all further honors.

In October 1797, he resolved to remove to the West, and with all his children located in Montgomery county, Tenn., where he remained two years. He then permanently located in Livingston county, Ky., near the Ohio river. Here he soon became county judge, a post he filled with satisfaction. His death occurred in a singular manner. In crossing Deer creek, then flooded with backwater from the Ohio river, he was seized with catalepsy, and was drowned March 20, 1813. His wife survived him two months.

In person Col. Lacey was of commanding form and aspect. He was five feet and eleven inches in height and weighed 170 pounds. His hair was black, his eyes dark, he had an unusually handsome face and was of strong native intellect. His Revolutionary War service has given him a niche in the temple of his country's fame, and left his descendants a goodly heritage "more precious than fine gold." No likeness of him is known to be in existence.*

*For further particulars concerning him see Dr. M. A. Moore's *Life of Gen. Edward Lacey* (1850, 8vo. pp. 32); or Dr. Lyman C. Draper's *King's Mountain and its Heroes*, pp. 463-4.

His children were born in South Carolina, four of them prior to the Revolutionary War. They all removed with their father to Kentucky, and all in 1816 came to Alabama. The order below is only approximate:

1. William³ Lacey, m. Mary Sandefur (sister of William and Lowery Sandefur below). They came to Jefferson county, Ala., in 1816, and here spent the remainder of a long life. They had a number of children, and among them James⁴ P. Lacey, who married Ann McInnis (his third wife) and whose son, Dr. Edward⁵ Pulaski Lacey, is a prominent physician and surgeon at Bessemer, Ala. There are other descendants in Jefferson and Shelby counties.
2. Jane,³ m. (1) — Miles, had an only daughter⁴ who m. the late Stephen P. Doss, of Pickens county. She m. (2) Andrew McCrary, by whom she had Zenas⁴ McCrary.
3. Joshua³, m. Rebecca Evans, and removed to Jefferson county, Ala., where they lived and died. They had seven children, among them Harriet⁴, who m. Wm. McConaughay, of Montevallo. There are other descendants in Jefferson and Shelby counties.
- III. 4. Edward³, b. June 8, 1775, m. Margaret Conrad.
5. James³, d. unm. while removing to Texas.
6. Samuel³, m. —. Died in Jefferson county prior to 1823. In the administration proceedings his children appear to be: i. Ferdinand⁴, ii. Nancy Louisa⁴, iii. Almarine⁴, and iv. Julia⁴.
- IV. 7. Robert³, m. Nancy Love.
8. Adelia³, b. 1792; d. June, 1862; m. William Sandefur, and lived in Jefferson county, where she has descendants. On her tombstone, in the old Martin cemetery, below Elyton, is this inscription: "Mrs. Adelia Sandefur, daughter of Col. Lacey, one of the heroes of King's Mountain."
9. Annie⁴, m. Lowery Sandefur; removed to Jefferson county, thence to Pickens county, Ala.; and later to Holmes county, Miss., where they have descendants.
10. Name unknown³.
11. Died young³.

III. Edward³ Lacey (*Col. Edward², Edward¹*) was b. June 8, 1775, in Chester district, S. C.; removed to Kentucky with his parents, thence in 1816 to Jefferson county, Ala. On the trip from Kentucky to Alabama, about sixteen families came out together, being six weeks on the journey. In January, 1834, he removed to Pickens county, settling first between Carrollton and Pickensville; but later removing to the western part of the county, where Samuel Lacey now lives. As a farmer he was successful, as a citizen public spirited, as a master humane, and as a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church a faithful Christian. His wife was Margaret Conrad, of Kentucky. He died at the residence of his son, Samuel W. Lacey, on July 15, 1858. He and wife are buried at Pine Grove church, Pickens county. Children:

1. Catherine⁴ Lacey, b. Dec. 20, 1804, in Livingston county, Ky.; m. (1) Jacob Warren Brooks,—issue: only one child—Eliza⁵ Brooks, b. January 4, 1822, m. (1) Gershom Kelly; (2) Col. L. M. Stone, of Carrollton. After the death of Mr. Brooks, his widow m. (2) Col. Thomas Williams,—issue: Gershom⁵ Kelly Williams, who m. Buena Vista Mustin, of Carrollton.
2. Jane Harper⁴, m. September 13, 1825, in Jefferson county, Washington G. L. Morris; removed to Texas, and both died; descendants in Dallas and Hillsboro. Texas.
3. Melissa⁴, b. 1810; d. July 7, 1879, in Mayfield, Ky.; m. (1) John F. Nabers, a prominent citizen of Pickens county, and had i. Fannie,⁵ m.; Wm. Travis; ii. Jack⁵, d. unm. in the war between the States; iii. Edward⁵, killed at the University of Alabama; iv. Melissa⁵, m. Robert T. Johnston, Jr., and went to Mayfield, Ky. After Mr. Nabers' death she married (2) William Dunham, a Carrollton merchant—no issue.
4. Zanetta⁴, m. Lewis Greene; lived near Columbus, Miss.
5. Mary⁴, m. Thomas Lewis; lived in Monroe county, Miss; descendants.
6. Samuel W⁴, m. (1) Rebecca Taggart; (2) Sarah —; (3) Adeline Eddins. He lived at his father's old place, and his son, Samuel⁵ Lacey, by the first wife, now lives there.
7. Edward⁴, d. unm. at Vicksburg, Miss., a prisoner of war.

IV. Robert³ Lacey (*Col. Edward², Edward¹*) went to Kentucky with his parents, thence in the fall of 1816 to Jefferson county, where, in the early years of the county, he was one of the Justices of the Quorum. Later he removed to Pickens county, his home being on the Carrollton and Columbus road, near the State line. He was a substantial farmer and a slave owner. His wife was Nancy Love. Both are buried at Zion churchyard on the above named road. Children:

1. Franklin⁴ Lacey, m. Nancy Nash; several children; went to Texas.
2. Eliza⁴, Thomas Lewis; no issue. He m. (2) her cousin, Mary, daughter of Major Edward Lacey.
3. James⁴, m. Sophia Davis, in Pickens county; several children; removed to Sunflower county, Miss.
4. Mary⁴, m. — O'Neal; no issue; lived in Pickensville, Ala. He m. a 2d time.

DOCUMENTS.

I. WILLIAM R. KING ON SECTIONAL ISSUES.

But few papers or letters of William R. King, probably the most honored of Alabama public men, are known to survive. This letter, therefore, has a value apart from its interesting observations on the condition of the public mind on sectional questions, North and South, in 1850. His correspondent, Dr. Neal Smith, of Clarke county, Ala., was a man of local prominence. The original of this letter is in the private collection of the editor.

Washington City

June 13, 1850

Dear Sir:

The enclosed communication from the Comm of the Genl Land office furnishes the information you desired to obtain, by your letter of the 29, May. From our long acquaintance you ought to be aware that no appology (*sic*) was necessary when you desired me to attend to any business in which you feel an interest. Congress is doing nothing so far as the ordinary business of legislation is concerned; nor is there any probability that much if any legislation takes place untill (*sic*) some disposition is made of the Slavery question—which from present appearances will scarcely be effected at this Session. The fanaticism of the North was never more rabid and I am constrained to say there is too much ultraism at the South—so that the moderate conservative men both North and South, will I fear be in a lean minority, on any reasonable plan of adjustment. Where it will end God only knows; but I must confess I tremble for the permanency of the Union. For unless some settlement can be effected at this Session, I doubt whether it ever will be, as the excitement will become greater and greater; and the feelings of sectional hostility will go on increasing untill (*sic*) nothing short of divine interposition can prevent a dissolution of the Union. God grant that we may escape with safety from such threatening dangers.

Respectfully I am
your obt Sert

Doer Neal Smith.

William R. King.

Endorsement: Letter sent to | Wm. R. King his answer | and papers
left with | James Magoffin. |

II. MILITARY GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

Gen. Jackson's letter here given throws interesting light on his selection as Military Governor of Florida. His acceptance and the conduct of the office by him are well known. Mr. Miller was the son-in-law of Gov. William Blount. He is the grandfather of the Hon. W. D. Stevens, of Los Angeles, Cal., through whose courtesy the letter is presented. See Parton's *Life of Andrew Jackson* (1861), vol. ii, pp. 582-639.

Nashville March 31st 1821

Dr Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the 16th Instant—it reached me by due course of mail, but being crowded with communications of an official kind, has delayed an answer untill now— it is probable reports may be true but of them I am not as yet officially notified that I am to be the Governor of Florida, it had been offered me & I had declined, about the time the ratified Treaty reached the city, I recd. a letter from Mr Monroe requesting that I should reconsider my determination, and was by the same mail addressed by many of my friends in and out of Congress on this subject to whom I said I would accept it untill the government was organized and in full operation with an understanding that I should resign, whenever thereafter my inclination might induce me— It is therefore probable that the rumor may be realised (*sic*). Should this be the case it will afford me pleasure to see you in Pensacola, but it would bestill a greater gratification to me to have the pleasure of your company to that country— I shall if at all set out for that country about the 12th or 15th of next month—and will be happy to hear from you on the receipt of this— Should business lead you to that country, you can calculate with certainty on any services I can render you, or should I be able to render you any services here, if you would suggest it, it will afford me pleasure—

I wrote Mr McConny (*sic*) some time since on some business, should you see him I would thank you to say to him I would be happy to hear from him before I set out.—

Mrs. J. Joins me in good wishes for you & the happiness of your family & believe me to be with due regard

Yrs &c &c

Andrew Jackson

P. M. Miller Esqr

Address: P. M. Miller Esqr | Knoxville | Tennessee | [Left corner]
Mail |

III. MCGILLIVRAY DOCUMENTS.

The following documents, not heretofore published, will doubtless be read with interest. Alexander McGillivray is called by A. J. Pickett, the Alabama historian, the "Talleyrand of Alabama," and he further says that he "wielded a pen which commanded the admiration and respect of Washington and his Cabinet, and which influenced the policy of all Spanish Florida." He was born in 1746 at Little Tallase, four miles above the site of the present Wetumpka, Ala. His father was a Scotch trader, Lachlan McGillivray, and his mother, Sehoy Marchand, of the Wind family of the Creeks. It was while on a visit to New York city in 1790 that McGillivray concluded a treaty between the Creek nation of Indians and the United States, the latter represented by Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War. The oath followed the treaty. The "minutes" as to the history of the Creeks were taken at the same time. The appointment as brigadier-general was made by a contemporaneous treaty, the execution of which was secret. Pickett further says: "When a British Colonel, he dressed in the British uniform, and when in the Spanish service, he wore the military dress of that country. When Washington appointed him Brigadier-General, he sometimes wore the uniform of the American army, but never when in the presence of the Spaniards. His usual dress was a mixture of the Indian and American garb." He died on February 17, 1793, in Pensacola, and was interred with "Masonic honors in the splendid garden of William Panton," the great Scotch merchant of that city. His remains have since been removed to Scotland, probably by his father, who was living in Dunmaglass at the time of the son's death. See Owen's edition of Pickett's *History of Alabama* (1900), pp. 403-407; and Col. Marinus Willett's *Narrative* (1831.)

ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY'S OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE
UNITED STATES.

[From the Knox MSS., Vol. xxvi: fol. 145, in the Library of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.]

I Alexander McGillivray, Agent to the Creek nation of Indians, and Brigadier General in the Service of the United States do solemnly swear to bear true allegiance to the said United States of America, And to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States of America, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the articles of war, and the true intent and meaning of the secret articles of the treaty of peace, made and concluded

between the United States of America and the Creek nation of Indians, on the Seventh day of the Present month of August.

ALEX: MCGILLIVRAY.

Sworn before me in the City of New York,
this Fourteenth day of August in the year
of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred
and Ninety.

JOHN BLAIR,

In the presence of	an associate judge of the
H. KNOX, Secy of War	supreme court of the
JN ^o STAGG Junr, chief clk	United States.
War office	

MINUTES TAKEN FROM GEN. MCGILLIVRAY RESPECTING THE
CREEKS.

[From the Knox MSS., Vol. xxvi: fol: 165.]

Tradition says the Muscoghies came from the North West. The first traders have called them creeks from the multitude of little rivulets abounding in the Country.

Near the Muscoghies, lived the Alabamas with them there was a difference. The latter being the weakest, were compelled to remove with all their families. This was not perceived by the Muscoghies untill some time afterward, who collected their warriors in considerable number, and pursued the Alabamas, until they found they had gone over the waters forming the Alabama branch of the Mobile River.

The Muscoghies, after having descended the river a considerable distance found the Country climate and the Country better than their own, and being too few to attack the whole nation of Alabamas, they returned. The report they gave of the goodness of the country lying the Cousa was such, that the whole body of the Muscoghies determined to remove thither—which was accordingly done.

Upon their approach to the Alabamas they were met by a deputation from that nation deprecating their resentments. This the Muscoghies offered to grant on the condition that such of their worst enemies should be delivered up. On this report being made to the Alabamas, the persons endangered by the condition of the Muscoghies,

fled part of them, to the Choctaws, who had recently come into the country to the westward, and part of them Taensahs, a numerous nation seated about 180 miles lower down on the Alabama river.

The Muscoghies demanded of the Taensahs such of the Alabamas as had taken refuge in their nation. On being refused a war ensued, in which the Taensahs were worsted and greatly reduced in number. About this time also the french arrived (the year), and infected the Taensahs with the small pox which with the wars wasted them almost to nothing. The few who remained were carried away by the french.

Soon after the Taensahs were reduced, the Cusetahs and Cowetas, seperated from the rest of the nation and established themselves on the Oakmulgee, where they remained until the wars with the Carolinians who by use of their fire arms compelled them to retire to Chatahouce river, on which they have ever since remained. This must have been in the year 1715.

The Chehaws joined the others upon the Chatahouce, as did another tribe from the north, not originally of the Muscoghies, called the Nichatas.

Not long after the destruction of the Taensahs and the settlement of the Mobile, the french made successful overtures to the Muscoghies and made treaties of friendship with them, and under the idea of trade obtained permission to build the fort in the forks of the Cousa and Talapousa. This and other politic measures gave the french the entire ascendancy of the Muscoghies which was maintained untill after the arrival of the English in Georgia when Gen. Oglethorpe by judicious measures contrived to attach the Cusetahs and Cowetas and all the lower creeks to the English. These treaties are still in the possession of the Gen. McGillivray.

In the war which ensued between the Spaniards and English in Georgia, the lower Creeks sided with and rendered essential services to the latter. The upper Creeks being under the influence of the french remained quiet.

Previously to the arrival of the English in Georgia, the lower Creeks had had frequent wars with the Appalachian or florida Indians, who inhabit the country from the flint river to the St John's River in Florida, and had greatly reduced them.

During this period, the Upper Creeks were frequently engaged in war with the Choctaws and Cheechas and were frequently attacked as well as the lower Creeks by the Crokees (*sic*), and other northern Indians, the Shawanese, the Kickapooes, & the tribe of one Town only—the Tallisees.

The Oakfuskies were fully represented but the white Lieutenant who was first there went off before the papers were signed—but there were common Indians from three other Towns without any authority.

[The manuscript here ends abruptly.]

MINOR TOPICS.

BICKLEY'S HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT AND INDIAN WARS OF TAZEWELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA.*

Modest as this book appears it is of great value for those interested in the early settlement of the Middle States, and its references to various subjects connected with the Indian wars, and to early source material give it a more than local importance.

After the general history of the first settlement it gives a full description of the physical conditions, with woodcut of the principal features and excellent flora, and an account of the manners and customs. In the appendix a short list of fauna, and strangely enough, in the chapter on Indian wars, there is an extended notice of the documents in Paris bearing on the French settlement of Louisiana, which while it agrees to some extent with the list made by Mr. Forstall, and published in French and De Bow's *Review*, must have been compiled by independent research, since it differs very much in the order in which they are mentioned. The list is, however, full of mistakes in spelling. Kerlerec is spelled Keleric; Iberville is spelled with two bs, but that is not unusual. He speaks of the valuable documents in the Marine Department of England, and in the public libraries of Portugal, Spain, Vienna and Rome. The suggestion of Portugal and Vienna as possible hunting places for Americana deserves attention for the date of this book. This summary of the literature relating to the discovery and settlement of the new world deserves the highest praise.

On page 191 there is a very interesting paragraph on Indian roads. Full details are given of the bravery of some of the inhabitants of the county, especially of that of Robert and Daniel Evans, who after distinguishing

*Bickley, G. W. L. History of the Settlement and Indian Wars of Tazewell County, Virginia. Cincinnati, 1852. 8 vo. pp. 237. *Frontispiece*, wood cut of Jeffersonville; and at page 42, *map* of Tazewell County.

themselves in many an Indian fight, with their brother John joined the army of General Jackson, and figured conspicuously at the battle of New Orleans. In 1817 Robert died leaving four children. These Gen. Jackson offered to educate, but Daniel, who had become rich, would not allow himself to be outdone by a stranger, and accordingly he took charge of them himself. There is a full account of the struggles of the Moore family with the Indians, and of their massacre and captivity.

William Beer.

Howard Memorial Library,
New Orleans, La.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

There is a ten-volume publication entitled, "The Colonial Records of North Carolina," edited by the late Hon. William L. Saunders, LL.D., and containing in the ninth and tenth volumes much material bearing on the beginning of the Revolutionary War in North Carolina. This series ends with the year 1776. After the death of Mr. Saunders, the State undertook a continuation of his work, under the editorial supervision of Hon. Walter Clark, LL. D., which is entitled, "The State Records of North Carolina", and beginning with Vol. XI (Vol. XI to follow Vol. X, Saunders publication.) In Vol. XVI of the State Records there is an alphabetically arranged Roster of Continental soldiers of North Carolina (regulars, not militia.) These volumes are filled with information bearing on the Revolution, and an index will soon be issued, prepared by the careful bibliographer and scholar, Dr. Stephen B. Weeks.

Another publication of great value to North Carolina (and, in fact, to all the States) is the Pension Roll published by the United States Government in 1833-'35 ("Senate Documents, 1st session 23rd Congress," Vols. 12, 13, 14.) The North Carolina roll is in the beginning of the 14th volume, and arranged by counties. In consulting this, it should be borne in mind that there are three alphabetical arrangements, *i. e.*, first a list of counties with their pensioners is given; then two more lists are given immediately thereafter. A few of the pensioners are on the list for services rendered in the army after the revolution—War of 1812, etc. When a soldier's name is given on any

of these lists, the Commissioner of Pensions, in Washington, will, upon application, furnish an abstract of his services free of cost, though it usually takes more than a month to get a reply.

Shortly after the Revolution, a Board of Commissioners was appointed by North Carolina to settle the claims of Continental (Regular) soldiers. They printed a list of the ones whose claims were allowed, but this publication is extremely scarce, only one or two copies being known to be in existence. It will, however, be republished in the State Records. In the State Auditor's Office there are a few manuscript rolls, which will probably be published also.

Two officers of the United States Army, Major Charles L. Davis and Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, have published a History of the North Carolina Continental Line and Society of the Cincinnati. This work (which appeared in 1896) contains a list of officers of the regular Continental Line, but the names of no privates are given.

Of course there are a good many works of an historical nature treating of the Revolution in North Carolina, but the above are the most suitable for general research.

Marshall DeLancey Haywood.

North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

BVLBANCHA, CHOCTAW WORD FOR THE TOWN OF NEW ORLEANS.*

"Bvlbancha," the Choctaw name for the town of New Orleans, is a word that is worn down from "Bvlbaha asha," "Bvlbahasha," "Bvlbancha," and means *Babbling is there*, i. e., a place of foreign or unintelligible talk. "Bvlbaha," "to babble," "to speak a foreign language," "asha," "is there." "Hoshi bvlbaha," *mocking bird*, literally *babbling bird*. While Bvlbancha is perfectly appropriate as the name of modern New Orleans, on account of its various languages, still as a local name, it is doubtless very ancient, ante-dating by an unknown number of years—it may be centuries—the founding of New Orleans. The name first occurs, I think, in the report of Iberville, and is written

*The letter "v" in the word Bvlbancha, is used for the twenty-second letter of the Choctaw alphabet. It has the sound of *a* in *vial*, but to some ears the sound of *u* in *tub*. The italicized *a* is used to represent the Choctaw nasal vowel *a*.

"Malbanchia," the b and m being used interchangeably. There can be no doubt as to the antiquity of the name "Bvlbancha," and it was unquestionably given by Choctaw speaking people to the lower Mississippi, or New Orleans region, on account of the different languages spoken there. Through all the changes of governments, races and languages, the name still lives in every day use by the Choctaw people as the aboriginal name of New Orleans.

Henry S. Halbert.

Meridian, Miss.

BOOKS, PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS OF PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON.

The library of President Andrew Johnson remains largely as its original owner left it when he died twenty-seven years ago, and it is now the property of Hon. A. J. Patterson, a grandson, who occupies the old Johnson home at Greenville, Tenn. The walls of the room set apart for his library are lined from floor to ceiling with books covering every subject treated in literature, many of them presenting on their fly leaves the autographs of the authors, with "best wishes for his excellency."

In this room is an old table, rudely constructed, but priceless now, which was the tailor's bench on which through a quarter of a century a future president did the work of his trade. Referring to his life in the tailor shop, Andrew Johnson often boasted that "his coats always fit and his seams never ripped." Ranging across this table now in formidable array are many huge bound volumes of the leading political journals covering the period of Mr. Johnson's presidency, and able to answer the ever-ready question: "What did men think of his administration?" As a fitting supplement to these, there is a series of ten great scrap books filled with clippings, topically arranged, from the American and English press covering those four history-making years. Whatever men said through the printed page of Andrew Johnson and his political policies is here faithfully recorded, like the records of the deeds of men in the Word of God—the good and the bad alike. Here on one page is a press dispatch to the effect that on the 15th of May, 1868, the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church sitting in Chicago set apart

and observed an hour of prayer to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon the senate of the United States as they were about to vote upon the question of the president's impeachment.

But the chief interest of the student centers in the great wooden chests in which are packed the correspondence of the white house from 1865 to 1869. Day after day the president's private secretary took from his desk letters and documents marked "attended to" and filed them for future reference.

Here they are now ranging in importance from the plea of a soldier's widow to the report of a provisional governor of one of the states of the south.

Petitions of citizens with thousands of signatures asking for the restoration of the Southern States and others equally long purporting to have been signed by Southern negroes praying for a voice in the government of these states when they should be restored, are among the many interesting documents here to be found. Here is the original Grant-Johnson correspondence which involved the veracity of a lieutenant-general or a president, the agitation caused by which hastened the impeachment trial. A package of letters marked "Alta Vela" tells the story of why Judge Black withdrew from the impeachment case as one of the counsel for the president and set all Washington agog with the belief that the president was doomed to defeat. The historic value of this mass of private letters and papers is apparent to all; for in days to come many questions of interest to the historian can be answered only by them. President Johnson spent much time after his retirement from the presidency among these books and papers, living over again the life of the other days and classifying this data that future generations, more appreciative always than the present, might have the truth of history.

Recently a civil suit has been instituted in the courts of Greenville styled: "Martha Landstreet, by next friend, v. A. J. Patterson et al.," in which the plaintiff, who is a great-granddaughter of President Johnson, seeks to recover his library, the old homestead and the tailor shop.—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga., May 17, 1902.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[This Department is intended for practical purposes. General invitation is extended all readers to use it. Communications in reply to queries, or on other subjects, should be addressed to the EDITOR. No answers to queries will be given by private correspondence.]

ENSIGN ISAAC W. DAVIS.—Was ensign Davis, mentioned by Claiborne, *Mississippi*, p. 323, as commanding at Hanson's Mill (South Alabama), related to Jefferson Davis? He was one of the Mississippi volunteers in the Creek war of 1812. See also, Claiborne, p. 320, *note*.

TEMPEY ELLIS.—In Pickett's *Alabama*, vol. ii, pp. 128-9, there is an account of the capture and ransom of a little girl of this name. Mr. Pickett says he talked with her long afterwards as Mrs. Thomas Frizell. Facts relative to her capture and later life are desired.

FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN ALABAMA.—Messrs. Samuel Miller and — Hood, from Georgia, on May 23, 1811, issued the *Mobile Centinel*, the first number of the first newspaper ever printed in what is now Alabama. Can any one give sketches of these printers, and of their descendants? What copies, if any, of this paper are extant, other than those named in Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, pp. 349-350?

FENNER.—Lieut. Richard Fenner, Maj. Robert Fenner, and Maj. Wm. Fenner were all officers of the North Carolina Continental line in the Revolutionary War, and the two former were original members of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. It is understood that the St. Richard, and the son of Maj. Robert, also named Robert, moved to Tennessee, whence the family moved to Courtland, Ala., about 1825. In the interest of the Society of the Cincinnati, information is earnestly desired as to descendants in Alabama.

JUDGE ELIHU HALL BAY.—One of the officials of Pensacola, West Florida, during the Revolutionary War, was Elihu Hall Bay. He was a friend of Gov. Peter Chester, and was presented by the latter "with two silver waiters for services rendered to him." What particular office did he hold, and what services are referred to? Can any one tell the whereabouts of any of his papers which would throw light on his West Florida residence? In O'Neill's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. i, p. 53, is to be found a general sketch of him, but more detail is desired.

PICTURE OF WILLIAM WEATHERFORD.—In Shinn's *History of the American People* (1899), p. 263, there is a likeness of William Weather-

ford, the Creek Indian warrior, after an old steel engraving published in 1859, by Virtue, Emmins & Co., of New York. The engraving is entitled an "Interview between General Jackson and Weatherford," and is from a painting by J. R. Chapin. Can any one give a history of the painting and tell who has it? It is evidently an idealization. If this is a real likeness of Weatherford, it is so far the only one discovered or known.

OIL PAINTING OF ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY.—Dr. Wm. S. Wyman, of Tuscaloosa, states that he has seen mention of the existence of an oil painting of the great Indian Chief, Alexander McGillivray, somewhere in the city of New York. The reference has escaped him. The existence of such a picture is of much interest to Gulf States' students, and if any fact can be developed in relation to the subject, they will be eagerly welcomed. Letters, documents and papers bearing on his career are also desired. See copy of his Oath and Notes on the Southern Indians, *supra*.

HISTORY OF AN OLD HUNTING RIFLE DESIRED.—Mr. Reuben A. Mitchell, of Alabama City, has a fine old hunting rifle, such as was in use about one hundred years ago. The stock is of curled maple, reaching the full length of the barrel, and is beautifully mounted, with inlaid silver ornamentation. The following is an exact copy of the legend on the lid of the tallow-box:

"Presented by J. Madison, President of the U. S., to WHALE, the reward of Signal Valor and Heroism at the Battle of the Horse --: Shoe.

"March, 1814."

A history of the donation, as well as some particulars concerning the recipient, are greatly desired.

W. H. BLAKE.

FLAG OF THE 28TH ALABAMA REGIMENT.—The flag of the 28th Alabama Regiment of Infantry, C. S. A., is in the National Museum, Washington, D. C. It is catalogued as No. 123,509. It was captured at Orchard Knob by Hazen's command, and was deposited in its present location by John McL. Hazen.

LEWIS.—Information is desired as to the remote ancestry of Dr. Paul Hamilton Lewis, a native of S. C., who was one of the distinguished physicians of South Alabama prior to the late War. His wife was a daughter of Hon. Eli Shortridge, of Talladega.

HISTORICAL NEWS.

MONUMENT TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD OF FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—On Confederate Memorial Day was unveiled monuments to the Confederate dead from Florida and Tennessee, buried in Stonewall Cemetery, Winchester, Va. The attendance was estimated at 12,000. There was a parade of the Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, and the firemen. At the cemetery Maj. Albert Akers, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Tennessee, was orator. A speech was also made by Maj. S. J. C. Moore, of Berryville, Va. The two monuments, located near each other, were unveiled simultaneously, the cord to the Tennessee memorial being drawn by little Miss Gertrude Barton, daughter of Mayor Barton, while Miss Isabel Daniels performed the similar office for the Florida monument.

CHEROKEE ADVOCATE SUSPENDED.—The *Cherokee Advocate* published by the Cherokee Nation of Indians, at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, has suspended publication. The *Advocate* was established in 1856 as a national organ for the Indians. It was printed in Cherokee and English and was the only paper in America printed in an Indian language. Before Oklahoma was opened to the white settlers in 1893 it had a large circulation in the Indian Territory, but the rapid growth of civilization on the Indian lands and the lapsing into desuetude of the Indian tongues undermined and finally destroyed the Indian newspaper's cause for existence. William T. Leoser, of Tahlequah, was the editor.

MONUMENT TO DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX.—The Library Committee of the Senate has reported favorably on a joint resolution for the erection of a monument to Dorothea Lynde Dix at Hampden, Me. (1902; 8 vo. pp. 6) It is to be hoped that the subject will not rest here, but will be pushed to a successful issue. The labors of this noble woman are known to the ends of the earth. The value of her work in the movement for State support and care for the insane and feeble minded can never be estimated.

PROPOSED TENNESSEE VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A call has been signed, and very generally circulated, extending "an invitation to all persons interested in historical work and enterprise" to attend a meeting, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1902, in the city of Huntsville, Madison county, Alabama, for the purpose of organizing a society for the particular study and preservation of the history and antiquities of the Tennessee Valley. The call is signed by William Rich-

ardson, John L. Burnett, R. Barnwell Rhett, Richard W. Walker, Thomas R. Roulhac, Wm. L. Clay, W. I. Bullock, Wm. T. Sanders, Edward C. Crow, D. Isbell, Warwick H. Payne, William B. Bankhead, Oliver D. Street, and Thomas M. Owen.

DAVIS MEMORIAL ARCH.—The board of directors of the Davis Monument Association has decided to erect a Memorial Arch in honor of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, to be located in Monroe Park, Richmond, Va., probably on the site of the corner stone laid some years ago for the Davis monument. It will probably be two years before work is actually begun.

The design selected for the arch is of a Corinthian style of Architecture, and is to be constructed of the finest Southern granite, and will have a stairway in the interior leading to the top. In the spandrels, two on each side of the arch, will be placed four bas-reliefs representing Glory, Truth, Justice and Valor. The thirteen seals in the attic represent the Confederate States. Tributes to Jefferson Davis, selected by the committee, will be placed upon the five low relief panels and upon the two panels in the archway. The completed arch will be sixty-five feet high and seventy feet wide, with a breadth of twenty-four feet, the archway being twenty-five feet wide and forty feet high in the clear. The intended ornamentation has not been fully expressed in the design submitted, the smaller details being too difficult to express in such a small space. This design was the work of Mr. Lewis Albert Gudebrod.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.—Progress in the development of this park has been slow. For more than a year work has been retarded by the Secretary of War, but his objections have been removed and it is now advancing. The necessary lands, twelve hundred and thirty-two acres, have been acquired, a survey made, and a map completed. The avenues and roadways will soon be opened up. The President, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, is very active, and has done much to stimulate an interest in the historical features of the campaigns which made Vicksburg famous. The secretary and historian of the commission, Mr. John S. Kountz, more than a year ago prepared a *Record of the Organizations engaged in the Campaign, Siege, and Defense of Vicksburg* (8 vo. pp. 72, Map.)

STATUES OF COUNT PULASKI, BARON STEUBEN, AND BARON DEKALB PROPOSED.—The Committee on Library of the National House of Representatives have made a favorable report on a bill to erect statues to cost \$50,000 each, of Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish patriot of the Revolutionary War, and known as the father of the American cavalry, and of Baron Steuben. The same committee has before it a bill looking to the erection of a statue of Baron DeKalb. These statues are to be placed in LaFayette Square, in Washington City. Statues of LaFayette and Rochambeau are already in this park,

and if provision is made for the others, the result will be to make this beautiful reservation a centre for the statues of distinguished foreigners who have drawn swords in the cause of America

DEATH OF LESTER G. BUGBEE.—The death of Professor Lester G. Bugbee, March 17, 1902, is a great and deplorable loss to Texas. He was one of the younger generation, whose life and labors in the cause of history have done so much to give impetus to its development. His life work is thus summarized (pp. 357-8) in the *Quarterly* of the Texas Historical Association for April, 1902: Fellow in history, University of Texas, 1892-1893; tutor in history, 1895-1896; instructor in history, 1896-1900; adjunct professor of history, 1900-1902, and corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Texas Historical Association, 1897-1901. "The Association especially owes Professor Bugbee a great debt for his effective efforts in enlarging its membership, building up its revenues, and keeping its finances in order. Professor Bugbee had proved himself a skillful investigator, and an able writer. He had done much valuable work in Texas history, and his career was full of promise till disease began to paralyze his energies. His race was short, but he bore well the uplifted torch, and he has not run in vain."

LOUISIANA AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904.—The message of Gov. W. W. Heard, of Louisiana, to the Legislature of that State, May 12, 1902, contains the following interesting recommendation:

This Exposition is to be held upon a scale of magnificence commensurate with the striking event which it is designated to fittingly commemorate—an event by which a veritable empire in extent of territory and boundless wealth, resources and possibilities, was ceded by France to the United States.

The act of cession was consummated at the city of New Orleans, on December 20, 1803, and the relationship of our State with the event, its fruits and the influence it has exercised over this country and the world, makes it incumbent upon us that our State be represented at this great exposition in a manner becoming her dignity, her proud history and fame, her origin and traditions, and the high rank which she is justly entitled to occupy in the galaxy of American commonwealths. It has seemed to me most appropriate that Louisiana should contribute to the success and brilliancy of this exposition by a facsimile of the historic structure wherein the act of cession was consummated. This memento of colonial glory and architecture is known as "The Cabildo." It overlooks the square in the center of which stands the equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, the hero of the great victory of New Orleans. For a long series of years this noble edifice has served for the sessions of the State Supreme Court, and few visitors to our metropolis fail to inspect it. Estimates of the cost to reproduce this edifice at St. Louis have been furnished to me, and I think it is within the ability of the State to make provision for its erection,

and, in addition, provide amply for the exhibits which it should make at the exposition. One hundred thousand dollars will suffice for all purposes, and I recommend that this amount be appropriated.

While the act of the cession of Louisiana to the United States is to be grandly commemorated by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, yet it is urged by many patriotic citizens that the centennial of this great event should be fittingly celebrated at the very place where it was effected. Requests from various representative sources have been made to me to bring this subject to your attention, and in doing so I deem it not inappropriate to observe that I share in the sentiment which has prompted them. I take pleasure, therefore, in submitting this commendable suggestion to your consideration.

STATUE OF ROCHAMBEAU.—On Saturday, May 24, 1902, in Lafayette Square, in the City of Washington, was unveiled a superb bronze statue of General Count de Rochambeau. A number of representatives of the French Government were present. Members of his family were also in attendance. Addresses were made by General Brugere, President Theodore Roosevelt, and General Horace Porter, U. S. Ambassador to France. The orator of the day was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who said, in concluding his address:

"We unveil this statue in honor of a brave soldier who fought by the side of Washington. We place it here to keep his memory fresh in remembrance and as a monument of our gratitude to France. But let us not forget that we also commemorate here the men who first led in arms the democratic movement which during a century of conflict has advanced the cause of freedom and popular government throughout the world of Western civilization."

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS WHO FELL AT EMUCKFAU IN THE CREEK WAR, 1814.—A bill has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives by Charles W. Thompson, Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of Alabama, to appropriate twenty-five hundred dollars "for the erection of an appropriate monument on the battle ground 'Emuckfau,' in the county of Tallapoosa and State of Alabama, to mark the resting place and to commemorate the valor of the volunteer soldiers in the Creek Indian War who fought under General Jackson, and fell and are buried on said battlefield, on the 21st day of January, 1814." The monument is to be erected as speedily as possible, "according to plans and specifications furnished by and under the supervision of the Secretary of War." The battle ground is near Emuckfau creek, from which it takes its name, in the northern part of Tallapoosa county. In the engagement Gen. John Coffee was especially conspicuous for gallantry, and was one of the wounded. The loss of the whites was about thirty killed and seventy wounded. It is proper to add here that the date of the battle as recited in the bill is an error. The engagement took place at six o'clock on the morning of January 22d. It is to be hoped that favorable action will be taken by Congress.

MONUMENT TO GEN. LEONIDAS POLK.—A monument to the memory of Gen. Leonidas Polk and to mark the spot where he fell has been erected upon the summit of Pine Mountain, near Marietta, Ga. It was formally unveiled on April 10, 1902. The shaft is of pure white Georgia marble, twenty feet in height, and the entire expense of its erection was borne by J. Gid Morris and wife. Mr. Morris is a farmer of Cobb county, and his home is in sight of the monument.

On the South side is the word "SOUTH," cut in large letters, surmounting a design of the Confederate battle flag. Underneath the flag is the legend:

"1861-1864. In memory of Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, who fell on this spot, June 14, 1864. Erected by J. Gid and Mary J. Morris, April 10, 1902."

Then follows this inscription:

"Folding his arms across his breast he stood gazing on the scene below, turning himself around as if to take a farewell view. There standing, a cannon shot from the enemy's guns crashed through his breast and opened a wide door through which his spirit took its flight to join his comrades on the other shore. Surely the earth never opened her arms to allow the head of a braver man to rest upon her bosom. Surely the light never pushed the darkness back to make brighter the road that leads to the Lamb, and surely the gates of heaven never opened wider to allow a more manly spirit to enter therein."

On the reverse side of the shaft are the words: "NORTH, veni, vidi, vici—with Five to One."

STATUES TO GENERAL MCLAWS AND GENERAL BARTOW AT SAVANNAH.—On June 3, 1902, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis (a legal holiday in Georgia), bust statues of General Lafayette McLaws and General Francis S. Bartow, gallant Confederate officers, were unveiled in Chippewa square in the city of Savannah. There was an elaborate parade, in which the various local civic, military and other organizations participated, as well as the Confederate Veterans and Sons of Confederate Veterans. Capt. D. G. Purse presided. The statues were unveiled by Miss Gertrude McLaws, a granddaughter of Gen. McLaws, and Miss Francis Bartow Hight, of Marietta, a grand-daughter of Mrs. Ford, the oldest sister of General Bartow. The busts were executed by Zollnay, who was present during the exercises. The oration was delivered by Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta. In the course of his address, among other things he said:

"Reminiscence and forecast must mingle with equally inspiring force in the thoughts of the Savannah citizen as he moves over this historic ground where civil authority bulwarked by law and military auxiliaries disciplined into effective use have so often maintained the human right of life, liberty and property. Combining, however, all memorials which adorn this city, they teach together the truth chosen

for this hour's theme, that both civil and military heroism are required to train a nation into true greatness—civil heroism that encourages and uses, but never abuses, the country's military power, and military heroism that holds all things subject to a just country's civil authority."

MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Fifth annual meeting of the Mississippi Historical Society was held in the city of Jackson, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 9 and 10, 1902. The session was one of importance, and the papers presented were of high class and of great variety. The afternoon session of Friday was devoted exclusively to Mississippi archaeology, and the evening session of the same day was given over to a study of the history of the State Constitutional Convention of 1890.

Other meetings of the Society have been as follows:

First annual meeting, Jan. 7 and 8, 1898, at Jackson;

Second, April 20 and 21, 1899, at Natchez;

Third, Feb. 1 and 2, 1900, at Jackson; and

Fourth, April 18 and 19, 1901, at Meridian.

This society was incorporated by its State Legislature, Feb. 17, 1890, and the first meeting of its organizers was held May 1, 1890. Notwithstanding a number of prominent incorporators was interested, nothing was done until 1897, in which year Dr. Franklin L. Riley was appointed Secretary. Fresh from the Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Riley went enthusiastically to work, and effected a substantial and permanent revival. The growth of the organization is principally due to his faithful energies, although he has been ably seconded by Gen. Stephen D. Lee and many others. Since he entered upon the management, meetings have been held as stated, and five valuable volumes of *Publications* (8vo) have been issued.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, ALABAMA DIVISION, U. D. C.—The Sixth annual convention of the Alabama Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was held in Demopolis, May 13 and 14, 1902. The usual reports from committees and officials showed the various chapters composing the organization to be in good condition. There are in the State thirty-three chapters, with a total membership of 1631. The division is doing much patriotic work. It is collecting funds for the erection of a monument on the Shiloh battlefield, and is contributing toward the maintenance of the Alabama room in the Confederate Museum at Richmond. One hundred dollars each was voted to aid in the erection of a monument to Jefferson Davis, and to the Falkner Confederate Soldiers' Home at Mountain Creek. The closing session on the evening of May 14 was devoted to the formal presentation of a life size oil portrait of Emma Sansom to the Department of Archives and History of the State. The execution of this portrait was undertaken by the Division at the suggestion of Mrs. W. A. Gayle, of the "Dixie" chapter, Montgomery, the funds being raised

by contributions from the several Chapters. It was painted by the well known artist, Samuel Hoffman, of Montgomery. Emma Sansom was the girl heroine who, in May, 1863, pointed out to Gen. N. B. Forrest an unused ford across Black Creek in Etowah county, and enabled the latter to overtake and capture Col. A. D. Streight, who was leading a raiding party through North Alabama for the purpose destroying the railroads and the Confederate stores at Rome, Ga. Mrs. A. L. Dowdell, President of the Division, formally presented the picture, and it was received on behalf of the State by Thomas M. Owen, Esq., Director of the Department. The Division will hold its next session at Tuscaloosa.

Previous sessions have been held as follows:

First annual meeting, April 8-9, 1897, at Montgomery;

Second, Feb. 17-18, 1898, at Birmingham;

Third, Feb. 28-March 1, 1899, at Selma;

Fourth, May 1-2, 1900, at Opelika; and

Fifth, May 14-15, 1901, at Eufaula.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.—The establishment by the Legislature of Alabama of a Department of Archives and History, by act approved Feb. 27, 1901 (General Laws of Ala., 1900-1901, pp. 126-130), gives that State the pioneer position in the matter of legislation looking to the preservation of its archives and history in a complete and business-like way. This new field of activity is a co-ordinate Department of State, and its office is in the State Capitol. Its objects and purposes "are the care and custody of official archives, the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times, the completion and publication of the State's official records, and other historical materials, the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State, the encouragement of historical work and research," etc. Through this Department the State is meeting every obligation it owes its history. It is under the control of a board of nine trustees, but the administrative officer is a Director, who is a State official, chosen by the trustees for a term of six years. At the organization of the Department, Thomas M. Owen, then a practicing lawyer of Birmingham, Ala., but for ten years a close historical student, was unanimously elected director. He has labored assiduously and continuously in organizing, developing and arousing interest in the Department. The first annual meeting of the trustees required by law to be held, was on Oct. 1, 1901. Although only established seven months, excellent and satisfactory development in every branch of the work of the Department was shown: in the collection of books, pamphlets, maps, prints, charts, manuscripts, paintings and photographs, in the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the State, and in the encouragement of historical research. The people of the State are thoroughly aroused, and every one is lending aid and encouragement.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.—Following the example of Alabama, just one year afterwards, by act of Feb. 26, 1902, the Legislature of Mississippi created a Department of Archives and History, similar to that of its sister State, except in a few minor details. The Department was organized by a two days' session of the trustees, March 14 and 15, 1902, in the State library at Jackson. Gen. Stephen D. Lee was chosen president of the board. Dunbar Rowland, Esq., of Coffeeville, was elected Director. A resolution was adopted thanking Dr. Franklin L. Riley, the Secretary of the Mississippi Historical Society, for his active efforts in securing the establishment of the Department. Other resolutions were adopted requesting the authorities to permit Mississippi to secure copies of the rosters of all Confederate army organizations in the custody of the United States government; also requesting newspapers of the State to forward their publications for file in the collections of the Department; also requesting owners of manuscripts, portraits of distinguished Mississippians, or historical articles, to donate or lend them to the Department. Rules for the government of the board and of the Department were adopted.

Mr. Rowland, the Director, is well equipped for his labors. He was born Aug. 25, 1864, at Oakland, Miss., and is the son of W. B. and Mary (*Bryan*) Rowland. He graduated in 1886, with the B. S. degree, at the A. & M. College of Mississippi; and in 1888, with the LL. B. degree, at the University of Mississippi. He has practiced law since graduation, but has at all times given much attention to historical work.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April Meeting.* The April meeting of the Society was held in its rooms in the Watkins Institute, James D. Porter presiding. The paper of the evening was presented by Gen. G. P. Thruston on the coinage, coins, and medals of ancient and modern times, drawing from his remarkable collection to illustrate the historical value and the significance to be found in a nation's money. Two thousand years, he said, had made no change in Chinese coinage, and the coins of B. C. were not distinguishable in workmanship of die from those of to-day. He exhibited some of the curious shapes struck off by the Chinese mints—coins in human shape, curved in scimitar form and of every conceivable pattern. The coins of Siam, up to fifty years ago, were lumps of silver, stamped with the royal seal, and in the old Japanese currency rectangles and squared shape predominate. Our modern idea of circular and flat coins, he said, was evidently of rather late growth. No coin issued lately possesses the same spirit and beauty as the coins two hundred years ago. These old coins represent the State, and are mirrors whereby any change in the condition of the State can easily be caught by the expert. The power and the spirit of a nation can be told by its coinage. The flourishing condition of conquest and dominion or the slow progress of degeneration and decay can be traced through the successive coinages.

The State in highest civilization and culture produces the most beautiful coins. There have been no dies made that could equal the wonderfulness and perfectness of the Grecian stamps. Of modern nations France excels in beauty of design and execution, although of late years Germany has rapidly improved. The coins of the early Spanish colonies in America bear the words "plus ultra," signifying the existence of something beyond the Gibraltar, the pillars of Hercules, for coins up to the discovery of America bore the inscription "ne plus ultra." He passed around several hundred coins and metals from his collection, which illustrated his remarks.

May Meeting. The regular annual meeting was held in May, Mr. Porter presiding, and a large number of members present. Treasurer, Mr. Joseph S. Carels made his annual report, showing a fund of \$1,300 on hand. Gen. G. P. Thruston volunteered to place the fund on hand out at interest until called for. He also announced that a facsimile had been made of the original commission issued to Gen. Putnam by the Continental Congress. A number of donations were received, among them being Chinese prayer rolls, presented by Father J. P. Farrelly. Photographs of all paintings in the possession of the society have been made and Mr. Carels was instructed to place them in a safety deposit vault. Theo. Cooley announced that the work of cataloguing the possessions of the society had been completed and \$100 was voted to R. T. Quarles for doing the work. Every member of the Society and the families of all deceased members will be asked to furnish the Society with a cabinet photograph of themselves. It was decided to lend the State one of the paintings of Gov. Sevier, owned by the Society.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Judge John M. Lea, *President*; ex-Gov. Jas. D. Porter, *First Vice President*; Gen. G. P. Thruston, *Second Vice President*; Col. W. A. Henderson, *Third Vice President*; Jos. S. Carels, *Treasurer*; R. T. Quarles, *Corresponding Secretary*; and A. V. Goodpasture, *Recording Secretary*.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular annual meeting of the Alabama Historical Society was held June 14, 1902, at Montgomery. It convened in the Senate chamber, in the State Capitol, at 11 o'clock a. m., and Dr. Reuben H. Duggar, one of the vice presidents, presided. Thomas M. Owen, the secretary and treasurer, was present. There was an attendance during the day of about seventy-five members and visitors. Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. Stewart McQueen, of Montgomery.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the society was then presented by Mr. Owen. It showed substantial progress in the various lines of activity now engaging the members. From it the society appears to have lost by death during the year four members: Gov. Wm. J. Samford, Dr. Wm. LeRoy Broun, Porter King and Rev. Greenough White.

The annual oration was delivered by Col. John W. A. Sanford, of

Montgomery. His subject was the "Yazoo Fraud." Before entering upon a discussion of his subject he made a touching and eloquent introduction in which he spoke of his emotions, surrounded by the portraits of the distinguished Alabamians, which now adorn the walls of the Senate. His remarks concerning Yancey, Hilliard, Bullock, Walker and Emma Sansom were applauded, and were highly appreciated. Coming to his subject he graphically presented a history of the land speculations in the early years of the republic. He developed the whole theme in a scholarly way. It was greatly enjoyed because of the eloquent presentation, and because of the connection of the subject with the early history of the State. His remarks were frequently applauded and at the conclusion a resolution of thanks, prepared by Mr. Owen, was extended him in a rising vote.

Mr. E. H. Bashinsky, of Troy, then presented a valuable "Historical Sketch of Pike County," the introduction only being read by him. It showed much careful research, and indicated the wide interest now being taken in local history.

Miss Emma Beall Culver, of Auburn, was then introduced, and read "Thomas H. Watts, a Statesman of the Old Regime." In presenting her, Dr. George Petrie explained the scope and purpose of the paper. It should be stated that Miss Culver was awarded a gold medal in a competitive contest in which this paper was entered. The medal was offered by the Eufaula Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the best historical essay by a graduate or post graduate student of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Owen, after explaining the absence of several whose names appeared on the program, announced the following by title only, the finished papers themselves to be handed in later and to appear in the published *Transactions* of the Society, viz:

"State Pride and How It is Made to Grow," by Col. James T. Murfee, Marion; "Old Towns and Settlements on the Lower Alabama," by Samuel C. Jenkins, Esq., Bay Minette; "Old Indian Mounds at Carthage, Alabama," by W. L. Fagan, Havana; "The Early Settlement of the Tennessee Valley," by President Charles C. Thach, A. P. I., Auburn; "Sketch of the Organization and Growth of the Alabama Educational Association," by Dr. J. K. Powers, Florence; "Descendants of John Purifoy who were Confederate Soldiers," by Francis M. Purifoy, Tuscaloosa; "John Murray Forbes' Horseback Trip to Alabama in 1831," by Mr. Thomas S. Forbes, Birmingham; "The Military Operations of General John T. Croxton in West Alabama," by Thomas P. Clinton, Tuscaloosa; "Some Contemporary Comments upon Reconstruction," by Miss Kate M. Lane, Auburn; "The Southern Commercial Convention held in Montgomery, 1858," by A. F. Jackson, West Point, Ga.; "The Life and Public Services of William R. King," by Joel Campbell DuBose, Birmingham; "William F. Samford, Statesman and Man of Letters," by Dr. George Petrie, Auburn; and "Political Events in Alabama in 1840 and 1841," by Mr. C. E. Crenshaw, Coosada.

Motions and resolutions being in order, Rev. Stewart McQueen offered the following, which was on motion adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary shall cause the proceedings and papers of this meeting with such other papers, documents, historical material and illustrations and maps pertaining thereto, as to him may seem advisable, to be carefully edited and published."

Mr. McQueen also offered the following resolution, in support of which he urged the importance of present recognition of valuable work, and on motion it was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Society, in annual session, hereby places upon record its grateful appreciation of the faithfulness, energy and ability which have characterized the Secretary of this organization in the discharge of his duties, and that his efforts in promoting the welfare of the Society, are most heartily commended to our fellow-citizens throughout the commonwealth."

Mr. Owen responded in a feeling and appreciative manner to this evidence of confidence.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Owen:

"*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Committee be and is hereby empowered and directed to prepare a new constitution and by-laws for the Society, which shall be in full force and effect ten days after publication."

Mr. Clifford A. Lanier called attention to the fact that there had lived in Montgomery some of the greatest men of the State, and he thought that some steps ought to be taken by the Society toward marking the places where they had lived, in which sentiment there was unanimous concurrence. He offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of this Society be requested to take appropriate steps to secure the marking by tablet or otherwise of the places of residence, in the city of Montgomery, of William L. Yancey, Henry W. Hilliard, Thomas H. Watts, James H. Clanton and of other distinguished citizens and celebrities who have resided in the city."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, 1902-1903; *President*, William Dorsey Jelks; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. R. H. Duggar, Gallion; Colonel Jefferson M. Falkner, Montgomery; Colonel Samuel Will John, Birmingham; Colonel Thomas C. McCorvey, University; *President* Charles C. Thach, Auburn, and Mrs. Kate H. Morrisette, Montgomery; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, and the following *Executive Committee* (in addition to the officials): Peter J. Hamilton, Oliver D. Street, Colonel M. L. Woods, Joel C. DuBose, R. Tyler Goodwyn and Dr. George Petrie.

This was followed by an informal discussion of several matters of interest to the members, which was greatly enjoyed. The opinion prevailed that such meetings, if more frequently held would prove of great value and much pleasure to the participants. On motion the matter of more frequent meetings was referred to the Secretary and the Executive Committee.

Mr. Owen thanked the audience for their courtesy in attending, and expressed the hope that every effort would be extended toward building up the Department of Archives and History, and enriching it with historic treasures; after which the meeting adjourned.

BOOK NOTES AND REVIEWS.

NOTES.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has issued, as No. 413, a *Chart* of the Pensacola, Florida, Bay entrance (1902.) It is 36.4 x 27.4 inches.

The French Settlement of the Mississippi Valley, by Peter J. Hamilton, Mobile, has been reprinted from the American Historical Magazine, April, 1902 (8vo. pp. 14.)

Judge William H. Thomas has published in pamphlet form (8vo. pp. 18) his *Memorial Address*, delivered by invitation of the Ladies' Memorial Association, at Montgomery, Ala., April 26, 1902.

The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O., have published *Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War* (8vo. pp. xvii, 324; illustrated, cloth, \$5.00), by Frank A. Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel First Mississippi Cavalry, Armstrong's Mississippi Brigade; Member of Legislature, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1896, and one term Judge of Fourth Circuit Court District of Mississippi.

The same Company has also published *1861-1865, by an Old "Johnnie"* (12mo. pp. 280; cloth, \$1.50), by Capt. James Dinkins, who served during the entire war in the Confederate service. The portraits and illustrations are by Col. S. T. Dickinson, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

A small volume, entitled *Vicksburg Vistas* (1902; oblong, pp. 25), containing 40 panoramic views of the principal scenes at Vicksburg, has been published by Mr. R. M. Hynes, 1309 Manhattan building, Chicago, Ill. The illustrations are preceded by an account of the "Vicksburg Campaign in Brief."

An *Alabama Official Directory* (1902; 8vo. pp. 42 [4]) compiled by A. C. Sexton, chief clerk, has been issued by the Secretary of State. It contains full lists of all State officials—executive, judicial and legislative,—State boards, institutions and county officers, and also lists of members of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, 1901, and population statistics.

The *Remarks* of Hon. Henry D. Clayton and Hon. Ariosto A. Wiley in the House of Representatives, Feb. 8, 1902, on the occasion of pronouncing eulogies on the death of Robert E. Burke, late a member of Congress from Texas, have been reprinted in pamphlet form (respectively, 8vo. pp. 4 and 8vo. pp. 5.)

Clark's *Alabama Form Book*, prepared by Francis B. Clark, jr., the first edition of which appeared in 1881, and the second in 1889, has been reprinted in a third edition by the sons of the compiler, Willis G., Francis B., and Fairfax Clark (1902; 8vo. pp. 367.)

A *Memorial* of the University of Alabama for opening navigable rivers that drain coal and iron fields of Alabama, made to the United States Senate, has been published as Senate Doc., No. 161 (Government Printing Office, 1902, 8vo. pp. 13, *maps*.) It contains sketches of the mineral and agricultural resources of the Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, Black Warrior and Tombigbee river valleys.

The *Reports* of the examination and survey of Kissimee river and connecting lakes and canals, the survey of Istokpoga creek, and an examination of Caloosahatchee river, prepared under the direction of the U. S. Engineer Department, has been recently issued as House Doc. 176 (1902; 8vo. pp. 27, and 15 *maps*.)

The paper read before the Alabama State Bar Association, June 29, 1901, by Thomas M. Owen, on "Ephraim Kirby, first Superior Court Judge in what is now Alabama," has been reprinted from the *Proceedings* (8vo. pp. 15.) A revision of the paper appears as the leading article in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for July, 1902, with a likeness of Mr. Kirby.

The *Proceedings* of the first annual reunion of the Alabama Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, held in Montgomery, November 13-14, 1901, has been issued in pamphlet form (1902; 8vo. pp. 32.) It contains the addresses of Messrs. Tennent Lomax and Warwick Payne, and the report of the Historical Committee of the organization. The pamphlet was compiled by Thomas M. Owen.

Mr. Junius M. Riggs, the librarian, has compiled a volume of much value to lawyers and students, entitled *Catalogues of the Supreme Court Library and of the State Library* (Montgomery, Ala., 1902: cloth, 8vo. 3 leaves, pp. 301.) While no statistics are given as to the strength of the library, an examination of the *Catalogues* shows a very full, and approximately complete collection of law books, as reports, digests, statutes, periodicals, session laws, etc. The collection of miscellaneous works is large and is constantly receiving additions.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission has republished the *Atlas* of the battlefields of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and vicinity (1902), as House Doc., 514, 56th Cong., 2nd Sess. It is a folio, and contains [6] pp. and 14 *maps*. The *maps* have been compiled with great care, and are very valuable.

It has also issued a pamphlet containing an account of the *Campaign* for Chattanooga, theatre of movements and battle fields as seen from point of Lookout Mountain (1902; 8vo. pp. 9, *map*.)

The *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, for May, 1902, p. 170, contains a letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, dated at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864, on the Georgia campaign of 1864. It strongly defends his conduct in this campaign. He declares that "after the battle of the Wilderness, General Lee adopted precisely the course which I followed—& gained great glory by it." The original of the letter is in the Emmet Collection, presented the Library by John S. Kennedy.

The following are the three latest volumes of Texas appellate court Reports, viz: *The Texas Civil Appeals Reports*, vol. 24, cases in the courts of civil appeals, during the latter part of 1900, reported by B. R. Webb, (1902; 8vo. pp. xxviii, 735); *The Texas Reports*, vol. 94, cases adjudged in the Supreme Court, prior to November, 1901, reported by A. E. Wilkinson, (1902; 8vo. pp. xvii, 767); and *The Texas Criminal Reports*, vol. 41, cases in the court of criminal appeals, during parts of 1899 and 1900, reported by John P. White (1902; 8vo. pp. xviii, 762.)

The U. S. Census Office has recently published the following *Bulletins* (1902) concerning the Gulf and adjacent States: No. 117, Manufactures of Alabama (pp. 15); No. 118, Manufactures of Georgia (pp. 19); No. 119, Manufactures of Mississippi (pp. 13); No. 128, Manufactures of Louisiana (pp. 15); No. 146, Manufactures of Texas (pp. 27); No. 148, Manufactures of Tennessee (pp. 19); No. 155, Agriculture in Alabama (pp. 13); and No. 165, Agriculture in Florida (pp. 14.)

These Bulletins can be obtained free on application to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

In 1896 Judge C. W. Raines, of Austin, published his valuable *Bibliography of Texas* (8vo. pp. xvi, 267), being a descriptive list of books, pamphlets, and documents relating to Texas in print and manuscript since 1536, and including a complete collection of laws, with an introductory essay on the materials of early Texan history. The edition has long since been exhausted, and there is now a demand for a new edition. It is Mr. Raines' purpose to meet this demand. He will be glad to have his attention drawn to any and all materials for Texas history.

A complete *History* of the burning of Columbia, S. C., by the army of Gen. W. T. Sherman has been prepared and published by Col. J. G. Gibbes of that city. He presents his own personal recollections, and also a synopsis of the report of the committee of investigation, appointed by the city council of Columbia, and the testimony of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Howard, Gen. Hazen, and an account prepared by Nichols, a member of Gen. Sherman's staff. The letters and statements of Gen. Wade Hampton are given. The profits of the publication, it is understood, will be applied to the erection of a tablet in the State House to the memory of Gen. Hampton.

The *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association for April, 1902, (vol. v, No. 4) contains two valuable contributions: "The quarrel between Governor Smith and the Provisional Government of the Republic," by W. Roy Smith, and the "Genealogical and Historical Register of the first general officers of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, elected in 1891," by Mrs. Adele B. Looscan. The former is a thesis, prepared by Mr. Smith for his degree of M. A., at the University of Texas. The usual departments of "Book reviews and notices," "Notes and Fragments," and "Affairs of the Association" follow.

The Association was organized March 2, 1897. It has done valuable work for Texas history, as shown by the activity among its members, and the valuable contents of the five volumes of the *Quarterly*, which have been published. Valuable separate historical publications have also been stimulated and aided by it.

One of the most thorough and valuable works for the legal profession, not only of Alabama but elsewhere, is a *Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Alabama*, from Minor (1820) to 125th Alabama (1900), inclusive, prepared by James J. Mayfield, Esq., Judge of the Tuscaloosa Law and Equity Court. Three volumes have already appeared, the first (1901) covering the following subjects: "Criminal, Exparte, and Extraordinary Proceedings," from Abandonment of Family to X-Rays, and the second and third (1901) the general subjects—Abandonment to Jury Trial. The whole work is prepared after "the most modern and approved systems of digesting," and is admirably designed to enable a busy practitioner to promptly ascertain whether there is or is not a decision on any particular proposition. Other volumes will appear as rapidly as completed.

Dr. Patrick Hues Mell, the well-known Professor of Botany and Geology in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Director of the Experiment Station, has issued, through the press of B. F. Johnson and Co, a revision of the late Wm. N. White's *Gardening for the South*. This justly famed book has been thoroughly worked over by Dr. Mell, who is one of the eminent authorities of the South on gardening. It is now probably the most comprehensive work on horticulture in existence, and more than meets all of the needs of the Southern gardener. It has more than 600 pages, and contains over 300 illustrations.

Dr. Mell's writings, it should be stated, are not confined to technical subjects of the above character, but he has done valuable historical and genealogical work. In 1895 his *Life of his father, P. H. Mell*, appeared (12mo. pp. 258); and in 1897, his *Genealogy of the Mell Family in the Southern States* (8vo. pp. 61, xxviii.)

The Industrial South is the title of a monthly periodical, the first number of which appeared May 15, 1902, at Birmingham, Ala. It is published by the Industrial South Publishing Co., \$1.00 per year; and

the editor is Mr. Frank Deedmeyer. It is to be devoted to the industrial, financial and railroad interests of "the whole South." The first issue is a sixteen page double column quarto. It is highly creditable. The editorial discussion embraces the following topics: "Power, Heat and Light," "Domestic Trade," "Higher Commercial Education," "The South's Wonderful Progress," and "Success of Steel Manufacture in the South." A variety of topics and a valuable body of references and statistics are presented under the following department heads: U. S. Consular Reports, Railroads and Transportation, Textiles, Cotton Seed Oil, Birmingham District, The Oil Field, Lumber and Timber, Steel, Iron and Coal, Agriculture, New Industries and Construction, Finance and Banking, and Law Points.

The Twentieth Series (1902) of the Johns Hopkins University *Studies* in historical and political science contains monographs on colonial, revolutionary and early constitutional history. The titles announced are as follows: "Western Maryland in the Revolution," by B. C. Steiner; "State Banks Since the Passage of the National Bank Act," by G. E. Barnett; "Early History of Internal Improvement in Alabama," by W. E. Martin; "Trust Companies in the United States," by George Cator; "The Maryland Constitution of 1851," by J. W. Harry; "Political Activities of Philip Freneau," by S. E. Forman.

The three first have already appeared. Two extra volumes for 1902 have also been issued: J. C. Ballagh's *History of Slavery in Virginia*, (pp. 160); and also Herbert B. Adams, *Tributes of Friends* (pp. 160.) Apart from the melancholy interest all historical students must have in the splendid and inspiring career of Mr. Adams, this volume has an added value in that it contains a *Bibliography* of the Department of History, Politics and Science of the Johns Hopkins University, 1876-1901.

Autograph Collections and Historic Manuscripts (8vo. pp. 16) the title of a valuable paper read some time ago by Gen. G. P. Thruston before the Tennessee Historical Society, has been reprinted from the *Sewanee Review* of January, 1902. He very properly observes that the student of history naturally drifts into an interest in manuscripts, letters, and documents relating to events and men of note, but he says that the mere temptation to collect and own them often follows, "a mere collecting and accumulating habit" to be deplored. He very properly notes that there is no true love of history or historical research, and but little benefit to the collector, in making a collection, "unless the historic, biographic or literary value of the material is uppermost in his mind." The fad of collecting signatures, or autographs, of noted people is condemned as "desecration." He quotes the following amusing reply to a collector, made by John Forsyth, the distinguished editor of Mobile:

"Mobile, Ala,

"Mr. ———: O yes! You are one of those d—d fools who are always bothering people about their autographs. Here's mine.

JOHN FORSYTH."

The rest of the paper is devoted to an exploitation of many rare, valuable and curious items in his collection.

Th: *Proceedings* of the American Society of Civil Engineers, vol. xxviii. No. 4, April, 1902, pp. 337-390, contains an illustrated paper by R. C. McCalla, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the "Improvement of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers in Alabama." Mr. McCalla in concluding his valuable and scholarly treatment has these observations on the value of river improvement: "One of the strongest arguments in favor of the improvement of rivers and canals by the general government is that they serve to regulate and control railroad rates more effectively than legislation ever can. Able railroad attorneys can generally find some means of evading inimical regulations framed by legislative bodies. Well-managed railroads will probably always find some way of pooling interests when it is greatly to their advantage to do so. But it is a difficult matter to pool with a public waterway, operated and maintained by the general government without tolls, because any town or individual with a few thousand dollars can build an independent boat and 'break the combination.'"

The leading article in *Pearson's Magazine* for June, 1902, comprising No. XI of the "Story of the States" series, is a sketch of Alabama, by Joel Campbell DuBose. It is accompanied by thirty illustrations of the most interesting character. It has been known for some time that Mr. DuBose had prepared this sketch, and its appearance had been awaited with much interest. Unfortunately the editor of the magazine has greatly abridged the article as originally prepared. The fact that such liberty was taken with the manuscript after it was written will explain certain expressions, such as the denomination of Semmes as commander of the "Confederate privateer, 'Alabama,'" a phrase which Mr. DuBose did *not* use. There are certain glaring omissions and abrupt sentences which are to be explained in the same way. The article in its entirety is, however, a very creditable presentation of the story of the State, and should be read by every one who cares to know more, and to have a heightened appreciation of the glorious history of Alabama.

The *Publications* of the Southern History Association, Washington, D. C., the first number of which appeared in January, 1897, is now in its sixth volume, the May, 1902, issue having just come from the press. This periodical, from the beginning, has maintained a high standard, and it has done much to stimulate to higher historical ideals. Among its contributors are the leading historical students of the South. Through its whole period it has been under the editorial di-

rection of Dr. Colyer Meriwether, although his name did not appear as editor until January, 1902. It should be stated that he has at all times had the earnest support and co-operation, as well as the scholarly and critical assistance, of Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, of Washington, D. C., but now temporarily at Santa Fe, N. M.

The Southern History Association, of which the *Publications* is the organ, was organized at Washington, D. C., April 24, 1896, its objects being "the study of the history of the Southern States, the encouragement of original research, discussion and conference among members, the widening of personal acquaintance, the publication of work, and the collection of historical materials." The work of the Society has been conducted to the accomplishment of these exalted purposes, and to it must be accorded much credit for arousing interest in historical work and enterprise over the entire South. Its first president was the late Dr. Wm. L. Wilson, and its second and present executive is Dr. J. L. M. Curry. Dr. Meriwether has been the capable, efficient and industrious secretary from its organization.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, now president of the Vicksburg National Park Commission, presented to the meeting of the Mississippi State Historical Society, Jan. 9, 1902, "An account of the Battle of Harrisburg, [Mississippi.]" The *Publications* of the Society have not yet appeared, but this paper has been issued in pamphlet form (8 vo. pp. 15.) The review of this engagement seems to be very full and thorough, "differing in many respects from the version generally accepted." In concluding the paper Gen. Lee says: "I have rested under a cloud for over 37 years on account of this engagement. * * * I never made an official report of the battle because it would have involved a reflection upon Gen. Forrest. I have been urged by my friends to give an account of it. I have refrained until now. My connection with the Vicksburg National Park has made it my duty to write of the Vicksburg campaign. I have followed this by writing of other battles in Mississippi in which I was engaged, and I could not see my way clear to leave out Harrisburg." In the course of the narrative, and in his conclusions, Gen. Lee pointed out certain errors which he charged to Gen. Forrest. Among other things, he says "I think Forrest erred on the field of Harrisburg in not carrying out the plan of battle agreed on, after the signal gun was fired. I think also he should have informed me when he ordered Gen. Chalmers to move to the support of Gen. Roddey, who was doing no fighting." From these and other statements, as well as from the tone of the paper, a storm of criticism developed, principally from the friends of Forrest. This has taken the form of newspaper articles long and short, in many of which much temper is exhibited. The *Nashville Daily News*, March 24, 1902, contains Gen. Lee's reply to his critics, as well as copies of several letters exchanged between him and Col. D. C. Kelly, one of Forrest's Regimental Commanders. Neither the merits of the controversy, nor the views of the respective contestants, can be stated here, the object of this note

being merely to call attention to the recent literature of the subject. It may not improperly be noted here that an account of this battle, prepared by Gen. Lee, and dated Aug. 14, 1864, is included in J. H. Mathes' *Life of Gen. Forrest*, in Appleton's series of "Great Commanders."

REVIEWS.

REPORT OF THE ALABAMA HISTORY COMMISSION TO THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA, DECEMBER 1, 1900. Edited by Thomas McAdory Owen, *Chairman*. Vol. I. Montgomery, Ala. 1901. (8 vo. pp. 447.)

The Legislature of Alabama, by act approved Dec. 10, 1898, created the Alabama History Commission to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor. The commission was charged with the duty of making, without compensation therefor, "a full, detailed and exhaustive examination of all the sources and materials, manuscript, documentary and record, of the history of Alabama from the earliest times, whether in domestic or foreign archives or repositories, or in private hands, including the record of Alabama troops in all wars in which they have participated, and also of the location and present condition of battlefields, historic houses and buildings, and other places and things of historic interest and importance in the State," etc. The report, when compiled, was to be printed in an edition of one thousand copies, and to be submitted by the Governor to the ensuing session of the Legislature "with a plan for permanently fostering historic interest and the preservation of the records, archives and history of the State."

The Governor named the following commission: Thomas M. Owen, *chairman*, Peter J. Hamilton, William S. Wyman, Samuel Will John, and Charles C. Thach.

The report is presented in the foregoing volume. The attempt was made to carry out the provisions of the act as far as possible, but the members in many instances were hampered in their investigations by the neglect of officials and the indifference of custodians of historical materials. Notwithstanding these and other embarrassments, a great mass of data has been compiled, showing the wonderful extent and richness of the source material for the history of Alabama, where it is to be found, with notes on its probable value and accessibility. The report is issued as Volume I, of a series of "Miscellaneous Collections," to be published by the Alabama Historical Society. While the publication of this report will doubtless prove a lasting contribution to the historical literature of the State, and of much value to all students, its great importance lies in the fact that based on its recommendations, advanced legislative action was taken resulting in the establishment of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, charged

with the care of all the historical activities which should engage the State. (*See supra*, under Historical News, for account of.)

Other States would do well to imitate the example of Alabama. Mississippi has already done so.

REPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. Volume V.

Edited by Franklin L. Riley, *Secretary*. Oxford, Miss., 1902.

(8vo. pp. 394.)

The Legislature of Mississippi, by act of March 2, 1900, created a "History Commission," similar to that provided in Alabama, for the performance of like duties, etc. The Commission originally consisted of Dr. Franklin L. Riley, *Chairman*, J. L. Power, Bishop Charles B. Galloway, Gerard C. Brandon, and P. K. Mayer. On the resignation of Messrs. Brandon and Mayer, Prof. J. M. White and Rev. T. L. Mellen were substituted. The report, with few exceptions, follows the line of investigation laid out in the *Alabama Report*. Full and exhaustive accounts of Mississippi source material are presented. The Legislature of Mississippi, with the same commendable enterprise as that which obtained in Alabama, adopted the recommendations of the Commission and established a State Department of Archives and History.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Edited by Franklin L. Riley, *Secretary*. Vol. IV. Oxford, Miss.

Printed for the Society [Press of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Publishing Co.] 1901 [1902.] (8vo. pp. 506.)

This volume is a highly creditable collection of papers and monographs, bearing on Mississippi history. It contains the proceedings and papers of the fourth annual meeting of the Society, held at Meridian, April 18 and 19, 1901, including the work of the year immediately preceding.

The contributions are numerous and varied. Their preparation includes a degree of activity and interest, which appears to be in part due to the enlightened policy of the State Legislature in making liberal appropriations for the preservation of all worthy contributions to its history. The subjects as will appear below are not only varied but important. They involve the military, political, religious and literary history of the State. Many of the papers are prepared with scholarly skill and care. A few errors of fact must, however, be noted, as the reference. (p. 423, to "Senato Brooks," of S. C., who was only a representative, and the statement (p. 493, *note*) that Judge J. A. P. Campbell "was chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Montgomery, Ala.," an improper designation of the Provisional Congress of the seceding States.

The intelligent and indefatigable labors of Dr. Franklin L. Riley, the Secretary, not only in securing the papers, but in editing and annotating them, deserve the warmest commendation.

The following is a list of the articles in the volume: "Report of the Annual Meeting, April 18-19, 1901," by Dr. Franklin L. Riley; "Campaigns of Generals Grant and Sherman against Vicksburg in December, 1862, and January 1st, and 2nd, 1863, Known as the 'Chickasaw Bayou Campaign'," by Gen. Stephen D. Lee; "Sherman's Meridian Expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, February 3rd to March 6th,

1863," by Gen. Stephen D. Lee; "Capture of Holly Springs, December 20, 1862," by Prof. J. G. Deupree; "Battle of Corinth and Subsequent Retreat," by Col. James Gordon; "Work of the United Daughters of the Confederacy," by Mrs. Albert G. Weems; "Local Incidents of the War between the States," by Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman; "The First Struggle over Secession in Mississippi," by Mr. Jas. W. Garner; "Reconstruction in East and Southeast Mississippi," by Capt. W. H. Hardy; "Legal Status of Slaves in Mississippi before the War," by W. W. Magruder, Esq.; "Mississippi's Constitution and Statutes in Reference to Freedmen and Their Alleged Relation to the Reconstruction Acts and War Amendments," by A. H. Stone, Esq.; "History of Millsaps College," by Pres. W. B. Murran; "Lorenzo Dow in Mississippi," by Bishop Chas. B. Galloway; "Early Beginnings of Baptists in Mississippi," by Rev. Z. T. Leavell; "Importance of Archaeology," by Peter J. Hamilton, Esq.; "The Choctaw Creation Legend," by H. S. Halbert, Esq.; "Last Indian Council on the Noxubee," by H. S. Halbert, Esq.; "The Real Philip Nolan," by Rev. Edward Everett Hale; "Letter from George Poindexter to Felix Huston, Esq.," "The History of a County," by Mrs. Helen D. Bell; "Recollections of Pioneer Life in Mississippi," by Miss Mary J. Welch; "Political and Parliamentary Orators and Oratory in Mississippi," by Dunbar Rowland, Esq.; "The Chevalier Bayard of Mississippi,—Edward Cary Walthall," by Miss Mary Duval; "Life of Gen. John A. Quitman," by Mrs. Rosalie Q. Duncan; "T. A. S. Adams, Poet, Educator and Pulpit Orator," by Prof. Dabney Lipscomb; "Influence of the Mississippi River upon the Early Settlement of Its Valley," by Richard B. Haughton, Esq.; "The Mississippi Panic of 1813," by Col. John A. Watkins; "Union and Planter's Bank Bonds," by Judge J. A. P. Campbell.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Washington: Government printing office, 1901. (Svo. pp. 380; *illustrations*,)

Everything pertaining to the Library of Congress is of interest to students everywhere. The appearance, therefore, of official literature which serves to explain its workings, and to open up a view of its treasures, is to be welcomed. The library was removed to its magnificent new building in the fall of 1897. At this time the physical equipment was incomplete, and the organization but partial. The collection itself, though large in mass, was inorganic. The four years from that date has witnessed a marvelous growth. The collections have been grouped, the groups have been conveniently located, an elastic system of classification has been determined and initiated in each group, catalogues have been compiled, gaps in important collections have been filled, and special publications have been issued. These years have not only been years of service, but have been the preparation for larger and wider usefulness.

The Library owes a duty to Congress, to the Executive Departments and scientific bureaus of the Federal Government, to other libraries, and to scholarship at large. What it may do for these is largely answered by this report. Part I is administrative in character, in which is included, however, lists of selected titles illustrating the character of the printed material added during the two preceding years. Part II is devoted to the more significant present facts in the history, constitution, equipment, organization, processes, facilities and resources of the Library. The location and work of the several divisions are indicated, with illustrations of typical portions of the work and certain of the mechanical apparatus auxiliary to it.

The whole volume is in the highest degree interesting, and should be consulted by all who wish an intimate acquaintance with the work, collections and utilities of the great book palace of the nation.

PLANT LIFE OF ALABAMA. An Account of the Distribution, Modes of Association, and Adaptation of the Flora of Alabama, together with a systematic Catalogue of the Plants growing in the State. By Charles Mohr, Ph. D. Reprint of Vol. VI, Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium. Prepared in co-operation with the Geological Survey of Alabama. ALABAMA EDITION, with Portrait and Biography of the Author. 1901. (8 vo pp. xii, 921.)

This work, which, as the title page shows, has been gotten out under the joint auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey of Alabama, is the most complete and scientific treatment of a local flora that has yet appeared in the United States. The circumstances under which it was planned and brought to completion are set forth in the letters of transmittal and in the Introduction to the book.

The greater part of this work, 680 of its 920 pages, is a systematic Catalogue of the plants growing without cultivation in the State. While it is called a catalogue, it is more than a mere list of the plants observed, since each of the species mentioned is accompanied by full notes of its synonymy, of its geographical distribution in general and its distribution in Alabama in particular, of its type locality, and of its economic uses. In addition to these notes on all the species, full descriptions are given of all new, rare, and little known forms.

Beginning with a short historical sketch of the origin of the present botanical exploration of the state, of which this book is the record, and of the work of the pioneer botanists in this field, the author in his introduction proceeds to outline the general topographical, geological, and climatic features of the state, which, in so great measure, control the distribution of the plants.

He then gives a most interesting and instructive account of the principles governing the distribution of plant life in general, in which he shows that the chief factors controlling this distribution are *climatic*, being mainly heat and moisture, while the secondary factors are *terrestrial* in their origin, depending upon the chemical and physical characters of the soil and subsoil. These same factors give rise also to the grouping together into *plant formations* and *plant associations*, of species differing widely in their natural affinities, but equally well adapted to accommodate themselves to the same conditions.

The general characters of the Alabama Flora are next considered, in their systematic and ecological relations, by the latter term meaning their relations to each other and to the outer world.

In the absence of all obstacles to plant migration in our part of the continent, it is not surprising to find in our flora only two or three species peculiar to Alabama. Naturally our flora is most closely related to the floras of the adjoining states, but relationships are easily traced even to far off Japan, since 26 per cent of the genera occurring in Alabama have representatives in that country; 35 per cent are also represented in western Europe and the Mediterranean region; and 40 per cent are common to Alabama and the West Indies and South America. Interesting also are the foreign plants which have established themselves more or less firmly upon Alabama soil. Dr. Mohr

says that fully one-sixth of the species enumerated in the Catalogue, are immigrants through human agencies, from other countries; mainly from the temperate, sub-tropical, and tropical countries of the Old World. Some of these have established themselves firmly among the native plants, and have become fully *naturalized*; others have foothold only upon cultivated ground and about human dwellings, lacking the power to hold their own in the struggle with our native plants, these are known as *adventive*; while still others, called *fugitive*, are mostly introductions coming with the ballast of ships, showing little disposition to spread, and liable to succumb to vicissitudes of climate and to other unfavorable conditions.

The remainder of the Introduction, about 100 pages, is devoted to the detailed consideration of the Distribution of Plants in Alabama, in which the plant associations of the Mountain regions; of the Table Lands; of the Tennessee Valley; of the Lower Hill country; of the Central Prairie belt; and of the Maritime Pine region, with all their numerous variations and subdivisions, are fully described.

Following the systematic catalogue, which as above mentioned, constitutes the greater part of the book, there is an instructive chapter on the flora of Alabama in its relations to Agriculture, in which the characters of the native vegetation as an indicator of the soil conditions is discussed.

The book closes with a list of the plants cultivated in the state, a tabular statement of the Alabama flora, and a full index.

Eugene A. Smith.

University of Alabama.

JOHN GILDART, AN HEROIC POEM. By M. E. Henry-Ruffin, New York, 1901. (8 vo. pp. 78; *illustrated*.)

Written some three years since this poem has passed through four editions. It has met the generous commendation of the public, and the unstinted praise of the critics. Through it Mrs. Ruffin has won the laurel wreath of the true poet. She has produced perhaps the best poem of length woven about an incident of the frenzied struggle of the Sections.

Gloomy enough is this story of a simple, honest-minded soldier of Virginia who, wavering between duty to his young wife and child, and loyalty to the cause for which he fought, left the camp and returned home to be subsequently branded as a deserter and shot by his comrades. There is not much in the story itself but in its development Mrs. Ruffin shows something remarkable in a woman, a fine sense of what is really and truly dramatic. She writes with a trained hand and the critical reader, expecting at every moment to find her lapsing into turgidity or immaturity, is agreeably disappointed. The story is at no point morose.

John Gildart is written in iambic pentameter verse, with here and there lyrics that illumine the heavier passages. These songs are exquisitely turned and some of them indicate the depth and broadness of the student mind. Mrs. Ruffin exhibits a sympathy in this, her most pretentious work, which is admirable. She makes it manifest throughout the poem that the heart of the writer is bleeding with the sturdy young hero of the Virginia hills. The reader catches the spirit, and interest is consequently held.

Mrs. Ruffin is a prolific writer, this poem being but one of her numerous productions. She possesses perseverance, and the high quality of this work is an earnest of future accomplishment.

A. B. Kennedy.

Montgomery, Ala.

THE GULF STATES HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. 1, No. 2. Montgomery, Ala., September, 1902. Whole No. 2.

THE CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT HUNLEY.*

BY W. A. ALEXANDER, OF MOBILE.

Having often read what purported to be a history of the Confederate submarine torpedo boat Hunley and its operations, the accounts in every instance containing much of error, I have decided to write out the facts in regard to this boat and her career.

Shortly before the capture of New Orleans by the United States troops, Captain H. L. Hunley (not Hundley), Captain James McClintock and Baxter Watson were engaged in building a submarine torpedo boat in the New basin of that city. The city falling into the hands of the federals before it was completed, the boat was sunk, and

*First printed in the New Orleans *Picayune*, June, 1902. Mr. Alexander has kindly consented to its republication. In connection with the sketch the *Picayune* has this interesting reference to Captain Hunley's first boat:

"Visitors to Spanish Fort [near New Orleans] may still see, half submerged in the weeds and flowers growing on the bank of bayou St. John, a rusty vessel of curious shape. It is built of iron, about 20 feet long, and besides a propeller at the stern, is adorned on either side by strangely-shaped broad metal fins. This boat is or ought to be one of the most interesting relics of the civil war. It was, as stated in the accompanying narrative, built during the war by Captain Hunley as a submarine torpedo boat, and though never used in battle, is the prototype of the vessel which subsequently destroyed the federal cruiser *Housatonic*. Although within recent years a great deal has been written and done about submarine warships, the fact remains that these Confederate boats are the only ones which have ever successfully endured the test of actual combat. The narrative printed herewith is the first complete account of the building of these remarkable craft and of the experiments which were made with them."—*Editor*.

these gentlemen came to Mobile. They reported, with their plans, to the Confederate authorities here, who ordered the boat to be built in the machine shops of Park & Lyons, Mobile, Ala.

The writer was a member of Company B, State Artillery, Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, and was detailed to do government work in these shops.

Messrs. Hunley, McClintock and Watson were introduced to me by Park & Lyons, who gave me orders to carry out their plans as far as possible.

We built an iron boat. The cross-section was oblong, about 25 feet long, tapering at each end, 5 feet wide and 6 feet deep. It was towed off Fort Morgan, intending to man it there and attack the blockading fleet outside, but the weather was rough, and with a heavy sea the boat became unmanageable and finally sank, but no lives were lost.

We decided to build another boat, and for this purpose took a cylinder boiler which we had on hand, 48 inches in diameter and twenty-five feet long (all dimensions are from memory). We cut this boiler in two, longitudinally, and inserted two 12-inch boiler-iron strips in her sides; lengthed her by one tapering course fore and aft, to which were attached bow and stern castings, making the boat about 30 feet long, 4 feet wide and 5 feet deep. A longitudinal strip 12 inches wide was riveted the full length on top. At each end a bulkhead was riveted across to form water-ballast tanks (unfortunately these were left open on top); they were used in raising and sinking the boat. In addition to these water tanks the boat was ballasted by flat castings, made to fit the outside bottom of the shell and fastened thereto by "Tee" headed bolts passing through stuffing boxes inside the boat, the inside end of bolt squared to fit a wrench, that the bolts might be turned and the ballast dropped, should the necessity arise.

In connection with each of the water tanks there was a sea-cock open to the sea to supply the tank for sinking; also a force pump to eject the water from the tanks into the sea for raising the boat to the surface. There was also a bilge connection to the pump. A mercury gauge, open to the sea, was attached to the shell near the forward tank, to indicate the depth of the boat below the surface. A one and a quarter shaft passed through stuffing-boxes on each side of the boat, just forward of the end of the propeller shaft. On each end of this shaft, outside of

the boat, castings, or lateral fins, five feet long and eight inches wide, were secured. This shaft was operated by a lever amidships, and by raising or lowering the ends of these fins, operated as the fins of a fish, changing the depth of the boat below the surface at will, without disturbing the water level in the ballast tanks.

The rudder was operated by a wheel, and levers connected to rods passing through stuffing-boxes in the stern castings, and operated by the captain or pilot forward. An adjusted compass was placed in front of the forward tank. The boat was operated by manual power, with an ordinary propeller. On the propelling shaft there were formed eight cranks at different angles; the shaft was supported by brackets on the starboard side, the men sitting on the port side turning on the cranks. The propeller shaft and cranks took up so much room that it was very difficult to pass fore and aft, and when the men were in their places this was next to impossible. In operation, one-half the crew had to pass through the fore hatch; the other through the after hatchway. The propeller revolved in a wrought iron ring or band, to guard against a line being thrown in to foul it. There were two hatchways—one fore and one aft—16 inches by 12, with a combing 8 inches high. These hatches had hinged covers with rubber gasket, and were bolted from the inside. In the sides and ends of these combings glasses were inserted to sight from. There was an opening made in the top of the boat for an air box, a casting with a close top 12 by 18 by 4 inches, made to carry a hollow shaft. This shaft passed through stuffing boxes. On each end was an elbow with a 4 foot length of 1 1-2 inch pipe, and keyed to the hollow shaft; on the inside was a lever with a stop-cock to admit air.

The torpedo was a copper cylinder holding a charge of ninety pounds of explosive, with percussion and friction primer mechanism, set off by flaring triggers. It was originally intended to float the torpedo on the surface of the water, the boat to dive under the vessel to be attacked, towing the torpedo with a line 200 feet long after her, one of the triggers to touch the vessel and explode the torpedo, and in the experiments made in the smooth water of Mobile river on some old flatboats these plans operated successfully, but in rough water the the torpedo was continually coming too near the wrong boat. We then

rigged a yellow pine boom, 22 feet long and tapering; this was attached to the bow, banded and guyed on each side. A socket on the torpedo secured it to the boom.

Two men experienced in handling the boat and seven others composed the crew. The first officer steered and handled the boat forward, and the second attended to the after-tank and pumps and the air supply, all hands turning on the cranks except the first officer. There was just sufficient room for these two to stand in their places with their heads in the hatchways and take observations through the lights in the combings.

All hands aboard and ready, they would fasten the hatch covers down tight, light a candle, then let the water in from the sea into the ballast tanks until the top of the shell was about three inches under water. This could be seen by the water lever showing through the glasses in the hatch combings. The sea-cocks were then closed and the boat put under way. The captain would then lower the lever and depress the forward end of the fins very slightly, noting on the mercury gauge the depth of the boat beneath the surface; then bring the fins to a level; the boat would remain and travel at that depth. To rise to a higher level in the water he would raise the lever and elevate the forward end of the fins, and the boat would rise to its original position in the water.

If the boat was not under way, in order to rise to the surface, it was necessary to start the pumps and lighten the boat by ejecting the water from the tanks into the sea. In making a landing, the second officer would open his hatch cover, climb out and pass a line to shore. After the experience with the boats in Mobile bay the authorities decided that Charleston harbor, with the monitors and blockaders there, would be a better field for this boat to operate in, and General Maury had her sent by rail to General Beauregard, at Charleston, S. C. Lieutenant John Payne, C. S. N., then on duty at Charleston, S. C., volunteered with eight others of the navy to take the boat out. The crew were about ready to make their first attack; eight men had gotten aboard, when a swell swamped the boat, drowning the eight men in her. The boat was raised, Lieutenant Payne and eight others again volunteering. She was about ready to go out, when she was swamped the second time. Lieutenant Payne and two of the crew escaped, but six men were drowned in her.

General Beauregard then turned the boat over to a volunteer crew from Mobile, known as the "Hunley and Parks crew." Captain Hunley and Thomas Parks (one of the best of men), of the firm of Parks & Lyons, in whose shop the boat had been built, were in charge, with Messrs. Brockbank, Patterson, McHugh, Marshall, White, Beard and another, as the crew, and until the day this crew left Mobile it was understood that the writer of this was to be one of them, but on the eve of that day Mr. Parks prevailed on the writer to let him take his place. Nearly all the men had had some experience in the boat before leaving Mobile, and were well qualified to operate her.

After the boat had been made ready again Captain Hunley practiced the crew diving and rising again on many occasions, until one evening, in the presence of a number of people on the wharf, she sank and remained sunk for some days, thus drowning her crew of nine men, or a total up to this time of three different crews, or twenty-three men.

Lieutenant George E. Dixon*, like myself, was a mechanical engineer and belonged to the same regiment, the Twenty-first Alabama. He had taken great interest in the boats while building, and during their operations in Mobile river, and would have been one of the "Hunley and Parks" crew, had there been a vacancy. As soon as the news that the boat had been lost again was verified, we discussed the matter together and decided to offer our services to General Beauregard, to raise and operate the boat for the defense of Charleston harbor.

Our offer was accepted, and we were ordered to report to General Jordan, chief of staff. The boat was raised, and the bodies were buried in the cemetery at Charleston. A monument with suitable inscription marks the spot. There had been much speculation as to the cause of the loss of the boat, for there could have been no swamping as in the other two cases, but the position in which the boat was found on the bottom of the river, the condition of the apparatus discovered after it was raised and pumped out, and the position of the bodies in the boat, furnished a full explanation for her loss. The boat, when found, was lying on the bottom at an angle of about 35 degrees, the bow

*Mrs. Julia I. Hartwell has a sketch of Lieutenant Dixon in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, March 11, 1900. See also *Brewer's Alabama*, p. 623.—*Editor*.

deep in the mud. The holding-down bolts of each cover had been removed. When the hatch covers were lifted considerable air and gas escaped. Captain Hunley's body was forward, with his head in the forward hatchway, his right hand on top of his head (he had been trying, it would seem, to raise the hatch cover). In his left hand was a candle that had never been lighted, the sea-cock on the forward end, or Hunley's ballast tank, was wide open, the cock-wrench not on the plug, but lying on the bottom of the boat. Mr. Parks' body was found with his head in the after hatchway, his right hand above his head. He also had been trying to raise his hatch cover, but the pressure was too great. The sea-cock to his tank was properly closed, and the tank was nearly empty. The other bodies were floating in the water. Hunley and Parks were undoubtedly asphyxiated, the others drowned. The bolts that held the iron keel ballast had been partly turned, but not sufficient to release it.

In the light of these conditions, we can easily depict before our minds, and almost as readily explain, what took place in the boat during the moments immediately following its submergence. Captain Hunley's practice with the boat had made him quite familiar and expert in handling her, and this familiarity produced at this time forgetfulness. It was found in practice to be easier on the crew to come to the surface by giving the pumps a few strokes and ejecting some of the water ballast, than by the momentum of the boat operating on the elevated fins. At this time the boat was under way, lighted through the dead-lights in the hatchways. He partly turned the fins to go down, but thought, no doubt, that he needed more ballast and opened his sea cock. Immediately the boat was in total darkness. He then undertook to light the candle. While trying to do this the tank quietly flooded, and under great pressure the boat sank very fast and soon overflowed, and the first intimation they would have of anything being wrong was the water rising fast, but noiselessly, about their feet in the bottom of the boat. They tried to release the iron keel ballast, but did not turn the keys quite far enough, therefore failed. The water soon forced the air to the top of the boat and into the hatchways, where Captains Hunley and Parks were found. Parks had pumped his ballast tank dry, and no doubt

Captain Hunley had exhausted himself on his pump, but he had forgotten that he had not closed his sea cock.

We soon had the boat refitted and in good shape, reported to General Jordan, chief of staff, that the boat was ready again for service, and asked for a crew. After many refusals and much dissuasion General Beauregard finally assented to our going aboard the C. S. N. receiving ship "Indian Chief," then lying in the river, and secure volunteers for a crew, strictly enjoining upon us, however, that a full history of the boat in the past, of its having been lost three times and drowning twenty-three men in Charleston, and full explanation of the hazardous nature of the service required of them, was to be given each man. This was done, a crew shipped, and after a little practice in the river we were ordered to moor the boat off Battery Marshall, on Sullivan's island. Quarters were given us at Mount Pleasant, seven miles from Battery Marshall. On account of chain booms having been put around the iron sides and the monitors in Charleston harbor to keep us off these vessels, we had to turn our attention to the fleet outside. The nearest vessel, which we understood to be the United States frigate "Wabash," was about twelve miles off, and she was our objective point from this time on.

In comparatively smooth water and light current the Hunley could make four miles an hour, but in rough water the speed was much slower. It was winter, therefore necessary that we go out with the ebb and come in with the flood tide, a fair wind and dark moon. This latter was essential to success, as our experience had fully demonstrated the necessity of occasionally coming to the surface, slightly lifting the after hatch-cover and letting in a little air. On several occasions we came to the surface for air, opened the cover and heard the men in the federal picket boats talking and singing. Our daily routine, whenever possible, was about as follows:

Leave Mount Pleasant about 1 p. m., walk seven miles to Battery Marshall on the beach (this exposed us to fire, but it was the best walking), take the boat out and practice the crew for two hours in the Back Bay. Dixon and myself would then stretch out on the beach with the compass between us and get the bearings of the nearest vessel as she took her position for the night; ship up the torpedo on the boom, and, when dark, go out, steering for that vessel, proceed until the condition of the men, sea, tide,

wind, moon and daylight compelled our return to the dock; unship the torpedo, put it under guard at Battery Marshall, walk back to quarters at Mount Pleasant and cook breakfast.

During the months of November and December, 1863, through January and the early part of February, 1864, the wind held contrary, making it difficult, with our limited power, to make much headway. During this time we went out on an average of four nights a week, but on account of the weather, and considering the physical condition of the men to propel the boat back again, often, after going out six or seven miles, we would have to return. This we always found a task, and many times it taxed our utmost exertions to keep from drifting out to sea, daylight often breaking while we were yet in range. This experience, also our desire to know, in case we struck a vessel (circumstances required our keeping below the surface), suggested that while in safe water we make the experiment to find out how long it was possible to stay under water without coming to the surface for air and not injure the crew.

It was agreed to by all hands to sink and let the boat rest on the bottom, in the Back bay, off Battery Marshall, each man to make equal physical exertion in turning the propeller. It was also agreed that if anyone in the boat felt that if he must come to the surface for air, and he gave the word "up," we would at once bring the boat to the surface.

It was usual, when practicing in the bay, that the banks would be lined with soldiers. One evening, after alternately diving and rising many times, Dixon and myself and several of the crew compared watches, noted the time and sank for the test. In twenty-five minutes after I had closed the after manhead and excluded the outer air the candle would not burn. Dixon forward and myself aft, turned on the propeller cranks as hard as we could. In comparing our individual experience afterwards, the experience of one was found to have been the experience of all. Each man had determined that he would not be the first to say "up!" Not a word was said, except the occasional, "How is it," between Dixon and myself, until it was as the voice of one man, the word "up" came from all nine. We started the pumps. Dixon's worked all right, but I soon realized that my pump was not throwing. From experi-

ence I guessed the cause of the failure, took off the cap of the pump, lifted the valve, drew out some seaweed that had choked it.

During the time it took to do this the boat was considerably by the stern. Thick darkness prevailed. All hands had already endured what they thought was the utmost limit. Some of the crew almost lost control of themselves. It was a terrible few minutes, "better imagined than described." We soon had the boat to the surface and the manhead opened. Fresh air! What an experience! Well, the sun was shining when we went down, the beach lined with soldiers. It was now quite dark, with one solitary soldier gazing on the spot where he had seen the boat before going down the last time. He did not see the boat until he saw me standing on the hatch combing, calling to him to stand by to take the line. A light was struck and the time taken. We had been on the bottom two hours and thirty-five minutes. The candles ceased to burn in twenty-five minutes after we went down, showing that we had remained under water two hours and ten minutes after the candle went out.

The soldier informed us that we had been given up for lost, that a message had been sent to General Beauregard at Charleston that the torpedo boat had been lost that evening off Battery Marshall with all hands.

We got back to the quarters at Mount Pleasant that night, went over early next morning to the city (Charleston), and reported to General Beauregard the facts of the affair. They were all glad to see us.

After making a full report of our experience, General Rains, of General Beauregard's staff, who was present, expressed some doubt of our having stayed under water two hours and ten minutes after the candle went out. Not that any of us wanted to go through the same experience again, but we did our best to get him to come over to Sullivan's island and witness a demonstration of the fact, but without avail. We continued to go out as often as the weather permitted; hoping against hope, each time taking greater risks of getting back. On the last day of January we interviewed the Charleston pilots again, and they gave it as their opinion that the wind would hold in the same quarter for several weeks.

On Feb. 5, 1864, I received orders to report in Charleston to General Jordan, chief of staff, who gave me trans-

portation and orders to report at Mobile, to build a breech-loading, repeating gun. This was a terrible blow, both to Dixon and myself, after we had gone through so much together. General Jordan told Dixon he would get two men to take my place from the German artillery, but that I was wanted in Mobile. It was thought best not to tell the crew that I was to leave them. I left Charleston that night and reached Mobile in due course. I received from Dixon two notes shortly after reaching Mobile, one stating that the wind still held in the same quarter, and the other telling the regrets of the crew at my leaving and their feelings toward me; also that he expected to get men from the artillery to take my place. These notes, together with my passes, are before me as I write. What mingled reminiscences they bring!

Soon after this I received a note from Captain Dixon, saying that he succeeded in getting two volunteers from the German artillery, that for two days the wind had changed to fair, and he intended to try and get out that night. Next came the news that on Feb. 17 the submarine torpedo boat Hunley had sunk the United States sloop-of-war Housatonic outside the bar off Charleston, S. C. As I read, I cried out with disappointment that I was not there. Soon I noted that there was no mention of the whereabouts of the torpedo boat. I wired General Jordan daily for several days, but each time came the answer, "No news of the torpedo boat." After much thought, I concluded that Dixon had been unable to work his way back against wind and tide, and had been carried out to sea. I held this opinion until I read the account of the sinking of the Housatonic by an officer of that vessel, published in the *Army and Navy Journal* and afterwards the finding of the torpedo boat on the bottom with the wreck of the Housatonic. The plan was to take the bearings of the ships as they took position for the night, steer for one of them, keeping about six feet under water, coming occasionally to the surface for air and observation, and when nearing the vessel, come to the surface for final observation before striking her, which was to be done under her counter, if possible.

The account of the sinking of the Housatonic by the submarine torpedo boat, as given in the *Army and Navy Journal* by one of the officers of that vessel, says: "It occurred Feb. 17, 1864, at 8:45 p. m., about two and a half

miles off Charleston bar. It was moonlight, with little wind or sea. The lookout observed something moving in the water, the chain was slipped, and the engines backed when the crash came, the ship sinking in three minutes after being struck."

After the close of the war the government divers working on the wreck of the Housatonic discovered the torpedo boat with the wreck. With this data the explanation of her loss is easy. The Housatonic was a new vessel on the station, and anchored closer in than the Wabash and others. On this night the wind had lulled, with but little sea on, and although it was moonlight, Dixon, who had been waiting so long for a change of wind, took the risk of the moonlight and went out. The lookout on the ship saw him when he came to the surface for his final observation before striking her. He, of course, not knowing that the ship had slipped her chain and was backing down upon him, then sank the boat a few feet, steered for the stern of the ship and struck. The momentum of the two vessels brought them together unexpectedly. The stern of the ship was blown off entirely. The momentum carried the torpedo boat into the wreck, Dixon and his men, unable to extricate themselves, sinking with it.

LETTERS FROM JOHN C. CALHOUN TO CHARLES TAIT.

The publication of the Correspondence of John C. Calhoun, under the able editorship of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, in the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association for 1899, is by far the most pretentious special work put forth by the Association. This valuable collection will serve to emphasize anew the conspicuous position of this eminent South Carolinian in the political history of the United States. No one can read these letters without a profound impression of the exalted character and intellectual force of Mr. Calhoun. One effect of the publication of this Correspondence will be the discovery of much valuable material of similar character.

The following letters from Mr. Calhoun to Judge Charles Tait have recently come into possession of the editor, and they are published as an addition to the Calhoun material now coming to light. The question of their value is left to the special student of Mr. Calhoun and his times. Judge Tait was born in Louisa county, Virginia, February 1, 1768, and was a cousin of Henry Clay. He was educated as a lawyer, and later came to Georgia. He became a successful member of the bar of that State, and was at one time a member of the Georgia Supreme Court. He entered the Federal Senate from Georgia in 1809, where he served until 1819. It was during this period that he and Mr. Calhoun developed a strong friendship which lasted through life. In 1819 he came to Alabama, and in 1820 was appointed the first Federal District Judge in that State. He served until 1826, when he resigned. He spent the remainder of his life as a planter in Wilcox county, and died October 7, 1835.—*Editor.*

War Dept
20th July 1818

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 24th May came to hand, while I was to the South, which will account for the long interval be-

tween its date and that of my answer. Tho' exceedingly anxious to remain at *my post*, I found, from letters, that my private affairs made it indispensable that I should visit my farm. I remained only nine days at home. I do trust, I will be able to reduce the War Dept to more method, than it heretofore has had; but, I find, it must be the work of time. It is dangerous to reform, before we know the state of the disease, and in a business so complicated as the affairs of an army, this cannot be done at once. I think, I am making daily some advances, and trust before the next meeting of Congress a good deal will be done.

I do hope, that the administration will continue to act on the noble maxim which you have laid down as the basis of our policy, "Justice with Force." So long as it is adhered to, we will be in the road to prosperity and national glory. It is peculiarly and emphatically applicable to our situation. We can have no just excuse for neglecting either of its branches; and we cannot neglect either with impunity. It, and it only, can advance us to that splendid future, which any good citizen delights to dwell on.

The taking of Pensacola has no doubt caused much speculation to the south, as well as in other parts of the Union. As you know, the act was unauthorized, and done by Jackson on his own responsibility. The place of course will be yielded up to Spain. It belongs to Congress, and not to the Executive, to make war on Spain. However improper the conduct of Spain has been, and however desirable to us to possess the Floridas, I am decidedly of the opinion that the peace of the country ought to be preserved. We have nothing to gain in a Spanish War and much to loose. Should the contest be confined to Spain and us, our commerce must pass from us to the neutral powers, particularly England. Should other powers be involved, and the war general, the wisest men cannot see its result. We must suffer. We want time. Let us grow.

I shall at all times be happy to hear from my old friend. Your political course, (you will not suspect me of flattery) has been without an aberration, so far as I have seen it. You deserve well of your country. I trust a grateful country will remember your services.

Your friend,

J. C. Calhoun.

War Dept
5th Sept 1818.

My dear Sir,

By some delay in the mail your very interesting letter of days the 18th of last month did not come to hand till a few since. Since the commencement of my public life, it has been my good fortune to have been associated with many, who are justly the pride and ornament of this country. Among these distinguished citizens, I know of none, whose opinions and acts have more invariably pointed to the prosperity and the honor of our country than yours. I know of not one article in your political creed, nor a vote, or an act of yours, which ought to give the least regret. Whatever may have been the delusion, for a time, in your State, I know, you must possess, that reward, which no public man, but the good and independent can enjoy. It is a high reward. I think, I know some thing of it from experience. I have, on some occasions, felt a conscious pleasure, of doing my duty in opposition to mere momentary popularity, which I would not exchange for scarcely any other moment of my life.

Your train of reflection in relation to Jackson and Pensacola is such as I expected. It is indispensable that the military should on all occasions be held subordinate to orders, and I know of no excuse except necessity, that ought to exempt from punishment disobedience to orders. It is natural to ask why not apply this principle so indispensable, to Col. Jackson? The answer is that there was a diversity of opinion, as to the character of his conduct. Some thought, that tho' he had no orders directing him to do what was done, yet the prohibition, contained in his orders, did not extend to the circumstances under which he acted; and that, altho he may have mistaken the power of an American General, placed as he was, yet he honestly and fairly thought he had, the right to do, what he did. By those who took this view, it was not considered as a case of acknowledged disobedience, in which from the popularity of the General, it was impolitic to punish. When to this was added, the misconduct of the Spanish authority in Florida and the relation of this country with Spain, it was thought it would be highly improper, to order any proceedings against the General. Such was the diversity of view taken of this subject. The existence of this different mode of viewing this subject, would itself

render it, perhaps, improper, to take the high toned course, as that ought not to be resorted to, but in a case free from doubt. I have spoken to you freely on this interesting subject. You will consider it between ourselves.

I wrote to General Mitchell several weeks ago *very urgently* in relation to the road to the Alabama territory. Shortly after the passage of the bill, I wrote to Gen. Gaines to render all the assistance he could; but the state of things in his command, has prevented him from furnishing any. The road is important & I hope the agent will do his duty.

Your friend,

Hon. C. Tait.

J. C. Calhoun.

Address: Hon. C. Tait | Cooks Law Office | Elbert County | Georgia.

War Dept
29th Jany. 1820

Dear Sir

On my return from the South, I found on my table your letter of the 22d Oct'r; and I can assure you that it afforded me much pleasure to hear from an old friend, for whom I have so great a regard. You will not consider the long interval between the dates of your letter and this communication, as an evidence of a contrary state of feelings, when I state, that so great has been the pressure of public business, from my long absence from my office and feeble state of health till lately, that my private correspondence, till within a few days, has been wholly suspended. My health now is as good as usual.

Since your letter was written the Presidents message has fully laid open our relations with Spain, and the opinion of the Executive on that subject. The measure recommended by the President, tho' different from the one which you suggested in your communication, yet it originates precisely in the same feelings and proceeds from the same views of our national policy. In this business it is desirable to effect two objects at the same time, to do ourselves justice and to avoid war. The measure suggested by the President is most likely to do this. By the acquisition of Florida we acquire a country of more value to us, than the one between the Sabine and the Del Norte,

not in extent, soil or climate, but what to us is more important in position and naval and commercial advantages. Next to Cuba, the ports of Florida will command the trade of the Gulf of Mexico. Nor will its acquisition be so likely to produce war, as the country west of us. Florida is by itself, and its acquisition looks no further, that to the west is a part of the most valuable Spanish possession on this continent. Spain and all Europe will be much more alive to any extension of our territory tho in fact, it is believed, that one reason why the great powers of Europe, have confessed a satisfaction at our course, is, because we have been so moderate in the Spanish treaty as it regards our western limit. I believe, if we limit ourselves to Florida we may take it without the hazard of war; but if we pass our western limits, war is inevitable. This subject at present, slumbers in Congress, in the midst of the din of the Missouri question, but I do not doubt, but that Congress will, before it rises authorize the executive to occupy Florida.

You can by this time form a more correct estimate of the advantages and disadvantages of your new location. I hope that the former greatly preponderate. From all I can learn, I am inclined to think, that both your soil and climate excel the corresponding part of Carolina, or Georgia.

Do you ever see our old friend Col. Barnett? It is a long time since I have heard from him. I have always entertained a great esteem for him, and should you see him do remember me affectionately to him.

Your servant

J. C. Calhoun.

Hon. C. Tait.

Address: Hon. C. Tait | Claiborne | Alabama.

War Dept
20th May 1820

Dear Sir,

I have received your very agreeable favour of the 2nd March, and I most sincerely congratulate you on the pleasurable prospects, which your new establishment holds out to you. With a healthy climate, a fertile soil and a continuance of the same articles of culture to which you have been accustomed, you cannot fail of a very considerable portion of happiness. The mere inconvenience of a new

country will soon wear away while the invigorated hopes, which it usually excites, will long continue. My fear was, that your removal would cause too great a break in your established habits. You had long been accustomed to the habits of publick life; and your decrepitude does not permit you to change it with ease for the active pursuits of private life. Under this view, I trust that you will find the office, to which you have been assigned not only useful to your state, but agreeable to yourself.

The Spanish question remains yet unadjusted. Had not the revolution occurred in Spain, there would have been little, or no diversity as to the course to be pursued on the termination of the late correspondence with General Veves. The occupation of the country in dispute would have followed. But the great event, to which I have alluded has quite changed the aspect of our relations with Spain. Spain is making a great struggle to better her political condition; and it would have been wholly unjustifiable in the present state of our relation with her, to have adopted any measure, which would have embarrassed her in the work of regeneration. We are the only government in the world, which will regard the movement there with approbation. All others fear the example and deprecate the cause; and as far as our kind treatment is of any importance to her, she has a right to expect it of us. In fact the period is a momentous one. With the exception of Russia all Europe seems agitated. Great moral and political causes are in operation. They commenced with us; and their prevalence must depend much on our wisdom. We ought not to be entangled in the course of events but to watch their progress, and to adapt our policy to the principles on which our institutions are founded. The World is no longer as it has been; and the most enlarged views and liberal policy is now required. The dispute between nations is no longer about commerce, or territory, but whether this or that system of Government shall prevail.

At home we have no serious difficulty to encounter but the state of the treasury. Our expenditure will be much reduced the next year; but I fear that our receipts will be still more. I speak, however, from the impression of others, for I have no leisure to look minutely into the state of that Department of our affairs. I regret the repeal of the internal taxes. I thought I saw, years since, that commerce, as the sole instrument of taxation, would fail. We

are rapidly reaching a condition of society in which it is unequal to tax the country through its commerce only. But I am very far from desiring a resort to a new system of internal taxation till it becomes indispensable.

The importance which you attach to the good and harmonious conduct of myself, and a few other individuals, I cannot but think is over estimated. The prosperity of our country never has, perhaps, depended much on the conduct of any single individual. Those rise whose principles and conduct are congenial to a majority of the people. Without this congeniality, let their intellect be what it may, they cease to have control. Be this as it may, as far as I am concerned, I feel conscious that I can never be swayed, to any considerable extent, by motives of ambition. My politics, I think I may say with perfect truth, has been a system founded on certain fixed principles; and to carry them into effect has been my highest ambition. I would despise myself, if I were to change this noble object for the mean one of personal aggrandizement. Provided our country be free, powerful and moderate in her councils, I care not whether I have the principal sway, or not. With these principles, I hope and believe, there is not much danger of collision. It will be in conformity to my principles to avoid them as far as practical.

With great respect
& esteem
I am

J. C. Calhoun.

Hon. C. Tait.

War Dept
26th Oct. 1820

Dear Sir,

Just about the time, I was about starting on an excursion to the North for exercise, amusement and improvement, I received yours of the 16th July; which together with a great pressure of business on my return will account, I hope satisfactorily, for the long interval between the date of your favour and my answer. My excursion proved much longer than what I at first expected, being tempted to go still farther by going; so that I not only

found myself at Niagra and Sackett Harbour, but at Montreal, Plattsburg & Boston, and instead of 4 weeks absence as I intended, I did not return till nearly the end of the 7th. I, however, was richly compensated for the time consumed by returning, not only with renewed health, but with my knowledge of an interesting portion of our country greatly enlarged. I have seen much to admire in the country through which I passed, as well as its inhabitants. Judging from such facts as came to my knowledge, I cannot but think that the impression, which exists on the minds of many of your virtuous and well informed citizens to the South, and among others are your own, that there has commenced between the North and the South a premeditated struggle for superiority, is not correct. That there are some individuals to the north, who for private objects, wish to create such a struggle, I do not doubt. It suits their ambition, and gives them hopes of success, as the majority of votes both in Congress and the electoral college is from the north; or rather from non slave holding states. But their number is very small, and the few there are, are to be found almost wholly in New York, and the middle states. I by no means identify the advocates for restriction and Missouri, with them. The advocates of restriction are actuated by a variety of motives. The great body of them are actuated by motives perfectly honest. Very few indeed look to emancipation. I state the case, as I am well assured that it exists. We to the South ought not to assent easily to the belief, that there is a conspiracy either against our property, or just weight in the Union. A belief of the former might, and probably would, lead to the most disastrous (sic) consequence. Nothing would lead more directly to disunion with all of its horrors. That of the latter would cooperate, as it appears to me, directly with the scheme of the few designing men to the north, who think they see their interest in exciting a struggle between the two portions of our country. If we, from such a belief, systematically oppose the north, they must from necessity resort to a similar opposition to us. Our true system is to look to the country; and to support such measures and such men, without a regard to sections as are best calculated to advance the general interest. If there are adequate virtue and intelligence in the people, as I firmly believe there are, those individuals and sections of country, who have the most enlightened and devoted

zeal to the common interests have also the greatest influence. I hope, that you will not consider this a long and cold essay. I have sometimes feared that the Missouri question will create suspicions to the south very unfavorable to a correct policy. Should emancipation be attempted it must, and will be resisted at all costs, but let us be certain first that it is the real object, not by a few, but by a large portion of the non slave holding states. Our political horizon presents no reason to expect a storm. All exhibit marks of quiet, which, I hope, may long continue. The want of reverence is the only difficulty of a serious nature, which we have to encounter. I hope the deficit, which this year, will be considerable, will prove temporary; and may of course, if so, fairly be met by loans. I was averse to the repeal of the taxes; but would be equally averse to their reimposition, till [it] is found absolutely impossible to avoid them.

Europe is deeply agitated. If I am not much deceived a quarter of a century will greatly alter the political condition of that portion of the world.

I have referred your letter relative to the use of Fort Charlotte at Mobile as a prison to the State Department, to which it refers itself, and have informed Mr. Adams, that if it should be desired for that purpose, orders would be given to evacuate it, if it can be done with propriety. I hope you continue to enjoy health and that your new residence equals your expectation in soil climate and other advantages.

With much respect

J. C. Calhoun.

Hon. C. Tait.

War Dept.
23rd April 1821.

Dear Sir,

Returning to my private correspondence after a long suspension, I find your favour, of the 24th Nov.—among my unanswered letters. On opening it, I was struck with the rapid march of events. Much of your just reflections turned on the Missouri question, the acquisition of Florida, and the means of relief for the purchasers of the public lands. A few months have passed, and these subjects have ceased to be objects of speculation. Missouri is hap-

pily admitted and encircled by the golden chain of this Union. Florida is ours, and the American Eagle will in a few weeks spread its protective wings over the Barancas and the walls of St. Augustine; and the purchasers of the publick land instead of being borne down by an adverse course of events, have been sustained & cheered by an enlightened and humane policy. Such is the disposition, which so short a period has made of these interesting subjects; you, however, have touched on another of still deeper interest, not yet passed by, nor like to be in our time; "the interesting state of things in Europe." If on the 24th of Nov. last we could with propriety call [the] condition of Europe interesting by what term shall we now designate it? Then liberty was bursting from the womb; but now we behold the combined effort of despotism to crush it in infancy. Every day is bringing us nearer and nearer the great strife, the mighty conflict, which must take place. The institutions of Europe are deeply seated, growing out of those feudal institutions, which once spread over Christendom and pervaded all the relations of society; but the genius of the age, from causes not to be resisted, has become wholly hostile to the existing order of society. The essence of feudalism was lords and vassals; that of the genius of the age is equality. Should Naples resist in a manner worthy of her illustrious career, should Austria be foiled in her first attack, she will not long struggle alone. The flame will spread, and the crisis will be hastened. But admit her resistance to be feeble, and that Austria troops should occupy her territory, yet that safety and quiet will not be found, which the despots seek. The spirit will break out at some other point, not so easy to control. From this scene let us turn to ourselves. What part ought we to act? What ought to be our policy, in this interesting condition of the world? You have given the answer in two words, "justice and force." The latter is no less important than the former, in fact justice cannot be executed, or awarded without force. How mortifying to reflect, how many of those entrusted with the destinies of our country either did not comprehend this simple maxim, or had not the fortitude to act on it? Who could have believed, that in so short a time, that all of these establishments, which were so nicely fixed at the termination of the late war, and which have since been gradually advancing to perfection would have been so soon endangered?

In 1815-16 there was but one vote in the House of Representatives against the navy; in 1820-21, there is scarcely a majority in its favour. Lead where it will, my course is fixed. I will not hold any terms with such unwise and dangerous vacillation. No motives of popularity shall move me. I will not tamper with the high destiny of this country. In so fixed a course, I must expect to meet the opposition and censure of those of different principles. I am prepared for it; and shall not be intimidated. Whatever doubts may now exist as to our policy, the time will come, when there will be none.

I hope you continue to enjoy health and that you find your residence in Alabama agreeable to you. Each year must add to your comfort, and your state with its fine frontier and climate must soon become a powerful member of this Union.

With sincere regard
& esteem

I am
J. C. Calhoun

Hon. C. Tait.

Washington
1st Oct. 1821.

My dear Sir,

I was startled in taking up your last letter to answer it to find its date so old as the 31st of May. I was strongly admonished of the tardiness of my correspondence and began to call over the causes of the delay of my answer, which I found resolved themselves into my engagements, when it was received, arising out of the reduction of the army, the information of your intended visit to Georgia, and the uncertainty when a letter would find you there, and finally an excursion to the Bedford Springs in Pennsylvania, from which I have just returned.

I am glad to learn that your situation is growing more comfortable and that among the other objects, which contribute to it, you have a post office in the neighbourhood. To one who has looked so long on the world as yourself, and who takes so much interest in what affects our country this must add greatly to your enjoyment.

The political world, would with little exception, appear

very calm, but I am of the opinion, that an attentive observer may see symptoms of the brewing storm. I fear that an attempt is making extensively to form a party system at N. Y. against the powers of the general government. Believing as I do, that the powers, which fairly belong to it, are indispensable to our happiness and permanent prosperity, I cannot but deprecate any attempt to diminish them below what a fair construction of the constitution would give. There is a vast space between a fair and practical construction of that instrument, and one which in any instance construes rigidly against it, and if the last is to prevail, the powers of the Union would be reduced almost to nothing. You have touched on a point of deep interest to our tranquility; I mean the temper of of the North towards the South. It is a subject, which I have observed with the closest attention; and I cannot but think, that the opinion, which you have formed is erroneous, and that it has been formed by extending a few indications of the feelings of certain politicians to the whole North. I do not in the least doubt, but that the Missouri question was got up by a few designing politicians in order to extend their influence and power; and that the tendency of the question was of the most mischievous character, being such as was well calculated to alienate the affections of the people of one section from the other and to destroy that unity of sympathy which makes us one people. But we are not to infer, that, as the politicians were sustained by the North on the Missouri question, the people in that quarter entered into their views, or that even the leaders were actuated by a hatred to the South, rather than a restless ambition. The North considered it as a single question, involving only the extension of slavery, and under this view, it is not to be wondered at, that much excitement was caused. They viewed it in some degree in the same light, that they would the office of the ports to the introduction of Africans while the South, regarding its possible tendency, considered it in a character wholly different, and as involving in its consequence the question of abolition. Thus the question became highly dangerous and all sober statesmen became anxious for the compromise which happily for the country was effected, as I hope, and sincerely believe, forever. In this state of excitement the active, but unprincipled were only studious of advancing their own interest without much regard to the interest of the country, or that of the North, or South.

This I fear will always be the case in either section; and I fear, that there is at this time a disposition on the part of some among us, to advance their own interests, on the belief which exists to the South of the unfriendly feeling of the North towards us; as we see in the latter there are some who would profit by what they call the clanish feelings of the former. That want of confidence, which you so strongly expect, I cannot but think, has resulted from partial observations. I speak with deference as I have the highest regard for your judgment and patriotism; but even if on an examination of facts it should still continue, yet I must think, that you will agree on reflection, that it ought not, without demonstration in its favour, to become the basis of our political conduct or action. Were we to act on the supposition, that we cannot trust; that by giving power we arm a robber, we would no longer be one nation. We could not feel, or act other wise towards an avowed enemy. Thus virtually separated we ought to prepare for an actual separation. Distrust must engender distrust. We will not trust them, they will not trust us. Conflict must follow, thence violence and then disunion. I would neither give or exercise power under such circumstances. It must be exercised over a prostrate enemy, and not over freemen delegating it for the advantage of the whole. When I see one of your age, experience, wisdom and virtue thinking as you do on this point, I confess, I am alarmed if I say to myself, if the Missouri question has excited such feelings in the breast of so experienced and virtuous a citizen, what must be its effects in our section of the country on those less wise and virtuous. I would write much more if I had not reached the limits of a long letter.

With much esteem

I am Sir

J. C. Calhoun.

Hon. C. Tait.

Give my respects to my old acquaintance William Black. I hope he is doing well.

THE CHURCHES OF ALABAMA DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

BY WALTER L. FLEMING.

I. THE SEPARATION OF THE CHURCHES, 1821-1861.

One of the most vexing questions left by the Civil War was that of the relations of the churches, North and South. The bitter feelings then aroused are yet scarcely allayed. They constituted one of the strongest forces that assisted to form the Solid South both in politics and in religion.

At the close of 1861 every religious body represented in the South, except the Roman Catholic Church,* had been divided into Northern and Southern branches. The political rather than the moral aspects of slavery had led finally to strife in the churches. The Southern churches protested against the action of the Northern religious bodies in going into politics on the slavery question and thus causing endless strife between the sections as represented in the churches. The response of the Northern societies to such protests resulted in the gradual alienation and *final separation of the Southern churches*. The first separation came in 1821, when the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church excluded slaveholders from communion and thereby Southern members.† Next came the division of the two strongest Protestant denominations, the Baptist and the Methodist. The Southern Baptists became convinced that slaveholders were to be excluded from appointment as missionaries, agents or officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, although they had contributed their full share to the support of foreign missions. The Alabama Baptist Convention in 1844 led the way to separation with its protest against this discrimination by the Board. The latter stated in reply that under no circumstances would a slaveholder be appointed by them to any position. The

*O'Gorman, *History of the Roman Catholic Church in the U. S.*, p. 425

†Carroll, *Religious forces of the United States*, p. 306; Thompson, *History of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States*, pp. 41, 135.

Board of the Home Mission Society made a similar declaration. The formal withdrawal of the Southern State Conventions followed in 1844, and in 1845 the Southern Baptist Convention was formed.*

In the Methodist Episcopal Church the conflict over slavery had long been smouldering, and in 1844 it broke out in regard to the ownership of slaves by the wife of Bishop Andrew of Alabama. The hostile sections agreed to separate into a Northern and a Southern Church, and a Plan of Separation was adopted. This was disregarded by the Northern body and the question of the division of property went to the courts. The Supreme Court of the United States finally decided in favor of the Southern Church. From these troubles angry feelings on both sides resulted. The Southern Church took the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the Northern Church retained the old name.†

In 1858 the Northern conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church, having failed to change the constitution of the church in regard to slavery, withdrew, and uniting with a number of Wesleyan Methodists, formed the Methodist Church.‡

The Southern Aid Society was formed in New York in 1854 for mission work in the South because the American Home Mission Society refused to aid any minister or missionary who was a slaveholder, and because it was generally believed that the American Home Mission Society was allied with the abolitionists. In Alabama the Southern Aid Society worked principally among the Presbyterians of North Alabama.§

The N. S. Presbyterians separated in 1858 "on account of politics," and the Southern branch formed the United Synod, South.||

The East Alabama Presbytery (O. S.) in 1861 followed

**Statistics of Churches*, Census of 1890, p. 146; Riley, *History of the Baptists in the Southern States East of the Mississippi*, p. 205, et seq.; Newman, *History of the Baptists of the United States*, pp. 443-454.

†See Smith, *Life of James Osgood Andrew*; Buckley, *History of Methodism*; McTyeire, *History of Methodism*; Alexander, *History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South*; *Statistics of Churches*, p. 581.

‡*Statistics of Churches*, p. 566.

§*Southern Aid Society Reports*, 1854-1861.

||*Statistics of Churches*, p. 683; Carroll, *Religious Forces*, pp. 281, 306; Thompson, *History of the Presbyterian Churches*, 135.

the Presbytery of Memphis with a protest against the action of the General Assembly in entering politics. The Presbytery of South Alabama met at Selma in July, 1861, severed its connection with the General Assembly, and recommended a meeting of a Confederate States Assembly. This Assembly was held at Augusta and formed the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America. A long address was published setting forth the causes of the separation, the future policy of the church, and its attitude towards slavery. It declared that the Northern section with its radical policy was playing into the hands of both slaveholders and abolitionists and thus weakening its influence with both. "We," the address stated, "in our ecclesiastical capacity are neither the friends nor foes of slavery." As long as they were connected with the radical Northern church the Southern Presbyterians felt that they would be shut out from useful work among the slaves by the suspicions of the Southern people concerning their real intentions.*

The Christian Church separated in 1854. During the war the Southern Synods of the Evangelical Lutherans withdrew and formed the General Synod, South. There were few members of these churches in Alabama.†

The Cumberland Presbyterians, while practically separated by the war seem not to have formally established an independent organization in the Confederate States. A convention was called to meet at Selma in 1864, but nothing came of it.‡

In May, 1861, the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Alabama declared null and void that part of the Constitution of the Diocese relating to its connection with the church in the United States. Instead of the President of the United States the Governor of Alabama, and later the President of the Confederate States, was prayed for in the public prayer. Wilmer was elected Bishop, Cobbs having died one hour before the secession of the State.§

In July the Bishops of the Southern States met in Mont-

*Thompson, *History of the Presbyterian Churches*, p. 155; Johnson, *History of the Southern Presbyterian Church*, pp. 333, 339; McPherson, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 508; *Annual Cyclopædia*, (1862), p. 707; *Statistics of Churches*, p. 683.

†Carroll, *Religious Forces*, pp. 93, 178.

‡*Annual Cyclopædia*, (1864), p. 683.

§McPherson, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 515.

gomery to draft a new Constitution and Canons. A resolution was passed to the effect that the secession of the Southern States from the Union and the formation of a new government rendered it expedient that the dioceses within those States should form an independent organization. The new constitution was adopted in November, 1861, by a General Convention, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States was formed.*

II. OPINION OF THE CHURCHES IN REGARD TO THE WAR.

Before the beginning of hostilities the strained relations between North and South had caused many of the religious organizations to put themselves on record in regard to political questions.

The Alabama Baptist Convention in 1860 declared in a series of resolutions on the state of the country, that though standing aloof for the most part from political parties and contests, yet their retired position did not exclude the profound conviction based on unquestioned facts, that the Union of States had failed in important particulars to answer the purpose for which it was created. From the Federal government they could no longer hope for justice, protection or safety, especially with reference to their peculiar property recognized by the Constitution. They thought themselves entitled to equality of rights as citizens of the republic, and they meant to maintain their rights, even at the risk of life and things held dear. They felt constrained "to declare to our brethren and fellow-citizens, before mankind and before our God, that we hold ourselves subject to the call of proper authority in defense of the sovereignty and independence of the State of Alabama and of her sacred right as a sovereignty to withdraw from this Union, and to make any arrangement which her people in constituent assemblies may deem best for securing their rights. *And in this declaration we are heartily, deliberately, unanimously and solemnly united.*"† Bravely did they stand by this declaration in the stormy years that followed. A year later (1861) the Southern Baptist Convention adopted

*Perry, *History of the American Episcopal Church*, vol. ii, p. 328, et seq.; McPherson, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 515.

†Riley, *History of the Baptists of Alabama*, p. 279.

resolutions sustaining the principles for which the South was fighting, condemning the course of the North, and pledging hearty support to the Confederate government.* It is certain that like action was taken by the Southern Methodist Church, but little can now be found on the subject. One authority states that in 1860 the politicians were anxious that the Alabama Conference should declare its sentiment in regard to the state of the country. This was strongly opposed and frustrated by Bishops Soule and Andrew who wanted a non-political church.†

From another account we learn that in December 1860 a meeting of Methodist ministers in Montgomery declared in favor of secession from the union.‡

The young preachers all went to the front—some as chaplains, others as officers, leading the men of their former congregations. The associations and conferences were now made up of gray haired old men. But their spirit was high until the last and all the churches faithfully supported the Confederate cause. They gave thanks for successes on the field of battle, cared for the cripples, widows and orphans made by the war, held society together against the demoralizing influences of civil strife and were a strong support to the State when it had exhausted itself in the struggle. The fidelity of the slave during these trying times called forth expressions of gratitude from the churches and all of them did what they could to better his social and religious condition.§

In 1862 a committee report to the East Liberty Baptist Association urged "one consideration upon the minds of our membership: the present civil war which has been inaugurated by our enemies must be regarded as a providential visitation upon us on account of our sins." This called forth warm discussion and was at once modified by the insertion of the words: "Though entirely just on our part."||

In 1863 the Alabama ministers—Baptist, Methodist Episcopal South, Methodist Protestant, United Synod South, Episcopal, Presbyterian—united with the clergy of

*McPherson, p. 514.

†Smith, *Life and Letters of James Osgood Andrew*, p. 473.

‡New York World, December 26, 1860.

§Riley, *Baptists of Alabama*, pp 286, 300.

||Riley, *Baptists of Alabama*, p. 291.

the other Southern States in "The Address of the Confederate Clergy to Christians Throughout the World." The address declared that the war was being waged to achieve that which it was impossible to accomplish by violence, that is, to restore the union. It protested against the action of the North in forcing the war upon the South and condemned the abolitionist policy of Lincoln as indicated in the Emancipation Proclamation. It made a lengthy defense of the principles for which the South was fighting.*

III. THE FEDERAL ARMIES AND THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

When the Northern armies came South the military authorities attempted to regulate the devotional services in the various churches. Prayers had to be offered for the President of the United States and for the Federal government. It was a criminal offense to pray for the Confederate cause or for Confederate leaders. Preachers who refused to pray "loyal" prayers and preach "loyal" sermons were forbidden to hold services. In Huntsville in 1862 the Reverend Frederick A. Ross a celebrated Presbyterian minister was arrested by General Rousseau and sent North to prison for praying for the success of the Confederate cause and the defeat of the Federal armies.†

With the advance of the Federal armies came the Northern churches. Territory gained by Northern arms was considered territory gained for the Northern church. Ministers came, or were sent down to take the place of Southern ministers who were prohibited from preaching. The military authorities were especially hostile to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,‡ and to the Protestant Episcopal Church, annoying the ministers and congregations of these bodies in every way. They were told that upon them lay the blame for the war, since they had done so much to bring it on. The Secretary of War at Washington, in an official order dated November 30, 1863, placed at the disposal of Bishop Ames of the Northern Methodist Church all houses of worship belonging to the Southern Methodist Church in which a "loyal" minister, appointed by a "loyal" bishop of the latter church, was

*McPherson, pp. 5, 17-521.

†Keifer, *Slavery and Four Years of War*, vol. 1, pp. 5, 272.

‡Smith, *History of Methodists in Georgia and Florida*.

not officiating. Certainly there were few "loyal" ministers and no "loyal" bishops. It was a matter of the greatest importance to the government, the order stated, that christian ministers should by example and precept support and foster the loyal sentiment of the people. Bishop Ames, the order recited, enjoyed the entire confidence of the War Department, and no doubt was entertained by the government, but that the ministers appointed by him would be loyal. The military authorities were directed to support Bishop Ames in the execution of his important mission.* A second order dated January 14, 1864, directed the military authorities to turn over to the American Baptist Home Mission Society all churches belonging to the Southern Baptists. Confidence was expressed in the loyalty of this society and its ministers.† Later orders placed the Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church in charge of the churches of the Associate Reformed Church, and authorized the Northern branches of the O. S. and N. S. Presbyterians to appoint loyal ministers for the churches of these denominations in the South.‡

Lincoln seems not to have been displeased with the action taken by the War Department, but nothing more was done than to modify the orders so as to concern only the churches in the "rebellious states."§

Under these orders churches in North Alabama were seized and turned over to the Northern branches of the same denomination. In some of the mountain districts this was not displeasing to the so-called union element of the population. In Central and South Alabama where the Federal forces did not appear until 1865 these orders were not enforced when the invading army came.

Throughout the war, there was a disposition on the part of a certain class of army officers to force ministers of Southern sympathies to conduct "loyal" services—that is, to preach and to pray for the success of the Federal government. It was especially easy to annoy the Episcopal clergy, on account of the formal prayer used, but other

*McPherson, p. 521.

†*Idem.*

‡February 15 and March 10, 1864. McPherson, pp. 521, 522.

§Nicolay and Hay, vol. v. p. 337; McPherson, p. 522. (Explanatory Order.)

denominations also suffered sometimes. In one instance, a Methodist minister was told that he must take the oath (this was after the surrender) and pray for the President of the United States, or stop preaching. For a time he refused but, finally he took the oath and, he said, "I prayed for the President; that the Lord would take out of him and his allies the hearts of beasts and put into them the hearts of men, or remove the cusses from office. The little Captain never asked me any more to pray for the President and the United States."*

IV. THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT.

After the collapse of the Confederate government Bishop Wilmer of Alabama directed the Episcopal clergy to omit that part of the prayer for the President of the Confederate States. Further, he ordered that when *civil* authority should be restored the prayer for the President of the United States should be used.†

Bishop Wilmer, consecrated in 1862, had never made a declaration of conformity to the Constitution and canons of the church in the United States and consequently even by the Northern Episcopal Church was not considered amenable to the constitution of that church.‡

For several months these directions were not noticed by the Federal authorities and services were held in conformity to the Bishop's directions. In September, "Parson" William G. Brownlow of Tennessee, it is said, brought the matter of the Wilmer pastoral letters to the attention of General Thomas, who commanded the Military Division of the Tennessee, to which belonged the Department of Alabama. Thomas like Wilmer was a Virginian, and was regarded by the latter and other Southerners as a traitor to his State. Thomas was peculiarly sensitive to such a charge, and disliked Wilmer, who had expressed his opinion in regard to the matter. So it was easy to secure his interference. General Woods at Mobile was directed to investigate the matter. An officer

*Richardsor, *Lights and Shadows of Itinerant Life*, p. 183.

†Pastoral Letters May 30 and June 20, 1865.

‡Perry, *History American Episcopal Church*, vol. ii. p. 328, et. seq.; Whitaker, *The Church in Alabama*, pp. 172—175; *New York Herald*, September 4, 1865; Wilmer, *The Recent Past From a Southern Standpoint*, p. 143.

was sent to ask Wilmer when he intended to use the prayer for the President of the United States. The Bishop refused to direct its use at the dictation of the military authority, or while the state was under military domination, since no one desired length of life, nor the least prosperity to such a government.*

The result was the argumentative order which follows:†

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 20, 1865.

General Order No. 38:

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has established a form of prayer to be used for "the President of the United States and all in civil authority." During the continuance of the late wicked and groundless rebellion the prayer was changed to one for the President of the Confederate States, and so altered, was used in the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the Diocese of Alabama.

Since the "lapse" of the Confederate government, and the restoration of the authority of the United States over the late rebellious States, the prayer for the President has been altogether omitted in the Episcopal Churches of Alabama.

This omission was recommended by the Rt. Rev. Richard Wilmer, Bishop of Alabama, in a letter to the clergy and laity, dated June 20, 1865. The only reason given by Bishop Wilmer for the omission of a prayer, which, to use his own language, "was established by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, and has for many years constituted a part of the liturgy of the church," is stated by him in the following words:

"Now the church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority. The language of the prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of the prayer—all in civil authority—and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can reasonably be expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore, the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things, when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. Hence, as I remarked in the circular, we may yield a true allegiance to, and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom and understanding in behalf of, a government founded on force, while at the same time we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance, prosperity, etc."

It will be observed from this extract, first, that the bishop, because he cannot pray for the continuance of "military rule," therefore declines to pray for those in authority; second, he declares the prayer inappropriate and inapplicable, because no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. On the 20th of June, the date of his letter, there was a President of the United States, a Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and thousands of other civil officers of the United States, all in the exercise of their functions. It was for them specially that this form of prayer was established; yet the bishop cannot, among all these, find any subject worthy of his prayers.

Since the publication of this letter a civil governor has been appointed for the State of Alabama, and in every county judges and

*Perry, *History American Episcopal Church*, vol. ii. p. 328 et. seq.; Whitaker, pp. 175, 176; Wilmer, pp. 143-145.

†Whitaker, p. 177. A copy of the order was also found in the War Department Archives.

sheriffs have been appointed, and all these are, and for weeks have been, in the exercise of their functions; yet the prayer has not been restored.

The prayer which the bishop advised to be omitted is not a prayer for the continuance of military rule, or the continuance of any particular form of government or any particular person in power. It is simply a prayer for the temporal and spiritual weal of the persons in whose behalf it is offered—it is a prayer to the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe that He would with His power behold and bless His servant—the President of the United States—and all others in authority; that He would replenish them with grace of His holy spirit that they might always incline to His will and walk in His ways; that He would endow them plenteously with Heavenly gifts, grant them in health and prosperity long to live, and finally after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity. It is a prayer at once applicable and appropriate, and which any heart not filled with hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, could conscientiously offer.

The advice of the bishop to omit this prayer, and its omission by the clergy, is not only a violation of the canons of the church, but shows a factious and disloyal spirit, and is a marked insult to every loyal citizen within the department. Such men are unsafe public teachers, and not to be trusted in places of power and influence over public opinion.

It is, therefore, ordered, pursuant to the directions of Major-General Thomas, commanding the military division of Tennessee, that said Richard Wilmer, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Alabama, and the Protestant Episcopal clergy of said diocese be, and they are hereby suspended from their functions, and forbidden to preach, or perform divine service; and that their places of worship be closed until such time as said bishop and clergy show a sincere return to their allegiance to the government of the United States, and give evidence of a loyal and patriotic spirit by offering to resume the use of the prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority, and by taking the amnesty oath prescribed by the President.

This prohibition shall continue in each individual case until special application is made through the military channels to these headquarters for permission to preach and perform divine service, and until such application is approved at these or superior headquarters.

District commanders are required to see that this order is carried into effect.

By order of Major-General CHAS. R. WOODS,
FRED H. WILSON, A. A. G.

Wilmer denied the right of civil or military officials to interfere in such matters. Prayer, he said, was religious, not political, and not to be prescribed by secular authority.*

Woods threatened to use force and had the churches closed by soldiers. St. John's Church in Montgomery having been closed by the military authorities the congregation attempted to meet in Hamner Hall, a school building. They were dispersed by soldiers at the point of the bayonet. Much to the indignation of Generals Wood and

*Pastoral Letter, September 23, 1865, in the *New York Daily News*, October 16, 1865.

Thomas, services were held in private houses*. The House of Bishops of the Northern Church protested against this edict to the President. Wilmer appealed to Governor Parsons and found that the "civil governor" of G. O. 38, was only a subordinate military official with no power. President Johnson, at first, refused to interfere, but was finally induced to order Thomas to revoke G. O. 38. This was done in the following remarkable order:†

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 22, 1865. }

General Orders No. 40.

Armed resistance to the authority of the United States having been put down, the President, on the 29th of May last, issued his Proclamation of Amnesty, declaring that armed resistance having ceased in all quarters, he invited those lately in rebellion to reconstruct and restore civil authority, thus proclaiming the magnanimity of our Government towards all, no matter how criminal or how deserving of punishment.

Alarmed at this imminent and impending peril to the cause in which he had embarked with all his heart and mind, and desiring to check, if possible, the spread of popular approbation and grateful appreciation of the magnanimous policy of the President in his efforts to bring the people of the United States back to their former friendly and national relations one with another, an individual, styling himself Bishop of Alabama, forgetting his mission to preach peace on earth and good will towards man, and being animated with the same spirit which through temptation beguiled the mother of men to the commission of the first sin—thereby entailing eternal toil and trouble on earth—issued, from behind the shield of his office, his manifesto of the 20th of June last to the Clergy of the Episcopal Church of Alabama, directing them to omit the usual and customary prayer for the President of the United States and all others in authority, until the troops of the United States had been removed from the limits of Alabama; cunningly justifying this treasonable course, by plausibly presenting to the minds of the people that, civil authority not yet having been restored in Alabama, there was no occasion for the use of said prayer, as such prayer was intended for the civil authority alone, and as the military was the only authority in Alabama it was manifestly improper to pray for the continuance of military rule.

This man in his position of a teacher of religion, charity, and good fellowship with his brothers, whose paramount duty as such should have been characterized by frankness and freedom from all cunning, thus took advantage of the sanctity of his position to mislead the minds of those who naturally regarded him as a teacher in whom they could trust, and attempted to lead them back into the labyrinths of treason.

For this covert and cunning act he was deprived of the privileges of citizenship, in so far as the right to officiate as a minister of the Gospel, because it was evident he could not be trusted to officiate and con-

*Whitaker, pp. 180, 181; Wilmer, pp. 145, 146; *Montgomery Mail*, October 2, 1865.

†Whitaker, p. 182; Wilmer, p. 146. Copy of order in War Department Archives. Republished in G. O. 2, January 10, 1866, Hq. Dept. Ala., Mobile.

fine his teachings to matters of religion alone—in fact, that religious matters were but a secondary consideration in his mind, he having taken an early opportunity to subvert the Church to the justification and dissemination of his treasonable sentiments.

As it is, however, manifest that so far from entertaining the same political views as Bishop Wilmer, the people of Alabama are honestly endeavoring to restore the civil authority in that State, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and to repudiate their acts of hostility during the past four years, and have accepted with a loyal and becoming spirit the magnanimous terms offered them by the President; therefore, the restrictions heretofore imposed upon the Episcopal clergy of Alabama are removed, and Bishop Wilmer is left to that remorse of conscience consequent to the exposure and failure of the diabolical schemes of designing and corrupt minds.

By command of Major-General Thomas.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Wilmer had won, and three day's after the order was promulgated in Alabama, he directed the use of the prayer for the President of the United States. Two months earlier, the General Council of the Confederate States had provided for such a prayer, but this provision was not to have the force of law in each diocese until approved by the bishop. This was to enable Wilmer to *win his fight* and then resume the use of the prayer.*

"This action of the Bishop established for all time to come, in this land at least, the principle that in spiritualities the Church's rule is supreme."†

The General Council of the Confederate Church in November, 1865, decided that each diocese should decide for itself whether to remain in union with the General Council or to withdraw and unite with the General Convention. A small party in the Northern Church wanted "to keep the Southern Churchmen out for a while in the cold" and "to put the rebels upon stools of repentance," but better feeling and better policy prevailed. The Southern Church was met half way by the Northern Church, and the only re-union of Churches separated by sectional strife was accomplished. The diocese of Alabama was the last to join. Bishop Wilmer made the declaration of conformity, January 31, 1866.‡

*Whitaker, p. 186; *Mobile Register*, January 9, 1866; *Montgomery Mail*, January 19, 1866.

†Perry, quoted by Whitaker, p. 187.

‡*Annual Cyclopædia* (1865,) 25; Wilmer, pp. 147-152; Whitaker, pp. 189-194; Perry, vol. ii, p. 328 *et seq.* The Northern Conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church returned in 1877 to the old organization. See *Statistics of Churches*, 566.

V. POLICY OF "DISINTEGRATION AND ABSORPTION" AND ITS FAILURE.

After the close of the war, all the Southern church organizations were more or less demoralized. Property was destroyed, there was no money. It was a question whether some of them could survive the terrible exhaustion following the war. The Northern churches "coming down to divide the spoils," acted upon the principle that the war had settled the question of separate church organizations along with that of State sovereignty, and made preparations to "disintegrate and absorb" the "schismatical" Southern churches.*

The Methodists.

In 1864 the Northern Methodist Church declared the South a proper field for mission work and made preparations to enter it. None were to be admitted to membership who were slaveholders or "tainted with treason."†

In 1865 the Bishops of the Northern Church resolved that "we will occupy so far as practicable those fields in the Southern States which may be open to us . . . for black and white alike."‡

The General Missionary Committee of the Northern Church divided the South into Departments. Alabama was in the Middle Department. Bishop Clark of Ohio was sent (1866) to take charge of the Georgia and Alabama Mission District. The declared purpose was "to disintegrate and absorb" the Southern Church, which was generally believed to have been shattered by the war.§

In August, 1865, three Southern Methodist Bishops met at Columbus, Georgia, to repair the shattered organization of their church and to infuse new life into it. They stated that the questions of 1844 were not settled by the war. "A large portion of the Northern Methodists has become incurably radical. . . . They have incorporated social dogmas and political tests into their church creeds." The Northern Church was arraigned for its action during the

*McTyeire, *A History of Methodism*, p. 670; Smith, *Life of Geo. F. Pierce*; *Southern Review*, April, 1872.

†Buckley, *History of Methodism in the United States*, pp. 516, 517.

‡Matlack, *Anti Slavery Struggle and Triumph in the Methodist Episcopal Church*, p. 339; Smith, *Life and Times of George F. Pierce*, p. 530.

§*Annual Cyclopædia*, (1865) p. 552; Caldwell, *Reconstruction of Church and State in Georgia*, (pamphlet.)

war in taking possession of Southern Church property against the wishes of the people and retaining it as their own, and for its attempts to destroy the Southern Church.*

In the confusion following the war, before the church administration was in working order again, the Episcopal Church attempted to secure the Southern Methodists. Some Methodists wanted to go over in a body. The great majority, however, were strongly opposed to such action, and it only caused more ill-feeling against the North.†

There was a belief at that time among the Northern Methodists that in 1845 thousands had been carried off against their will by the Southern Methodists, and that now they would gladly seize the opportunity to get back into the old church. Those thousands proved to be as disappointing as the "Southern loyalist" had been, in character and in numbers. The greatest gains were among the negroes, and to the negroes the few whites secured were intensely hostile. In 1866 the Reverend A. S. Lakin was sent to Alabama to organize the Northern Methodist Church. After two years work the Alabama Conference was organized with 9,341 members, black and white.‡ In 1871 Lakin reported 15,000 members, black and white. The whites were from the "loyal" element of the population. There was great opposition by the people to the establishment of the Northern Church. Lakin and his associates excited the negroes against the whites, and kept both races in a continual state of irritation. Governor Lindsay stated before the Congressional Committee that in his opinion the people bore with Lakin and his church with a marvelous degree of patience. They encouraged the negroes to force themselves into congregations where they did not belong and obstruct the services. They also made attempts to get control of church property belonging to the Southern Church.§ Only in the Northern Hill counties and in the Southeastern section of the State was any progress made among the whites. The congregations were

**Annual Cyclopædia*, (1865), p. 552.

†"The schismatic plans of the Northern Methodists and the subtle proselytism of the Episcopalians." (Pierce.) Smith. *Life and Times of George F. Pierce*, pp. 491, 499, 505, 530; West. *History of Methodism in Alabama*, p. 717; McTyre, *A History of Methodism*, p. 673.

‡*New York Herald*, May 10, 1868; Buckley, *History of Methodism*, vol. ii, p. 191.

§Affairs in late Insurrectionary States: *Alabama*, (KuKlux Report,) pp. 111, 112, 124, 125, 180, 623, 957.

few and scattered and served for the most part by missionaries.*

The Baptists.

The organization of the Baptist Church into independent congregations saved it from much of the annoyance felt by such churches as the Methodist and Episcopal with their elaborate system of government. Yet in North Alabama, danger was threatened when the negro members were encouraged by political and ecclesiastical emissaries to assert their *rights* under its democratic form of government by taking part in all church affairs, election of pastors and other officers. Often there were more negro members than white, and under the guidance of a missionary from the North these could elect their own candidate for pastor regardless of the wishes of the whites or of the character of the *would be* pastor. This danger was, however, soon avoided by the organization of separate negro congregations.†

The Southern Baptist Convention continued its separate existence. The Northern Baptists demanded, before co-operation and fellowship, a profession of loyalty to the government. During 1865, the Southern Associations took position in favor of continuing the former separate societies. The Northern Baptists were severely censured for their action in obtaining authority from the Federal government to take possession of Southern church property against the wishes of owners and trustees, and for trying to organize independent churches within the bounds of Southern Associations. They were not in favor of fraternal relations with the Northern societies.‡

The Presbyterians.

In May, 1865, the N. S. Presbyterian General Assembly voted to place on probation the Southern ministers (of the United Synod, South) who had supported the Confederacy.§ It is certain that but few, if any, offered themselves for probation. The United Synod joined the (O. S.) Southern Presbyterians. The O. S. General Assembly of the Northern

*In some sections the Northern Methodists are now known as "Republican" Methodists, as distinguished from "Democratic" or Southern Methodists.

†Shackleford, *History of the Muscle Shoals Baptist Association*, p. 84.

‡*Annual Cyclopædia*, (1865), p. 106.

§ *Annual Cyclopædia*, (1865), p. 705.

church (1865) stigmatized "secession as a crime and the withdrawal of the Southern churches as a schism." The South, the Assembly decided, was to be treated as a missionary field, and loyal ministers to be employed without presbyterial recommendation. Southern ministers and members were offered restoration if they would apply for it and submit to certain tests, namely—proof of loyalty or a profession of repentance for disloyalty to the government, and a repudiation of former opinions on slavery.* Naturally this policy was not very successful in reconstructing their organization in the South. The General Assembly (O. S.) of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States met (1865) at Macon, Georgia, and warned the churches against the efforts of the Northern Presbyterians to sow seeds of dissension and strife in their congregations.† A union was formed with the United Synod, South, (N. S.), and the Presbyterian Church in the United States, popularly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church was formed. To this acceded, in 1867, the Associate Reformed Church of Alabama.‡

The attempt at "Reconstruction" in the churches had practically failed. Only the Episcopal Church, one of the weakest in numbers, had reunited. The others seemed farther than ever apart. The Episcopal Church in the United States had during the war held consistently to the same theory in regard to the withdrawal of the Southern dioceses that the Washington administration held in regard to the secession of the Southern States. There was no recognition of a withdrawal, or of a Southern Church. All actions of the so-called Confederate Church were illegal, and it was a schismatic body. The roll in the General Convention was called as usual, beginning with Alabama.§ Yet after the war a generous policy of conciliation was pursued. The Southern churchmen were asked to come back. The House of Bishops of the Northern church upheld Wilmer in his trouble with the military authorities. Such a policy easily resulted in reunion. No tests or conditions were imposed. The work of the South-

*Thompson, *History Presbyterian Churches*, p. 167.

†*Annual Cyclopædia* (1865), p. 706.

‡Carroll, *Religious Forces*, p. 281; Thompson, *History Presbyterian Churches*, pp. 163, 171; Johnson, *History Southern Presbyterian Church*, pp. 333, 339.

§Perry, p. 323, *et seq.*

ern church was recognized and accepted as valid by the Northern church.

On the other hand, the other denominations had recognized the legal division of their churches before the war. Now they acted on the principal that territory conquered for the United States was conquered for the Northern churches. They took the same view of the situation as the political authorities, thus accepting the former Episcopal theory, which the latter had renounced. Southern ministers and members were asked to submit to degrading conditions in order to be restored. They must repudiate former opinions, and renouncing their sins, ask for pardon and restoration.

VI. THE CHURCHES AND THE NEGRO AFTER THE WAR.

At the end of the war, nearly every congregation had black members as well as white, the blacks often being the more numerous. With the changed conditions, the various denominations felt it necessary to make declarations of policy in regard to the former slaves. General Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in Alabama, in his report for 1866, stated that *very early* the several religious denominations *took strong position* in favor of the education of the negro. "The principal argument was an appeal to sectional and sectarian prejudice, lest, the work being inevitable the influence which must come from it be realized by others; but it is believed that this was the shield and weapon which men of unselfish principle found necessary at first."*

Baptists.

The Alabama Baptist Convention (1865) passed the following resolution in regard to the relations between white and black members:

"*Resolved*, That the changed civil status of our late slaves does not necessitate any change in their relations to our churches; and while we recognize their right to withdraw from our churches and form organizations of their own, we nevertheless believe that their highest good will be subserved by their retaining their present relation to those who know them, who love them and who will labor for the promotion of their welfare."

The Convention ordered renewed exertions in work

*Senate Executive Documents, No. 6, 39th Congress, 2d session.

among the negroes by means of lectures, private instruction, and Sunday schools.*

In 1866 the North Alabama Baptist Association directed that provision be made for the religious welfare of the negroes and for their education in common schools. They were to be allowed to choose their own pastors and teachers from among the whites.† But soon the efforts of Northern missionaries and political emissaries began to result in the separation of the races. The negroes were taught that the Southern whites were their enemies and that they must have independent negro churches.‡ They were encouraged to obstruct and in the North Alabama Baptist Churches where they were in the majority there was danger that they would take advantage of the democratic system of church government and prompted by emissaries from the North, control the administration of the churches. They were, therefore, assisted by the whites to form separate congregations and associations of their own.§

The principal work of the Northern Baptist missionaries in Central and South Alabama was to separate the blacks into independent churches. The free form of government of the Baptist Church attracted both ministers and members. In 1868, Bethel Association reported that a large number of the negroes desired no religious instruction from the whites, but that there was great need of it. Their opposition was caused by ignorance and prejudice. There must be, the report stated, no relaxation in the effort to impart to them a knowledge of the Gospel. The first duty of the church was to instruct the ignorant and superstitious at home before sending missionaries to far off heathen. Advice and assistance were given to the negro congregations, which were organized into associations as soon as possible. In 1872, three negro churches, with a white pastor, applied for admission to Bethel Association. But it was thought best to maintain separate associations.|| For years the white Baptists of Alabama exercised a

*Riley, *History Baptists in Alabama*, p. 310; *Montgomery Advertiser*, October 15th, 1865; *New York Times*, October, 22, 1865. See also Rev. George E. Brewer, *History of the Central Association*, pp. 46, 49

†Huntsville Advocate, May 16, 1866.

‡Gov. Lindsay's Testimony in K. K. Report (Alabama).

§Shackleford, *History Muscle Shoals Baptist Association*, p. 84.

||Ball, *History of Clarke County*, pp. 591, 630.

watchful care over the colored Baptists. The latter were assisted in the work of organizing congregations and associations, in the erection of school houses and churches. The old plantation preachers were ordained and others called and regularly ordained to the ministry. The negro preacher was often incompetent and often immoral. At last the whites seem to have given up as hopeless their work for the negroes. In 1885 an urgent appeal from the Colored Baptist Convention for advice and assistance met with no response from the white convention. Politics, prejudice, imprudent and immoral bodies had completed the work of separation.*

Presbyterians.

In 1869, encouraged by the white members the negro members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Tennessee and North Alabama asked for and received organization as a separate church—the African Cumberland Presbyterian Church.†

Branches of Northern Presbyterians worked in Alabama among the negroes. The principal result of their work was the separation of the blacks into independent churches. The Southern Presbyterian Church (Presbyterian Church in U. S.) made earnest efforts for the negro after the war, and has had some success. The Institute at Tuscaloosa for the education of colored Presbyterian ministers is the only school in the South for negroes which is conducted entirely by Southern white teachers.‡

Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic Church worked much among the negroes in the cities and at first had a fair degree of success. It was strongly opposed by all protestant denominations, Northern and Southern, especially the Northern Methodist Church. It was terrible news to them when it

*Riley, *History Baptists in Alabama*, pp. 337, 396; Ball, *Clarke County*, p. 620; Riley, *History Baptists in Southern States East of the Mississippi*, p. 310, *et seq.* See W. H. Thomas, *The American Negro*, in regard to the character of the negro preacher of the 70's and 80's.

†Foster, *Sketch of History of Cumberland Presbyterian Church*, p. 300; Carroll, *Religious Forces*, p. 294; Thompson, *History Presbyterian Churches*, p. 193.

‡Thompson, *History Presbyterian Churches*, p. 193; Scouller, *History United Presbyterian Church of North America*, p. 246.

was reported that the Catholic Church would soon open fifteen schools in Alabama for the negro, giving free board and tuition.* The American Missionary Association, supported mainly by money from the Freedman's Bureau used its influence among the negroes against the Catholic Church, which, it stated in a report, "was making extraordinary efforts to enshroud forever this class of the unfortunate race in popish superstition and darkness."†

But the Catholic Church had no place for the ambitious negro preacher of little education and less character, who desired to hold high position in the negro church. There was a better prospect for promotion in the Baptist and Methodist Churches and to those went the would-be negro preacher, and through his influence most of his people.

Episcopal.

The Episcopal Church had done most of its work among the negroes in the cities and among the slaves of the large plantations of the Black Belt. This church offered little more hope of advancement to the average negro preacher than the Roman Catholic. The hostility of the military authority in 1865 and 1866 and the efforts of missionaries and political schemers caused a loss of most of the negro membership. In 1866 the laity of the Convention seemed not very enthusiastic in regard to work among the negroes, and left it to be managed by the Bishop and clergy. The General Convention established the "Freedman's Commission" to assist in the work. This work was not to be under the jurisdiction of the Bishop. Bishop Wilmer stated that he was not willing to accept this "schism-breeding proposition," but would be glad of assistance which would be under his direction as bishop. So no aid was forthcoming. By 1867, only two congregations of negroes were left—one in Mobile and one in Marengo county. A few solitary blacks were to be found in the white congregations, but these suffered real martyrdom on account of their loyalty to their old churches. They were ostracised by other blacks, called heathens and traitors, and left alone in sickness and death. Under such treatment, most negroes were forced to withdraw from the Episcopal Churches.‡

*8th Annual Report Freedman's Aid Society.

†House Reports, No. 121, 41st Congress, 2d Session.

‡Whitaker, *The Church in Alabama*, pp. 193, 205, 206-212.

Methodists.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had in 1861 more than 200,000 colored members and 180,000 children under instruction. One year after the surrender of Lee only 78,000 remained.*

The Montgomery Conference, in November 1865, concluded that there was no necessity for a change in the church relations of white and black; that in the church there should be no distinction on account of color and race, and that the negro had special claims on the whites. Presiding elders and preachers were directed to do for colored congregations all that lay in their power. They were to establish Sunday Schools and day schools for them when practicable.† Methodist Protestants had already announced a policy.‡ General Swayne of the Freedman's Bureau reported that he received much assistance from the Southern Methodist Church, and especially from Rev. H. N. McTyeire (afterwards Bishop).§

The Southern Methodists lost their negro members from the same causes that operated to cause the separation of the races in other churches. The negroes were told by their new leaders that they must hate the Southerners as their natural enemies. There was spiritual safety, they were convinced, only in Northern Churches or in independent churches. All the forces of social ostracism were employed against those who chose to remain in the old churches. The Southern planter was not able to support the missionary who formerly preached to his slaves. The negroes would not pay. The church treasury was empty.|| In 1866 the General Conference directed that the colored members be organized as separate charges when they desired it. Colored preachers and presiding elders were to be appointed by the bishop, and annual conferences organized when necessary. Especial attention was to be directed toward Sunday Schools for negroes.¶

Against all efforts of the Southern Methodists the Northern Methodists worked with a persistence worthy of a

*Carroll, *Religious Forces*, p. 263.

†Montgomery *Advertiser*, November 24, 1865.

‡*Idem*. November 11, 1865.

§Report for 1866, Senate Executive Docs., No. 6, 39th Congress, 2d Session.

||Governor Lindsay in K. K. *Report*, Alabama p. 180; Montgomery *Advertiser*, November 24, 1865.

¶Huntsville *Advocate*, May 5, 1866; Carroll, *Religious Forces*, p. 263.

better cause. Missionaries were sent down—narrow, prejudiced sincere men and women, possessed with the fixed conviction that no good could come to the negro except from the North—schools were established and churches organized.* Their injudicious and violent methods, and their bitter prejudices caused their absolute exclusion from all desirable society, and naturally they became more violent and prejudiced than ever. Their letters written home show that they believed the native white to be possessed by an inhuman hatred of the black, and that on the slightest provocation the whites would slaughter the entire black population.† The country, they thought, having been made what it was by the labor of the negro slave, more of it should belong to him. Through the Freedman's Aid Society the Northern Church entered upon work among the whites, opposing the Southern Church on the ground that it was sectional. All efforts of Southern Churches to work among the blacks were condemned as useless. For years there was not a word of recognition of the work done by the Southern churches among the slaves."‡ The missionaries were afraid of "the old feudal faces," which were still working, they thought, under various disguises—Historical Societies, Memorial Days, and Monuments to the Confederate dead."§ Their work was thoroughly done. Two African Methodist Churches organized in the North secured the larger part of the negroes. Some went to the Northern Methodist Church, "which also come down to divide the spoils."|| After 1866 the colored churches of the Southern Methodists had been divided into circuits, districts and conferences. By 1870 political differences and the efforts of other churches had so alienated the races that it was thought best to set up an independent organization for the negroes. This was done by the General Conference in 1870. Two negro bishops were ordained. All church property that had ever been used for negro congregations was turned over to the new organization which was called the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. A few negroes

**Reports of Freedman's Aid Society, 1866-1874.*

†*Idem.*

‡The first recognition of such work I find in the *Reports of the Freedman's Aid Society in 1878.*

§10th and 11th *Reports Freedman's Aid Society.*

||McTyeire.

chose to remain, and in 1892 there were still 357 colored members in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.*

Until recently there has been strong opposition on the part of the other African Churches to the Colored M. E. Church, on account of its relation to the Southern Methodist Church. The latter has continued to aid and direct its protegee and the opposition is gradually subsiding.*

An editorial in the Nation, in 1866, expressed the situation from one point of view clearly and forcibly: The Northern churches complain that the South is determined to make the religious division permanent, though "slavery no longer furnishes a pretext for separation." Too much pains are taken to bring about an ecclesiastical reunion. Irritating offers of reconciliation are made by the Northern churches, all based on the assumption that the South has not only sinned but sinned knowingly in slavery and in war. We expect them to be penitent and gladly accept our offers of forgiveness. The Southern people look upon a "loyal" missionary as a political emissary. "Loyal" men do not at present possess the necessary qualifications for evangelizing the South or softening its heart and are sure not to succeed in doing so. We look upon their defeat as retribution and expect them to do the same. It will do no good if we tell the Southerners that "we will forgive them if they will confess that they are all criminals, offer to pray with them, preach with them and labor with them over their hideous sins."*

"Reconstruction" in the church was closely related to "reconstruction" in the state, and was so considered at the time by the reconstructionists of both.* The same mistaken, revengeful, intolerant policy was followed, on the theory that the Southern whites were as incapable of good action in church as in state. Irritating and impossible tests and conditions of readmission were proposed before reconciliation. Then the efforts to weaken and destroy the Southern churches after attempts at reunion had failed completed the alienation which seems to be permanent. There was a Solid South in church as well as in politics.

*McTyeire, *A History of Southern Methodism*, p. 670; Carroll, *Religious Forces*, p. 263; Alexander, *Methodist Episcopal Church South*, pp. 91-133.

*Carroll, *Religious Forces*, p. 263; Bishop Halsey in the *New York Independent*, March 5, 1891.

**The Nation*, July 12, 1866. Condensed.

*Caldwell, *Reconstruction of Church and State in Georgia*, (pamphlet.).

LOUISIANA NEWSPAPER FILES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.*

The abbreviations are: w., s. w., and d., weekly, semi-weekly, and daily; v., volume, meaning one bound book; ind., dem., rep., est., Independent, Democrat, Republican and Established.

Alexandria.

Louisiana Herald. w.

Jan. 21, 1820-Dec. 2, 1820. 1 v.
Jan. 6, 1821-Dec. 13, 1821. 1 v.
Jan. 12, 1822-Oct. 19, 1822. 1 v.
Jan. 11, 1823-Dec. 17, 1823. 1 v.
Jan. 14, 1824-Aug. 31, 1825. 2 v.

Louisiana Messenger and Alexandria
Advertiser. w.

Jan. 20-Dec. 13, 1826. 1 v.

Red River Republican. w.

Jan. 30, 1847-Dec. 23, 1848. 2 v.
Jan. 5, 1850-Dec. 21, 1850. 1 v.
Jan. 4, 1851-Dec. 18, 1852. 2 v.

Baton Rouge.

The Daily Advocate. dem. est. 1842.

Jan. 2, 1853-Dec. 30, 1854. 1 v.
Jan. 1, 1856-Dec. 31, 1857. 2 v.
Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1900.

The Weekly Advocate. dem. est. 1842.

Jan. 5, 1856-Dec. 21, 1856. 1 v.
Jan. 11, 1857-Dec. 20, 1857. 1 v.
Mar. 12-Aug. 20, 1898.

Baton Rouge Gazette. w.

Feb. 8, 1826-Dec. 16, 1826. 1 v.
Jan. 6, 1827-Dec. 17, 1827. 1 v.

Baton Rouge Weekly Messenger.

Apr. 5-Dec. 5, 1826. 1 v.

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The Republic. w.

Apr. 2, 1823-Dec. 3, 1822. 1 v.
Jan. 7, 1823-Aug. 30, 1823. 1 v.

Donaldson.

Lafourche Gazette. w.

Jan. 8-Sept. 16, 1826. 1 v.

Monroe.

Washite Gazette. w.

May 21-Nov. 15, 1825. 1 v.

Natchitoches.

Natchitoches Courier. w.

Feb. 14, 1825-June 17, 1825.
Jan. 2, 1826-Dec. 19, 1826. 1 v.
Jan. 2, 1827-Nov. 5, 1827. 1 v.

Courier des Natchitoches. w.

May 2, 1825-Sept. 20, 1825.
Mar. 13, 1826-Dec. 12, 1826. 1 v.

New Orleans.

L'Abelle de la Nouvelle Orleans. dem.
est. 1827. d.

Mar. 28, 1849-Dec. 22, 1849. 1 v.
Jan. 1, 1850-Jan. 30, 1851. 1 v.
French edition of the *Bee*.

Louisiana Advertiser. d.

Apr. 25-May 1, 1822.

Mercantile Daily Advertiser.

Mar. 10, 1825-Dec. 9, 1825. 1 v.
Jan. 4, 1826-Dec. 30, 1826. 1 v. odd nos.

New Orleans Argus. d.

Jan. 19-Dec. 19, 1828. 1 v.
Became the *Bee*.

The New Orleans Bee. d.

Apr. 22, 1841-Dec. 26, 1841. 1 v.
Mar. 28, 1849-Dec. 30, 1851. 3 v.
Successor of New Orleans Argus.

New Orleans Commercial Bulletin. d.

June 1, 1833-Nov. 30, 1833. 1 v.
 Oct. 30, 1835-Sept. 30, 1836. 1 v.
 Aug. 1, 1839-Apr. 30, 1840. 1 v.
 Jan. 22, 1841-Dec. 17, 1842. 4 v.
 July 1, 1844-Dec. 31, 1844. 1 v.
 Jan. 1, 1846-Dec. 31, 1860. 27 v.
 Oct. 8, 1866-Mar. 31, 1869. 8 v.
 Sept. 1, 1869-Dec. 31, 1869. 2 v.
 Jan. 3, 1870-Oct. 7, 1871. 6 v.

The Louisiana Courier. t. w. & d.

Feb. 1, 1819-Dec. 1, 1819. 1 v.
 Jan. 5, 1820-Nov. 8, 1820. 1 v.
 Jan. 1, 1821-Dec. 20, 1826. 6 v.
 Jan. 16, 1827-Nov. 29, 1827. 1 v.
 Mar. 3, 1829-Dec. 8, 1829. 1 v.
 Jan. 1, 1830-Dec. 31, 1836. 7 v.
 Mar. 8, 1853-Dec. 30, 1854. 2 v.
 Jan. 3, 1855-Nov. 20, 1856. 2 v.
 Jan. 1, 1857-Dec. 31, 1858. 2 v.
 Jan. 1, 1860-Nov. 24, 1860. 2 v.

The Semi-Weekly Courier.

Feb. 11, 1857-Oct. 13, 1858. 1 v.

Courrier de la Louisiane. t. w. & d.

Feb. 1, 1819-Dec. 1, 1819. 1 v.
 Jan. 5, 1820-Nov. 8, 1820. 1 v.
 Jan. 1, 1821-Dec. 20, 1826. 6 v.
 Jan. 16, 1827-Nov. 2, 1827. 1 v.
 Mar. 3, 1829-Dec. 8, 1829. 1 v.
 Jan. 1, 1830-Dec. 31, 1849. 21 v.
 Mar. 8, 1853-Dec. 30, 1854. 2 v.
 Jan. 1, 1856-Apr. 15, 1856.
 Nov. 21, 1856-Dec. 31, 1858. 2 v.
 Jan. 1, 1860-Nov. 24, 1860. 2 v.

French edition of the Louisiana Courier.
 Sometimes printed separately but generally on same sheet with English edition.

Courrier de la Louisiane. s. w.

Oct. 13, 1858-Jan. 29, 1859.

The New Orleans Crescent. d.

June 15, 1850-Dec. 31, 1850. 1 v.
 Apr. 30, 1866-Oct. 31, 1866. 1 v.
 Jan. 2, 1867-Dec. 29, 1867. 2 v.

New Orleans Daily Delta.

Jan. 18 Sept. 14, 1848.
 Jan. 8, 1857.

New Orleans Weekly Delta.

May 29, 1848-Oct. 1, 1849. 1 v.

The Daily True Delta.

Jan. 2, 1859-Dec. 31, 1859. 1 v.
Nov. 18, 1860-May 17, 1862. 2 v.
June 19, 1864-June 29, 1865. 1 v.
Jan. 2, 1866-Mar. 30, 1866.

New Orleans Weekly True Delta.

Jan. 7-June 2, 1860.

The Daily Delta.

Apr. 1-Dec. 28, 1860. 3 v.

The Era. d.

Feb. 9-Dec. 31, 1864. 1 v.

Orleans Gazette and Commercial Advertiser. d.

Feb. 23, 1819-Dec. 14, 1819. 1 v.
Jan. 4, 1820-June 15, 1820.
Apr. 25, 1822-May 1, 1822.
Merged into the Louisiana State Gazette.

Louisiana State Gazette. d.

Apr. 25, 1822-May 1, 1822.
Jan. 3, 1826-Dec. 6, 1826. 1 v.

Weekly Louisiana Gazette.

May 25-Dec. 31, 1825. 1 v.

Gazette de la Louisiana. d.

Apr. 25 and 26, 1822.

Gazette D'Etat de la Louisiane. d.

Jan. 3-Dec. 6, 1826. 1 v.
French edition of Louisiana State Gazette.

The Daily Item. rep. est. 1877.

Nov. 23, 1897-Dec. 31, 1900. 6 v.

The Jeffersonian.

Nov. 20, 1845-Dec. 31, 1846. 1 v.

The Weekly Louisianian.

Nov. 30, 1878-June 17, 1882. 1 v.

The Daily Picayune. dem. est. 1837.

Aug. 2, 1845-Aug. 30, 1846. 1 v.
Jan. 1, 1847-Dec. 31, 1853. 7 v.
Jan. 1, 1856-Dec. 27, 1860. 11 v.
Jan. 1, 1887-Dec. 31, 1900. 47 v.

New Orleans Price Current and Commercial
Intelligencer. w.

Sept. 13, 1823-July 11, 1829. 3 v.
July 23, 1831-July 22, 1837. 3 v.

New Orleans Price Current, Commercial Intel-
ligencer and Shipping List. s. w.

Jan. 2, 1858-Aug. 27, 1859. 2 v.
Nov. 3, 1866-Mar. 4, 1868. 2 v.
Mar. 24, 1869-Aug. 11, 1876. 5 v.
Nov. 6, 1878-Jan. 10, 1883. 4 v.

The Republic. d.

Mar. 4-Apr. 8, 1848.

Jeffersonian Republican. d.

Jan. 3-Dec. 30, 1845. 1 v.

The New Orleans Republican. d.

Apr. 11, 1867-Dec. 28, 1867. 1 v.
July 14, 1874-June 9, 1877. 6 v.

The National Republican. d.

Jan. 2-Dec. 22, 1872. 1 v.

The Southerner. d.

Apr. 22-Oct. 2, 1847. 1 v.

The New Orleans Times. d.

Jan. 17, 1864-Dec. 31, 1865. 4 v.
Apr. 27, 1866-Dec. 31, 1868. 6 v.
July 1, 1874-Dec. 3, 1881. 15 v.
Continued as:

The Times-Democrat. ind. dem. est. 1863. d.

Dec. 4, 1881-Dec. 31, 1900. 58 v.

Plaquemine.

Planters' Gazette. w.

Apr. 12-Oct. 25, 1845.

Providence.

Carroll Watchman. w.

Feb. 8-Dec. 30, 1845. 1 v.

St. Francisville.

The Asylum. w.

Jan. 3, 1822-Mar. 20, 1823. 1 v.

Apr. 22, 1823-Dec. 13, 1823. 1 v.

Jan. 10, 1824-July 30, 1825. 2 v.

The Louisiana Journal. w.

Mar. 24, 1825-Dec. 9, 1826. 2 v.

Shreveport.

The Shreveport Times. dem. est. 1871. d.

July 1, 1898-Dec. 31, 1900. 5 v.

THE FISHER FAMILY.

BY THOMAS McADORY OWEN.

There are numerous families of the name of Fisher in the United States, the relationship of which, however, is not known. They are found among the early colonists in Pennsylvania and Virginia. In the latter half of the 18th century the particular family which forms the subject of this genealogy is found in the Shenandoah valley; and at the present time it has members living in the Northern part of Shenandoah county, Va. It is of unmistakable German origin, but it is not known whether the immigration was direct to Virginia, or to Virginia, from York or Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania. The latter is the more probable.

Kercheval, the historian of the Valley, and whose account of its settlement is the best known, says :

A large majority of our first immigrants were from Pennsylvania, composed of native Germans or German extraction. There were, however, a number directly from Germany, several from Maryland and New Jersey, and a few from New York. These immigrants brought with them the religion, habits and customs, of their ancestors. They were composed generally of three religious sects, viz: Lutherans, Menonists and Calvinists, with a few Tunkers. They generally settled in neighborhoods pretty much together.*

In John Esten Cooke's *History of the People of Virginia*, a brilliant picture is given of the "Virginians of the Valley." He says :

Virginia in these years was reaching out steadily past the mountains. The smiling valley of the Shenandoah was becoming the home of brave settlers who carried civilization into this wild region, long the battle ground, tradition said, of the Northern and Southern tribes of the continent. We have seen the first attempts to explore the country, the expedition of Batte in 1670, and the march of Spottswood in 1716. The impetus was thus given, and adventurous explorers followed the Knights of the Horse-shoe. The Virginians began to hold out longing arms toward the sweet fields along the Shenandoah; and the wave of population, like a steadily rising tide, advanced up the lowland rivers, reached the mountains at last, and flowed over into the Valley of Virginia.

Contemporary with or a few years before this lowland immigration, the region toward the Potomac had been settled by Scotch-Irish and Germans, who had come to Pennsylvania, and thence, attracted by the

*Kercheval's *History of the Valley of Virginia*, p. 50.

rumor of its fertility, passed on to the Shenandoah Valley. The exodus thither began about the year 1732. The Scotch-Irish, who were good Presbyterians, were the pioneers, and established their homesteads along the Opequon, from the Potomac to above what is now Winchester. As soon as they had built their houses they proceeded to build their churches; and the 'Tuscarora Meeting House,' near Martinsburg, and the 'Opequon Church,' a little South of Winchester, are, it is said, the oldest churches in the Valley of Virginia,—they are still standing.

The Germans followed closely. Joist Hite obtained forty thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Winchester; and his thrifty Teutons built Strasburg and other towns along the Massanutton Mountain. To this day the Germans constitute an important element of the population, and in some places the language is spoken. It was an excellent class of immigrants. Everywhere was the appearance and the reality of thrift: well-kept fields, fat cattle, and huge red barns.*

Probably for a generation or more the family lived amid these scenes and environments, when, the discovery of new lands and the expansion of population and settlement, caused the removal, prior to 1776, of many of them and their neighbors to Rowan county, North Carolina.

Kercheval (p. 153) further says:

Within the last half century, our valley has poured out thousands of emigrants, who have contributed towards peopling the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and other regions of the south and west, and migrations still continue.

Rowan County N. C., was formed in 1753. Its records furnish some items relating to the family, viz:

(1) Will of Martin Fisher, dated January 21, 1781, in which mention is made only of his wife Maria Margaret.

(2) Will of James Fisher, dated August 6, 1795, in which mention is made of his wife Esther, son John, and daughters Jane, Esther and Margaret.

(3) Will of Jacob Fisher, dated March 4, 1803, in which mention is made of wife Christina, and son Henry.

(4) Bond, dated March 16, 1790, of George Fisher to marry Catharine Fisher.

(5) Bond, dated January 30, 1793, of Frederick Fisher to marry Barbara Tarr.

(6) In the will of Frederick Fisher, dated 1796, he makes a devise of 300 acres "of land in the Waxesaws (sic) which I got from Charles Fisher."

In Mecklenburg county, N. C., lived a brother of Frederick Fisher, named William, who about 1818 emigrated to Wilcox county, Ala. His son, William Phillips Fisher has a son, Lorenzo C. Fisher, now of Galveston, Texas.

*Cooke's *History of the People of Virginia*, pp. 322-323.

I. FREDERICK¹ FISHER.—The exact relationship of the several North Carolina Fishers has not been ascertained. The first of the family here presented, of whom definite information is preserved, is Frederick Fisher. He came about 1770 to Rowan county from Shenandoah county, Va., where he was born probably, about 1735–50. He is known to have had a brother William Fisher who lived in Mecklenburg county, N. C., and it is not improbable that Martin, James and Jacob Fisher, whose wills are referred to above, are his brothers. From the dates of their several wills they appear to be of the same generation, and if not brothers to him, or to each other, were certainly related. The Charles Fisher who is mentioned above as once owning land in the Waxsaws, is probably a brother, or a cousin.

The seven year conflict with the mother country coming on in 1776, he allied himself with the friends of liberty and became “a sturdy republican.” “He served in the war as a militia officer.”* He was in the battle of King’s Mountain as a private, and was wounded there.† The war over, he resumed his life as a “planter” (his will where he so styles himself.) He owned large tracts of land, and many slaves. The estate disposed of in his will shows him to have been a man of influence and property.

His wife was Ann McBride, who undoubtedly belonged to that strong and sturdy class of Scotch settlers who immigrated to the Valley of Virginia contemporaneously with the German ancestors of her husband. The wills of each are of record in Rowan county. His is dated December 4, 1796, and recorded in Will Book “E,” p. 170 *et seq.*; hers is dated March 22, 1803. The dates of probate do not appear, but it is not unlikely that they died within a very short time after the respective dates. The names of the children below, together with facts pertaining to them are to be found in part in his will, and also in a commissioners’s report (in the Rowan county records) of a division of the lands devised in his will to his daughter Rosanna Fisher, she having died intestate and unmarried. Children:

- 1. Jacob² Fisher. He removed to Athens, Ala., about 1835, where he lived for a time, after which he removed to Texas. His daughter Julia, married E. H. English, late Chief Jus-

*Wheeler’s *North Carolina*, vol. ii, p. 392.

†Draper’s *King’s Mountain and its Heroes*, p. 304.

tice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas.* Two successive wives of Gen. Bates of Texas are said to have been the daughters of Jacob Fisher.

2. ———² (daughter), m. ——— Cobble, and had three sons, Frederick³, Jacob², and Peter³ Cobble.
3. Mary², m. Henry Bruner. both of whom were dead June 25, 1808. They had children, but no particulars known.
- II. 4. George², m. Catharine Sossaman.
5. Barbara², m. Henry Sossaman. Members of the Sossaman family now live in Rowan county, while in Mobile, Alabama, they are also found. The contractor for the wood work on the State capitol at Tuscaloosa, Ala., was Henry Sossaman.†
6. Amelia², m. John Sossaman. He was dead June 25, 1808.
7. Marean².
8. Christina², unmarried on June 25, 1808.
9. Rosanna², died unmarried prior to June 25, 1808.
10. Charles², born in Rowan county, N. C., October 20, 1789 ‡

II. GEORGE² FISHER (FREDERICK¹) son of Frederick and Ann (*McBride*) Fisher, was born either in Virginia, or Rowan county, North Carolina, about 1765-75. He lived in the latter county until 1812 when he prepared for removal to the Mississippi Territory, having selected as his home a place in the present State of Alabama. An account of his removal and the difficulties which surrounded it during the bloody Creek War are told in an affidavit made by his son-in-law, Robert G. Hayden, this affidavit being filed in support of a claim made in after years by Col. Fisher for property lost in 1212-13 by the depredations of the Indians and the use by the United States troops. The affidavit recites:

That in the year 1812 and 1813 he resided in the then Mississippi Territory, Washington county, before the commencement of the Indian war; that he resided near the Indian line of said Territory, and was doing business for Colonel George Fisher, of North Carolina, who had moved a number of hands to that part of the country, and who had purchased some open land of the previous settlers, and made every arrangement and preparation for the removal of his whole family, and to remove there until the land should be for sale by the government; but before he could get his family to the Territory, the hostility of the Indians commenced, and he had to leave his family in the State of Georgia until the Indian war was over, and after the massacre of Fort Mims, which happened in 1813, as well as I can recollect, the 29th or 30th of August of that year. Two or three days after that attack of Fort Mims, the Indians attacked Fort Sinkfield, about three or four miles from where I was doing business. I had the care of said Fisher's property. We were compelled to fly to Fort Stephens, between thirty and forty miles. The Indians then in the settlement destroyed every thing they could, after which the troops, who were ordered in pursuit

*John Hallum's *History of Arkansas*, (1887,) p. 301

†See Act for the relief of, in *Acts of Alabama*, 1829-30, p. 76. See also Nelson H. Smith's *History of Pickens County, Ala.*, (1856,) p. 128.

‡For extended sketch of this distinguished son of North Carolina, see Wheeler's *North Carolina*, vol. ii, pp. 391-4.

of said hostile Indians, were commanded by Colonels Thomas Carson and Russell, and a number of militia, who took and made use of some of the crops and stock which was not taken by the hostile Indians.*

The home of Col. Fisher was about three miles south of Suggsville, first in Clarke, then in Monroe, and again in Clarke county. Among the early settlers and his neighbors, were William Suggs, who gave his name to the village, Robert G. Hayden, Bronson Barlow, for whom Barlow's Bend is named, Ira Portis, Abraham Presnell, and John G. Creagh. On June 29, 1815, by proclamation of Gov. Holmes the county of Monroe was formed to include "all that tract of country, which was ceded by the Creek Indians in their treaty with Gen. Jackson." Col. Fisher became the first Sheriff of the new county, a position which emphasized his prominence and character.†

Col. Fisher married (1) Catharine Sossaman; and (2) the widow Gordon. He had no issue by the second marriage. Children, all by first wife:

1. Anne Amelia³ Fisher, b. 1796; m. Feb. 11, 1817; Jack Ferrill Ross, first Treasurer of Alabama; and d. August 23, 1826. They are the parents of William H.⁴ Ross, Esq., of Mobile, Ala.†
2. Sarah Maria³, b. June 5, 1798; m. Henry H. B. Hays; d. April 16, 1818, and is buried at old St. Stephens. In the same grave rests her infant son, b. April 1, 1818, and d. same day. A marble slab covers their grave.
3. Mary³, m. Robert G. Hayden. He signed the affidavit mentioned in the foregoing sketch. Ball says of him that he "had one of the first tanneries [in Clarke county, Ala.] He also started a small shoe factory about three miles south of Suggsville. The probable date of this enterprise is 1815. Hayden's Tanner was a colored man named Solomon."§ Milo Abercrombie married a daughter.
4. Rosanna³, m. James Gaines Lyon, son of James and Behethland (Gaines) Lyon.|| They are the parents of Sarah B.⁴ Lyon, who married Charles K. Foote, Esq., a prominent citizen of Mobile. The latter are the parents of Nellie Gaines⁵, wife of Hon. Richard H. Clarke, distinguished citizen, lawyer and statesman of Mobile.

*The claim here referred to was first presented to Congress, February 12, 1832, and eight times afterwards. It received the attention of that body as late as 1877. Payment was at first stubbornly resisted; and although the claimant died before the adjudication, his three successive administrators pressed its payment with persistence and energy. As much as \$66,803.33 was finally paid. For full account of, see various printed Congressional reports and papers, principally *Senate Report No. 252, 41st Cong., 2nd Sess.*

†*Trans. Ala. Hist. Society, 1898-99, vol. iii, p. 161, also pp. 209, 212 n. 232.*

‡A sketch of Jack F. Ross is in Brewer's *Alabama*, p. 392, and one of William H. Ross will be found in the *Memorial Record of Alabama*, vol. ii, p. 582.

§Ball's *Clarke County and its Surroundings*, pp. 173 and 481.

||*Publications of the Southern History Association*, April, 1898, vol. ii, pp. 168-172; Ball's *Clarke County, Alabama*, pp. 442, 482.

DOCUMENTS.

GEORGIANS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERACY

The Quarter-Master's Department, C. S. A., as well as the various State departments of similar character present an interesting, but an unexplored field of inquiry. The document here given is illustrative, and shows a condition highly creditable to Georgia. It is from a large collection left by Col. Foster.

FLAG SHIP "VIRGINIA."

James River Squadron

Feb. 21st, 1865.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th instant, together with its enclosure, (printed instructions from the Governor of Georgia to you, of the date of the 24th of December 1864) informing me, that, if I should be of opinion that these instructions apply to the Georgians serving in this squadron under my command, you would be happy to issue to them such of the articles of clothing in your possession, as they may need.

Although your instructions speak only of "our gallant troops from this State, now in Virginia," I do not doubt for a moment, that your legislature & Governor both intended to embrace the case of Georgians serving in the Naval Service, in the waters of Virginia; otherwise an unjust discrimination would be made between the land, & naval forces, which is not supposable. This supposition is rendered the more plausible by the mode in which the Naval Service is usually recruited, very few of the seamen being shipped directly for this service, but the ships being, for the most part, supplied by requisitions upon the Army, so that, although the seamen, when transferred from the Army, are no longer technically "troops," they were yet originally enlisted, or conscribed as troops.

Accepting your very kind invitation, I have the honor to enclose herewith, a requisition for such of the articles of clothing on hand as the Georgians serving in the squadron are in need of. I enclose also for your information,

the returns from the different ships, giving the name of each Georgian & the articles required by him.*

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Yours obedt: servt:

R. SEMMES

Rear Admiral

Comdg: J. R. Squadron.

Col. I. R. Foster

Q. M. Gen. State of Georgia

St. Charles Hotel

Richmond, Va.

WINTHROP SARGENT, GOVERNOR OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

The following letter, the original of which is in the U. S. Department of State in a bound book, entitled "Papers and Records of the Territories," vol. i, is one of the very last official communications of Governor Winthrop Sargent. On April 3rd, John Steell, the territorial secretary, entered upon his duties as acting governor, and on April 4th, Mr. Sargent left the Mississippi Territory never to return in an official way. The governor early after his arrival in Mississippi became the subject of attack, the outcome of which was unfavorable to him. The leading historian of Mississippi, J. F. H. Claiborne, has nothing good whatever to say of him, or any feature of his administration, and without further investigation of a judicial character, it has become the fashion for all subsequent writers to follow his work. A non-partisan and careful inquiry into the career of Gov. Sargent is much to be desired. The principal documents for his side are to be found in a very rare pamphlet entitled *Papers in relation to the Official Conduct of Governor Sargent. Published by the particular desire of his friends.* (1801; 8vo. pp. 64.)

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY April 2d, 1801.

Sir

The honorable Colonel Pickering when Secretary of State was kind enough to obtain the President's Permission that I might be a short time absent from this Government "when the same should have been organized and Peace established for the United States."

The late ratification of the Treaty with France authorizes me to avail myself of this indulgence, and which the present state of my health, impaired by long service in

*The returns mentioned are apparently lost.

all the Extremes and Vicissitude of U. S. climate, pressingly demands I should embrace without delay.

Since the commencement of the revolutionary war I have been almost always upon public Duty—and from the early part of ninety-six my attentions thereto have been unremitted. These considerations I trust may justify me in embracing the Leave of Absence had from President Adams—

I propose to embark for the Atlantic States in the present month and shall take the very earliest opportunity to pay my respects to you Sir—and if I may be so permitted to the President of the United States also—

The *mighty* obloquy cast upon my reputation I hope may not deprive me of this honor. I yet know not the result of Mr. Davis' motives upon my official conduct—they have no doubt made unfavorable Impression—

That member of the honorable house of representatives and his colleague Mr. Claybourne I could *indeed* wish to believe have been influenced by no improper—no impure motives, but if *they* have not been very greatly deceived they have been so imposed upon—

I take Leave Sir to enclose to the Department of State some very strong Testimony in Point—attestations from the most respectable people of the Territory and which I solicit you would do me the Favour to lay before the Supreme Executive in reparation to my wounded character—

With great respect

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient

Humble Servant

WINTHROP SARGENT.

Honorable Secretary

of the Department of State.

SYSTEM OF LAND DIVISION ADOPTED BY THE TENNESSEE YAZOO COMPANY.

In 1789 the "Tennessee Company" became the purchaser from Georgia of over three million acres of land in what is now North Alabama. This was one of the purchases known as the first Yazoo sale. President Washington issued his proclamation against the sales, but the "Tennessee Company," of which Zachariah Cox was one of the

principal members, disregarded it and proceeded to occupy the lands. He and his grantees gave the Federal Government much annoyance for years. The following document, supplied by O. D. Street, Esq., of Gunter'sville Ala., from the original in his possession, shows the system of division adopted. It has never before been printed. It is regrettable that the plan referred to has been lost. Further details may be had by consulting the American State Papers: *Public Lands*, vol. i, pp. 129, 186, 202 *et seq.*; Owen's edition of Pickett's *History of Alabama*, pp. 409, 447.

Zachariah Cox, *Original Grantee* of the Tennessee Company's purchase, being desirous of extinguishing the Indian claim To such part of said purchase, as may appear practicable and To Establish permanent Settlements thereon, for and in behalf of the Said Company, by consent of the Government, Does for that purpose by His Lawful Attorney, Samuel May, Esquire, expose for sale the valuable Tract of Land Represented by the Annexed Plan Situate lying and being in that part of the *Great Bend* of the Tennessee River, Included in the Tennessee Company's Purchase.

This Tract of Country is Generally Levele (sic), and ap(pears) well calculated for Farming, The Timber large, and principally Oak Hickory, and poplar, in some places Cherry, Walnut (sic) and Mulberry the Country is clear of under Growth except cane Rick weed, and Grave Vine, very large, the Soil is black; very Deep and Rich, abounding with excellent Springs of fine Water, Generally Limestone, with every appearance Indicating Health.

In order to promote the Improvement of the Town of Elk† [each purchaser of one] Thousand acres of Land in the afore Described Tract of Country shall be entitled to Receive and Hold Gratuitously a Lott (sic), which shall contain *One Acre* In the Town of Elk; provided they Shall Take possession of and Improve the Same within Six months after a peaceable Settlement takes Place.

There will be taken in payment for said Land one fourth Cash, the other three fourths in likely Horses, Beef Cattle, Merchantable Flour, and Pork at Cash prices.

ZACH'N COX, Grantee V. C.

*The "Plan" is missing.

†Illegible, but the meaning is evident.

TOWNSHIP NO. TWELVE.

Quantity contained in the respective Lots viz:

Lot no. one	contains	550 acres
Lot no. two	Do.	625 Do.
Lot no. three	Do.	725 Do.
Lot no. four	Do.	775 Do.
Lot no. five	Do.	775 Do.
Lot no. six	Do.	775 Do.
Lot no. seven	Do.	775 Do.
Lot no. eight	Do.	750 Do.

 5750 acres.

All of the remaining Lots in Township no. Twelve which the Annexed Plan represents from no. 9 to no. 96 inclusive contains one thousand acres each. } 88,000 acres.

 Total 93,750 acres.

Certified by me this 20th day of July A. D., 1797.

ZACH'H COX, Grantee V. C.

In the power of attorney to Samuel May, esquire, written on the same sheet of paper and bearing the same date, "Township No. Twelve" is described as follows:

"Situate lying and being In District no. Four, Beginning on the *north* side of the Main Tennessee River, at the fourth corner of Township no. Eleven, Running thence Due *north* by Said Township no. Eleven, Two Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Chain (sic), To a point on the northern boundary line of the *State of Georgia*, fifteen hundred Chains Due East of Elk River, thence along said line four Hundred Chains, to the third corner of District no. four, thence Due South along the East boundary line of said District no. four Two Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Chains, to the fourth corner thereof on the north bank of the Main Tennessee River, thence Down the said River Tennessee to the place of *Beginning* Including Ninety three Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty Acres, in ninety-six Lots, lying and being in District no. four, and in that part of the *Great Bend* of the *Tennessee River*, Included in the Tennessee Company's *Purchase*.

MINOR TOPICS.

GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM'S COMMISSION.

The original commission of Gen. Israel Putnam as major-general in the revolutionary army, is one of the most high-prized treasures of the Tennessee Historical Society.

It was executed at Philadelphia on June 19, 1775, during the session of the continental congress, only four days after Gen. Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the colonial army, and was delivered to Gen. Putnam by Gen. Washington a few days later, when he arrived in New England to take command. The commission was executed in the name of the united colonies, all of them being mentioned in the caption, and was signed by John Hancock, President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary. It is a most artistic and elegantly prepared commission. It came down by inheritance to Col. A. W. Putnam, of Tennessee, formerly the honored President of the Tennessee Historical Society, and was presented to the society years ago by his daughter, Mrs. Julia Putnam Perkins, of Nashville.

The officers of the Putnam Phalanx at Hartford, Conn., one of the prominent historic organizations of New England, have been perseveringly writing and longing for the possession of this famous commission ever since they first discovered it among the treasures of the Historical Society at the Centennial, but the Tennessee Society with patriotic loyalty, has turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. As the original commission is somewhat faded and pale in lettering, the Historical Society has had an exact and beautiful fac-simile of it made. It would be difficult to tell the copy from the original, excepting that the latter is pale and faded.

The fac-simile will be at once framed, hung in the historical rooms, and the original will be placed in some safe place of deposit.

The original Commission could not be successfully photographed owing to its faded lettering, but an excellent photographic reproduction of the fac-simile has been pre-

pared and has just been forwarded by Gen G. P. Thruston to the officers of Putnam Phalanx, at Hartford, with the compliments of the Tennessee Historical Society.

Gen. Israel Putnam was one of the most heroic characters of the Revolution and his name is greatly venerated in New England. He was the first major-general commissioned by the Continental Congress after the beginning of the war with England.—*The Nashville American*, June 9, 1902.

WERE THERE ONE OR TWO BLACK WARRIOR EXPEDITIONS DURING THE CREEK WAR OF 1813 AND 1814?

In a letter of Col. George S. Gaines written from St. Stephens, February 8th, 1814, and published in vol. iii, of the *Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society*, pp. 188–189, occurs the following passage:

“Col. McKee with 6 or 700 Choctaws and Chickasaws is now on the Black Warrior River in search of Muscogees.” There is a foot note to this passage by the editor, which reads as follows, “Pickett, vol. ii, p. 292, and Brewer’s *Alabama*, p. 552, evidently following the former, put McKee’s Black Warrior expedition in 1813. This statement corrects the date.” Is this observation of the editor accurate? Col. Pickett, who derived his information from Col. Gaines, states positively that Col. McKee’s Black Warrior expedition occurred in October, 1813. It hardly seems reasonable that Pickett could have made a mistake as to the month in which the expedition occurred. He represents Col. McKee as negotiating with the Chickasaws *at the same time* that Col. Gaines was visiting the Choctaws on a similar mission, which we know was in the fall of 1813, and that McKee at once, at the head of his Indian warriors, made his Black Warrior expedition.

The following paragraph is from Halbert and Ball’s *Creek War*, p. 286:

“We learn from the records of the Department of the Interior that in February, 1814, a Choctaw force of seventy-five warriors under the command of Pushmataha made an expedition across the Tombigbee, just below the mouth of the Black Warrior. Neither history nor tradition has preserved any details of this expedition, the bare fact alone being revealed by the records of the Government.”

The writer is of the opinion that this is the same expedition as the one referred to in the extract cited above from the Gaines letter. Doubtless Gaines' information at the time was based largely on rumor or hearsay, which undoubtedly must have exaggerated the number of the Chickasaw and Choctaw warriors. But, assuming that both authorities refer to one and the same expedition,—to reconcile the disparity in the two writers as to the number of the warriors, apart from the seventy-five warriors under Pushmataha regularly mustered into the U. S. service, it is probable that there may have been large numbers of Choctaws and Chickasaws that attached themselves to the expedition as volunteers serving without pay. Their names, of course, would not appear on the Government muster roll, a copy of which is in the possession of the writer. It will be noticed, too, that the expedition of the seventy-five warriors crossed the Tombigbee just below the mouth of the Black Warrior, and if they operated in the Black Warrior country, it must have been on the lower course of that river.

As the writer views the subject, there were thus two Black Warrior expeditions, one in October, 1813 to the Tuscaloosa Falls, and one in February, 1814, operating on the lower course of the Black Warrior.

It is to be hoped, however, that future research will clear up the entire subject, as to whether there were one or two expeditions.

HENRY S. HALBERT.

Meridian, Miss.

ANNEXATION OF WEST FLORIDA TO ALABAMA.

Wednesday, July 14, 1819.

Mr. Minor offered the following resolution—*Resolved*, that a committee of—members be appointed, to draw and report to this Convention a Memorial to the Congress of the United States praying that if the treaty with Spain, made at Washington during the present year, shall be ratified by the Spanish government—so much of the Territory thereby ceded to the United States as lies West of the Apalachicola river, may be annexed to the State of Alabama.

And the question being taken thereon, it passed in the affirmative.

On motion—*Resolved*, That the blank in said resolution be filled with the word 'five'.

And the question being taken thereon, it passed in the affirmative.

Whereupon the following members were appointed in pursuance of the said resolution, Messrs. Minor, Toulmin, Cook, Terril and Jackson. '

Wednesday, July 28, 1819.

"Mr. Minor from the committee appointed to draw and report to this Convention a memorial to the Congress of the United States praying that if the treaty with Spain made at Washington during the present year, shall be ratified by the Spanish government, so much of the Territory thereby ceded to the United States as lies West of the Apalachicola River may be annexed to the State of Alabama, made a report which was received and read the first time, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Friday, July 30, 1819.

"The memorial to Congress praying that all that part of Florida which lies west of the Apalachicola river may be annexed to and form a part of the State of Alabama, provided that the late treaty between Spain and the United States, relative to the cession of the Floridas be ratified, was read a second time. And on motion ordered that the said memorial be now taken as engrossed and read a third time by its title which was done accordingly. The question was then taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Pickens (of Washington) *Resolved*, that said memorial be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of this Convention, and transmitted to the Congress of the United States."—*Journal of the Convention of the Alabama Territory*, (1819), pp. 14, 20, 37.

CONFEDERATE WAR RECORDS OF MISSISSIPPI.

The prudence and wisdom of the last legislature of Mississippi in establishing a State department of archives and history is being demonstrated daily. Valuable records and archives of priceless value are being constantly brought

from their hiding places and made a part of the historical material of the State.

The latest and greatest addition to the department which has recently been made, consists of the complete muster and pay rolls, with detailed historical facts of the troops furnished by the State of Mississippi to the army of the Confederate States. These rolls are estimated to be worth \$15,000, as it would cost at least that amount to have them copied from the records of the war department at Washington, even if they existed there in as complete form, and they make practically a complete Confederate military history of the State. The history of these records reads like a romance of danger and war, and brings to mind many of the stirring scenes of May, 1863, when the city of Jackson was captured and made desolate by the Federal army.

A little history here may throw light on these interesting archives. The following telegram to Gov. Pettus at Macon, is now on file in the department of archives and history and describes the desolating work of the invading army; as seen by an eye witness, as the soldiers evacuated the city, and shows the necessity for secreting the valuable records of the State:

"Federals evacuated Jackson Friday and Saturday, last of our rear guard leaving about 2 o'clock; our cavalry pickets dashed in, killed federal colonel and two operators, captured seven; Grant occupied place in full force; his entire army don't exceed fifty thousand. Federals captured and paroled two hundred South Carolinians and Georgians. They leave two hundred wounded here and nine hundred at Raymond. Loring cut off and captured supply train Friday. Jackson badly sacked and burned; Green's factory and banking house, all work shops, penitentiary, Catholic church, Confederate house, two hospitals, a block of brick houses were burned. Some of the burnt buildings used as medical store houses, all burnt. All stores sacked and contents destroyed, iron safes broken open, Mississippian office gutted, presses broken, type thrown into streets; Jackson road, Southern road torn up badly for several miles, and railroad buildings and rolling stock burned, damage estimated at from five to ten millions. About three thousand negroes have joined the enemy from Hinds county; country plundered generally. No serious engagement has occurred; enemy retreating hastily; furniture in state house badly abused, also in governor's mansion furniture demolished; telegraph wires torn down and cut for several miles; ladies robbed of jewelry and money; much destitution here."

When it was known that Jackson would inevitably fall into the hands of the federals the officials at the capitol had the records of the State moved to Macon, which was made the temporary seat of government. It was deemed best, however, to place the military records in a safe hiding place in the city of Jackson, and those valuable docu-

ments were deposited with the faithful masons of the city, who stored them away among their archives at the city hall and county court house. Only a few men knew of the whereabouts of these valuable records when they were hid away thirty-nine years ago, and all parties having a knowledge of them are now dead.

The late Col. D. P. Porter and Col. J. L. Power of Jackson seemed to have been in the secret, and Col. Porter imparted it to Hon. E. E. Baldwin of Norrel, Hinds county, formerly a prominent attorney of the capital city. On the death of Col. Porter and Col. Power, Mr. Baldwin became the sole possessor of the secret hiding place of the long hidden records, and knowing their value he lost no time after the establishment of the department of archives and history in laying his information before the director. Mr. Baldwin gave his knowledge of the facts to Hon. Calvin Wells, who in turn gave them to the writer. Mr. Baldwin, on arriving in the city, went immediately to the office of the state archivist, and in the company of that official and Mr. George Power and Mr. George Swan, representing the Masonic fraternity of Jackson, proceeded to the archivist room at the city hall and located the records in three large boxes.

The officials of the fraternity were exceedingly kind and courteous to the representatives of the State and were delighted at the thought that their order had been for so many years the safe custodian of such records. This is not the first time that the State of Mississippi has been placed under obligations to the noble Masonic fraternity.

In the name of the State sincere thanks were extended Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin is a veteran of Barksdale's brigade and is deeply interested in the future military history, which can now be accurately written.

DUNBAR ROWLAND, Director,
Department of Archives and History.

Jackson, Miss.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[This Department is intended for practical purposes. General invitation is extended all readers to use it. Communications in reply to queries, or on other subjects, should be addressed to the Editor. No answers to queries will be given by private correspondence.]

HISTORICAL WORKS WANTED.—Peter J. Hamilton, Esq., Mobile, Ala., is anxious to correspond with any one who has old books or pamphlets relating to the Gulf region, which may be for sale.

INFORMATION DESIRED CONCERNING FORT CRAWFORD.—I desire all possible information which can be had, whether printed or traditional, concerning Fort Crawford, the site of which is supposed to be located near the present Brewton, in Escambia county, Alabama. I am told that it was erected by General Jackson, but if so it must have been in connection with his Florida campaign. For whom was the Fort named? What the necessity for its construction? Are any plans preserved?

Peter J. Hamilton.

Mobile, Ala.

O'REILLY'S ORDINANCES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.—For a long time it has been known that O'Reilly caused to be printed in French, ordinances and instructions for the Government of Louisiana, compiled from the Spanish laws. Four copies of the French edition are known to be in the hands of collectors. It has not been known until recently, that there was struck off, by the same printer, and in the same style, with similar ornaments one or more copies in Spanish. Of these, one has been received from Madrid. It consists of forty-two pages of printed matter, containing the ordinances which are printed in French, in the Appendix of the second volume of Gayarre's "*Histoire de la Louisiane*," pages 383 to 401, with the exception that, in the Spanish copy, the titles of Don Alexander O'Reilly are given at full length. The translation in the French is not quite literal but sticks very closely to the Spanish original. It is dated Nov. 25, 1769.

Wm. Beer.

Howard Memorial Library,
New Orleans, La.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THIS POEM?—I wish to know the authorship of a Poem commencing

"I sing the hymn of the conquered, who fell in the battle of life—
The hymn of the wounded, the beaten, who died overwhelmed in
the strife,"—

and ending as follows:

"Speak history! who are life's victors? unroll thy long annals and
say—

Are they those whom the world called the victors who won the
success of the day?

The martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans who fell, at Thermopylæ's
tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes?
His Judges or Socrates? Pilate or Christ?"

If you can ascertain for me authorship of above, you will confer a special favor.

Charles Edgeworth Jones.

Augusta, Ga.

ENSIGN ISAAC W. DAVIS AND HANSON'S MILL.—Replying to query on page 56 (July, 1902) of this Magazine, I desire to say that in 1888, at my suggestion, the late Col. John A. Watkins of New Orleans began to collect materials and unwritten traditions relative to the massacre of Fort Mims with a view to writing a monograph on that subject. With this in view he wrote to Hon. Jefferson Davis seeking information in regard to Hanson's Mill, a small fortified place not far from Fort Mims, under the charge of Ensign Isaac W. Davis, supposed by him to be an older brother of Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis replied to Col. Watkins, and in a letter which I received from the latter soon afterwards, he gave me some extracts from Mr. Davis' letter. I have lost Col. Watkins' letter, but fortunately, before losing it, I had copied the portion containing the most important extracts which are here reproduced:

"We shall by tomorrow be in such a state of defense, that we shall not be afraid of any number of Indians."—(*See Claiborne's Dale*, p. 105.)

"This refers," writes Mr. Davis, "to his having strengthened the dam so as to flood with water the ground, except the path by the side of the mill race, and to have covered the roof of the mill with green plank to prevent its being fired by arrows with burning punk attached to them. After the massacre at the fort, some women, who had been outside washing, fled to this mill, and came in the night as near as they could approach on account of the water. Their cries were heard, and Ensign Davis went out and brought them in. After a few days, being short of provisions and receiving no orders from any quarters, he took his command with the fugitives on board of a sloop lying at the mill, and went with them,—I am not positive, but I suppose to Mount Vernon."

"I also," he adds, "remember as an incident in this matter the statement that the Indians passed by the head of the mill pond on their way to attack Fort Mims; but as they could only approach the mill by the narrow pathway along the race, they contented themselves with giving some whoops and passed. It was for this service that Ensign Davis was favorably noticed and commissioned in the United States army."

It may be stated that Mr. Davis in his letter to Col. Watkins referred to Ensign Davis as his brother.

Henry S. Halbert.

Meridian, Miss.

HISTORICAL NEWS.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY OF GEORGIA.—Under a resolution of the legislature of Georgia, Nov. 5, 1901, space in the capitol in Atlanta has been set aside for the Daughters of the Confederacy of that State in which they are permitted to preserve such papers, historical facts, relics, flags, and souvenirs of the war between the States as may be collected by them.

PROF. FORTIER HONORED.—Professor Alcee Fortier, professor of Romance Languages at Tulane University, New Orleans, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. Prof. Fortier is president of the Louisiana Historical Society, and has done much meritorious work in the fields of history and literature. The honor in his case has been worthily bestowed.

MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE DEAD AT PARIS, TEXAS.—Ground was broken at 6 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 6, 1902, in the southwest corner of the square, in Paris, Texas, for a monument to be erected at a cost of \$4,000 in honor of the Confederate dead. The first dirt was thrown by Captain O. C. Connor, followed by Mrs. Martha Dyer and Mrs. M. A. McArthur, the two oldest ladies present. A number of ladies and children participated in breaking ground. Addresses were delivered by Hon. E. W. Fagan and L. L. Hardison, Esq. The song service was in charge of Miss Martha Dickson. The monument will be built as rapidly as the funds can be provided.

MONUMENT TO GEN. ANDREW LEWIS.—The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Roanoke, have erected over the grave of Gen. Andrew Lewis, in East Hill Cemetery, Salem, Va., a handsome monument to the memory of the hero of Point Pleasant. This monument, which was designed by J. H. Mars-teller, of Roanoke, is a beautifully symmetrical shaft fifteen feet in height. On one side are these words:

"Gen. Andrew Lewis, 1716-1781, pioneer patriot. Hero of the battle of Point Pleasant, which was the most closely contested of any battle ever fought with the Northwestern Indians; was the opening act in the drama whereof the closing scene was played at Yorktown."

On the reverse side is inscribed:

"Erected by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO GOVERNOR ROBERTS OF TEXAS.—The lawyers of Texas are being urged to contribute to a fund to erect a monument over the grave of Oran M. Roberts, one of the most distinguished citizens and jurists of that State. The following appeal will doubtless receive general response:

Austin, Tex., Aug. 11, 1902.

To the Lawyers of Texas:

The spot here in the public burying ground in Austin, where the remains of the Hon. Oran M. Roberts repose, is marked by no monument. The grave of that distinguished jurist who, as associate justice and afterwards as chief justice of our supreme court, did so much

in the construction of law, and for the administration of justice, should not be neglected.

The Hon. Robert S. Gould, who succeeded Judge Roberts as chief justice, will receive contributions from the lawyers of this state to erect a suitable monument to Judge Roberts.

Judge Gould, who lives in Austin, will be glad to receive suggestions from those who will contribute as to the character of the monument.

A. W. TERRELL.

HISTORIC EDWARDS HOUSE AT VICKSBURG, MISS., DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The old Edwards house, situated a short distance from the east gate of the National Cemetery, in Warren county, Miss., was burned, June 28, 1902. It was occupied at the time by some negroes, and had been for many years. The house was built before the civil war by Samuel Edwards, then sheriff of the county, which position he filled for a number of years and up to the breaking out of hostilities. It was a big, comfortable and handsome country residence. The building being situated between the lines of the Federal and Confederate armies, received rough usage from both and was badly shattered. During the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, north of Vicksburg, in 1863, it was a prominent mark. The old house received its worst treatment when the siege of this city by Gen. Grant began. It was visited by a number of the commanding officers of the Federal army, among whom were Generals Grant, Sherman, McPherson and Logan, and was used by the United States troops as a lookout station. It is regretted by many that the old building could not have been preserved on account of its "war record," and for the benefit of the many strangers visiting this city at different times, who are always anxious to visit the many points of interest on these historic hills. Ever since the siege, forty years ago, there had been lying under the old building one of the largest size Parrott shells, which during the progress of the fire exploded with a terrific report, blowing one of the fragments at least one hundred yards. Fortunately, no one was injured, notwithstanding a number of persons were standing around witnessing the conflagration.

MONUMENT TO GEN. WALKER AT ATLANTA, GA.—A monument to the memory of Major-General William H. T. Walker, a famous Confederate officer, who was killed in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, was unveiled near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1902, on the spot where he fell. Among the distinguished guests present were General Oliver O. Howard, who commanded a portion of the Federal forces in the battle of Atlanta, and General A. P. Stewart of Virginia, a fellow officer of General Walker. The monument was unveiled by Miss Janet McLean Walker, the little granddaughter of General Walker. Addresses were delivered by Julius Brown of Atlanta and Major Joseph B. Cumming of Augusta, who was General Walker's chief of staff. Brief remarks were also made by Governor Allen D. Candler. The memorial is composed of five large cannons, three in the center and four others marking the corners in the square which is enclosed by iron railings. A suitable block of stone properly inscribed, makes the center piece and upon this stands the large cannon. It is erected close by the roadside near the DeKalb and Fulton county line, and about three miles east of Atlanta. Interesting references to the career of Gen. Walker, and the erection and unveiling of the monument will be found in the *Atlanta Constitution*, July 13 and 23, 1902.

IBERVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Iberville Historical Society, Mobile, met Monday night, July 14, in the Young Men's Christian Associ-

ation building, President P. J. Hamilton in the chair. The president laid before the society a number of manuscripts, Confederate war orders, letters by distinguished men of war times, etc., being part of a collection of Hamilton family papers. Mr. Louis V. Chaudron presented to the society a bound copy of "Joseph the Second and His Court," a translation of Muhlbach's historical novel by Madam A. de V. Chaudron, and printed in Mobile in 1864. The book was originally bound in wall paper. Mr. P. C. Boudousquie presented to the society a copy of the first and only issue of an illustrated Mobile paper called the *Lorgnette*, the frontispiece being a picture of the late Consul Pillichody. The paper was edited by Mr. T. C. DeLeon. A paper on "Mobile in War Times," prepared by Mr. Erwin Ledyard, containing many interesting reminiscences of scenes in Mobile, was read by Rev. A. G. Moses. The society holds regular meetings on the second Monday evening in each month, except during the months of August and September.

DEATH OF BISHOP BARNWELL.—Robert Woodward Barnwell, third Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Alabama, died at his home in Selma, July 24, 1902. He was the son of John G. and Emma (*Elliott*) Barnwell, and was born in Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 27, 1849. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1871, and after a two years attendance at the General Theological Seminary in New York, was ordained deacon in 1873. He was ordained to the full ministry in 1875, and for one year was at St. George's Church, Griffin, Ga. In 1876 he came to Alabama as rector of Trinity Church, Demopolis. In 1880 he left this charge to enter upon the larger work of St. Paul's, Selma. For twenty years he served this charge, and May 18, 1900, was elected Bishop Co-Adjutor of the Diocese of Alabama to succeed Bishop H. M. Jackson. Prior to his consecration Bishop R. H. Wilmer died. Mr. Barnwell was then consecrated Bishop of Alabama on the Festival of St. James, July 25, 1900, in St. Paul's Church, Selma. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Alabama, in 1900. Rev. Stewart McQueen, editor of *The Church Record*, Montgomery, devotes the issue of that valuable periodical for Aug. 15, 1902, to a series of memorial tributes to the distinguished and lamented Bishop.

DEATH OF COMMODORE JOSEPH E. MONTGOMERY.—Commodore Joseph E. Montgomery of the Confederate Navy who died Aug. 4, 1902, at the home of his son, Dr. James Montgomery, 183 Cass Street, Chicago, at the age of 85 years, was a notable character.

The commodore is survived by his son, Dr. James Montgomery, a daughter, Mrs. C. M. White, and six grandchildren. Commodore Montgomery was born in Carrollton, Ky., eighty-five years ago. After receiving his early education he showed a fondness for navigation and the earlier years of his life were spent in this pursuit on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The experience gained at this work proved valuable to him in later years and also to the Confederacy.

In 1861 he offered his services to Jefferson Davis, of whom he was a warm personal friend, and he entered the service under the command of General Leonidas Polk. Owing to his perfect knowledge of the country he was placed at the head of a band of scouts and gained his first marked distinction at the battle of Belmont, where he attempted to capture General Grant. The latter escaped, but without his horse. Because of his bravery shown in the fight Commodore Montgomery was commissioned by Jefferson Davis to construct a fleet for the protection of the Mississippi River. He fought as commodore of the fleet in engagements at Fort Pillow, New Orleans and Memphis. After the last named battle he came to Montgomery, Ala., and superintended

the construction of the gunboat Nashville and took it down the Alabama River to Mobile, where he sank seven of Admiral Farragut's federal boats on mines laid in Mobile Bay. After this he made an attempt to cross overland to Texas, but was taken by the northern troops.

At the conclusion of the war he was pardoned by President Johnson. His boat, the Nashville, was made a government training ship. Soon after the close of the war Commodore Montgomery removed his family from Montgomery to St. Louis. Ten years ago he removed to Chicago.

MONUMENT TO GEN. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.—It is gratifying to know that rapid progress is being made by the Beauregard Monument Association towards the completion of its patriotic task.

This Association was organized and incorporated by act before Marcel T. Ducros, Notary Public in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on February 23, 1893.

The following persons were named and designated as "The first officers and members of the Executive Committee," viz:

Francis T. Nichols, President, Wm. Porcher Miles, 1st Vice-President, S. D. McEnery, 2nd Vice President, Lawson L. Davis, 3rd Vice-President, A. B. Booth, Secretary, John Glynn, Jr., Treasurer, Murphy J. Foster, Chas. Parlange, F. P. Poche, Jno. L. Rapier, B. F. Jonas, Jubal A. Early, Chas. A. Brusle, W. L. Cabell, Jeremiah Lyons, A. L. Tissot, E. Kirby Smith, James Campbell, Geo. A. Watts, T. A. Faries, B. R. Forman, H. E. Witherspoon, Prosper Gaudel, J. C. Denis, Leon Jastremski, John Fitzpatrick, J. B. Vinet, E. B. Wheelock, Donnelson Caffery, J. E. Nores, Paul Conrad, Albert Voorhies, C. A. Harris, Joseph Demoruelle, Joseph Henry, T. L. Broussard, H. P. Kernochon, W. J. Behan, Jules Tuyes, C. H. Hyams, Albert Baldwin, E. D. White, Jno. W. Fairfax, J. Numa Augustin, George Moorman, John B. Gordon, M. T. Ducros, F. T. Howard, Walter H. Rogers, and U. A. Gueringer.

The Charter states:—"The objects and purposes of this corporation are hereby declared to be, to associate together those interested in perpetuating a true account and correct history of the gallant deeds and noble sacrifices of the civil war between the States, and especially those events connected with the life, and patriotic services of General P. G. T. Beauregard deceased of this city, and to this end, to raise a sufficient fund and finally to erect a suitable monument in this city commemorative of his life and services, that his name and fame may thus be transmitted to our children, as worthy of emulation."

Membership in the Association is divided into three classes, viz: honorary members, who contribute ten dollars or more, members who contribute two dollars and over but less than ten dollars, and associate members who contribute one dollar.

All such contributors receive a receipt in the form of a certificate, with a lithograph likeness of General Beauregard in 1865.

On the 16th of May, 1893, the treasurer's report showed cash on hand \$1,896.00 in the Louisiana National Bank, and on the 16th of August same year, his report showed \$2,343.35 cash on hand.

October 1893, a sham battle was given at City Park for the benefit of the monument fund, and there was \$1,336.65 turned into the treasury from that effort. The funds thus raised have been augmented by minor efforts gradually increasing the fund, which was in the meantime invested in City premium bonds, until the treasurer's report of June 12th, 1902, showed 119 premium bonds, and \$17.60 on hand and controlled by an able finance committee composed of Gen. B. F. Ehleman, *Chairman*, Col. J. A. Chalaron, and Capt. Alden McLellan, thus showing over five thousand dollars on hand.

DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG SELECTED FOR STATUARY HALL.—Georgia's Statuary Hall Commission met in the library at the state capitol, July 2, 1902, and selected Dr. Crawford W. Long as one of the Georgians whose statue should be placed in statuary hall at Washington. Dr. Long's name met with no opposition, as he is universally considered Georgia's most famous son from the fact that he was the discoverer of anaesthesia.

There was considerable discussion as to which other of Georgia's sons should be thus honored. The name of General Oglethorpe was presented, but it was argued that since he was neither born in Georgia nor died there that he could not be called a Georgian. Alexander H. Stephens was also mentioned as one worthy of the honor. The name of General John B. Gordon was also presented, but according to the provision of the statute in regard to the hall, the statue of no living man can be placed therein. It is thought that this is one reason why the commission deferred action on the third name.

A committee was appointed to cooperate with a committee from the Georgia Medical Association in the raising of funds for the statue of Dr. Long. Those placed on this committee were Judge A. L. Miller, Judge George Hillyer and A. L. Hull. Dr. Willis Westmoreland is chairman of the committee from the Medical Association.

The members of the statuary commission are Judge Columbus Heard, *chairman*; Madison Bell, *Secretary*; F. G. DuBignon, Clark Howell, E. B. Gresham, John Allen, A. L. Hull, L. G. Hardeman, H. P. Bell, J. B. Park, C. C. Houston, George Hillyer, John Little, William Harden, Spencer Atkinson and A. L. Miller. The commission will meet again on the first Wednesday in October.

The commission was organized under a resolution of the legislature of Georgia, approved Nov. 8, 1901. (*See Georgia Acts and Resolutions*, 1901, p. 764.) Congress provided for a statuary hall by act of July 2, 1864 in which each State of the Union might place statues of "two chosen sons in marble or bronze," who through honorable or patriotic deeds are entitled to the lasting remembrance of the State and Nation.

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The following circular letter has been sent to the state regents and chapter regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the United States, and is explanatory of the present status of the Memorial Hall work of the D. A. R.:

To the Chapter Regents, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

I am glad to inform you that a site for Continental Memorial Hall has just been purchased for \$50,185.41. It fronts on Seventeenth street and extends from C to R streets, a distance of 210 feet, containing in all about 35,000 square feet. It is near the Corcoran Art Gallery and the Washington Monument, and we are assured by United States Senators and prominent business men that the situation is most advantageous, and in the line of improvements which will make Washington one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

To place upon this site a building worthy of ourselves, of our ancestors and of the great principles they suffered and fought to establish, will require the united, earnest effort of our great society. We have upon our rolls nearly 40,000 members, but deaths, resignations, life memberships and "real Daughters" (who pay no dues) have reduced the actual membership to about 33,000. There remains of the amount already collected nearly \$60,000. We need \$250,000 more to erect a building that will properly commemorate the services and perpetuate the memory of our glorious ancestry.

The building should contain rooms for the working force of the national society, and for the preservation of its archives and relics, a

meeting place for the annual congress, and above all, it should be a fitting memorial to those men and women who considered no sacrifice too great to win for us our priceless heritage.

I have never known the society to fail to respond promptly and generously to every call that had for its object the good of the order and the honor of our country.

Therefore, I place the facts plainly before you, that we may take counsel together and devise some way to raise the necessary amount promptly and gladly, even at a sacrifice to ourselves. Asking that you will advise me through your state regent, of your plans for raising your part of the sum needed for this great work, I am, in the bonds of the past and present, very sincerely,

MARY DESHA,

Founder and Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means Centennial Memorial Hall Committee.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA.—The Carnegie Library of Atlanta was organized May 6th, 1899. The organization of this library united library interests in the city and consolidated the property of the Young Men's Library Association; the gift of \$145,000.00 of Mr. Andrew Carnegie; and the annual appropriation of \$5,000.00 which the City of Atlanta agreed to give for the support of a free public library. By the terms of the consolidation the Young Men's Library Association agreed to furnish the site for the new library, and accordingly a centrally located lot on the corner of Forsyth and Church streets (since changed to Carnegie Place) was purchased at a cost of about \$35,000.00. In addition to this the Association donated its stock of books, pamphlets, pictures, and all property to the new institution.

The new building which was commenced May 15th, 1900, was designed by Ackerman & Ross, of New York. The building is similar in style to that designed by the same architects for the free library at Washington, being of the conventional Ionic order with classic ornamentation. The general effect is simple and pleasing. The material used is white Georgia marble. The total cost of the building, architects' fees, etc., is \$125,000.00. The furniture, stacks, and all technical appliances are the best of their kind, and cost \$20,000.00.

The chief architectural feature of the interior is the grand marble staircase and public corridor. The reading rooms are quiet and designed for the comfort of the reader. Especial attention has been given to the designing of the tables and chairs which are particularly comfortable.

The tables are supplied with table lights and the room is also well lighted by ceiling and bracket lights.

There are now 20,000 books in the library, classified and catalogued, and in good condition.

The Decimal system of classification, with certain modifications, has been adopted, and a catalogue has been made. A monthly bulletin of new books is distributed free of cost among the members. The book capacity is about 70,000 volumes. The collection of books is well selected on general lines. A new department has recently been established on Georgia History and Archives.

The Library staff is composed of a librarian, an assistant librarian, five assistants and two apprentices.

The children's room is one of the especial features of the library. It is 60 by 33 feet, has a separate entrance, and is provided with cloak room and toilet. The main feature of the room is the great old-fashioned fire-place which holds five foot logs. The tiles about the mantle-piece are in blue and white, and are handpainted reproductions of Frost's illustrations of Uncle Remus. The tables and chairs are

of three sizes, and deep window seats are justly popular among the small readers. Cabinets with glass doors are provided for specimens, and a bulletin board 20 feet long, covered with dark blue cork is used to display picture collections, lists of books, etc.

The building throughout is characterized by a dignity and simplicity of design, which is in keeping with the spirit of the institution. The lighting throughout is good, the windows reaching to the ceiling are raised five feet from the floor. The corridors and public toilets are finished in marble and mosaic, and throughout the building the best material has been used. The woodwork is oak treated with a brown finish. The walls are a uniform green and the general effect is harmonious. (For illustrations see *Atlanta Constitution*, June 29, 1902.)

ANNE WALLACE, *Librarian*.

GEORGIA SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE CIVIL WAR.—The late legislature of Georgia adopted a resolution, approved Dec. 18, 1901, in reference to securing "a complete roster and history of all the soldiers and sailors that the State of Georgia sent into the service of the State, and Confederate States, during the late war between the States." Among other things the resolution appropriately recited that the value of such a roster and history could not "be measured in dollars and cents," and that it would "be invaluable to the citizens of the State in the distant future." Gen. Clement A. Evans and associates were authorized "to gather up from the archives of the State all such rolls and information as are in possession of any of the departments of the State, or from any other source whatever, and make as complete a roster as possible of all of the soldiers and sailors that the State enlisted in her own service, and of the Confederate States,.... and have the same published in book form without expense to the State." Georgia's congressional representatives were requested to obtain "by resolution, from the [U. S.] government permission authorizing the officers of the government having the possession of the Confederate States papers and files to allow Gen. Clement A. Evans, his associates and authorized agent, to examine said papers and files, and make copies of all such as may pertain to and give information of the Georgia Soldier and Sailor," etc.

This step is to be commended in the highest terms, though it can scarcely be deemed creditable for a rich State like Georgia to throw the burden of publication on private individuals. If the men who fought for the State are worthy of honor, then the State's representatives should have the courage to make an appropriation to publish the records. It may be observed that only an imperfect roster and history can be made up from records in the State archives. A careful historian could not afford to rely on records compiled from memory by survivors. Since 1895 a law has existed under which the States may secure copies of the records of their troops in the War Department. It is a dead letter, however, because the officials throw almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of its execution. Instead of being liberally construed every barrier is imposed to prevent copies going out. No one is permitted to examine them except Department officials.

BOOK NOTES AND REVIEWS.

NOTES.

Volumes 128 and 129 of the *Reports* of the Supreme Court of Alabama have been issued (8vo. pp. 804; and 8vo. pp. 828.) The reporter of the Court is Phares Coleman, Esq.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has issued, as No. 440, a Chart of Tybee Roads, Savannah River, and Wassaw Sound, first published in 1867. It is 30.2 x 39.6 inches.

The U. S. Bureau of Education continues its contributions to American educational history with the publication of a *History of Education in West Virginia*, prepared by A. R. Whitehill (1902; 8vo. pp. 165, 33 plates.)

Bulletin No. 192 of the U. S. Geological Survey is a *Gazetteer of Cuba*, prepared by Henry Gannett (1902; 8vo. pp. 113, 8 maps.) It is also published as House document No. 474.

The *Proceedings* of the First Annual Session of the South Alabama Educational Association, held at Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 28 and 29, 1901, has been issued, (1902; 8 vo. pp. 40.)

Miss Mildred Rutherford, principal of the Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga., is engaged in arranging for another edition of her work, *American Authors*, which has enjoyed a splendid sale and has been introduced as a text-book in many schools. Her other work, *English Authors*, has already gone through several editions.

Conclusions Reached after an Investigation of Receipts and Expenditures of Texas on account of Greer County, Oklahoma, is the title of a pamphlet of local value which has been issued by the U. S. Interior department as House document No. 571 (1902; 8 vo. pp. 36.)

The *Final Report* on the Survey of Ouachita and Black rivers, Ark. and La. has been completed by the U.S. Department of Engineers, and is published as House document 448 (1902; 8 vo. pp. 136, map.)

The official proceedings of the twenty-first annual session of the Alabama Educational Association, held at Birmingham, Ala., June 17-19, 1902, have been published in the July-Aug., 1902, issue of the Alabama Educational Exchange (8 vo., pp. 94.)

Capt. J. Q. Burton, of Opelika, has reprinted, from the Opelika *Industrial News*, in an edition of 100 copies, his History of the 47th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers, C. S. A. It is 4 pp, 3 columns to the page; without title (1902.)

The address to the Society of the Alumni of the Louisiana State University and A. & M. College was delivered June 3,

1902, during the commencement exercises, by H. L. Favrot, Esq., of New Orleans. The address deals largely with the history and traditions of Baton Rouge, and the history of the University (8 vo. pp. 18.)

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier*, Aug. 9, 1902, contains the address of Gen. M. C. Butler on the life of his old comrade in arms, Gen. Wade Hampton, delivered in Greenville, S. C., before the South Carolina Confederate Reunion, held there in the early days of August.

The *Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Alabama*, heretofore mentioned (July, 1902, p. 72) has been completed by the issuance of vol. iv (8 vo. pp. 1237), covering subjects from "Justice to Year." The same high degree of excellence is maintained in this as in the preceding volumes.

Mr. H. L. Bentley has compiled a series of *Experiments in Range Improvement in Central Texas*, which is published as Bulletin No. 13 of the Plant Industry Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (1902; large 8 vo. pp. 72, illustrations.)

The U. S. Geological Survey has published (1902) the "Wedowee Quadrangle," as one of the series of topographic sheets now being issued by that bureau. It includes portions of the States of Alabama and Georgia. These sheets are projected without reference to political divisions, and are designated by some prominent feature found on them.

Character Building is the title of a new work by the negro educator, Booker Washington, of Tuskegee, from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. It contains the author's Sunday evening talks to the students of Tuskegee Institute. He is also the author of *Up from Slavery*, and *The Future of the American Negro* (1900; 12 mo. pp. 244), besides numerous pamphlets on educational topics.

In the *Editor and Publisher*, New York, June 7, 1902, appeared a statement in reference to the suspension of the *Cherokee Advocate*, which had been in existence since 1856. The substance of the statement was embodied in a note on page 58 of the last issue of this *Magazine*. It has now developed that it has not in fact suspended, and the error is here corrected.

The Matthews-Northrup Works, Buffalo, N. Y., have issued *Where, When and How to Catch Fish on the East Coast of Florida*, written by William H. Gregg of St. Louis, assisted by Captain John Gardner of Mosquito Inlet, Fla. The book is handsomely bound in red, contains a large map of Florida, and is illustrated with more than 100 engravings and color plates of fishes. Mr. Gregg has fished the Florida waters for years, and speaks from experience. His practical information will be welcomed by those in search of plain facts about the Florida fishing grounds.

Thomas L. Broun, Esq., of Charleston, W. Va., has reprinted the news account of the death of his brother, Dr. William LeRoy Broun, which appeared in the *Birmingham Age-Herald*, January 24, 1902, and also an account of the Memorial exercises at Auburn in honor of Dr. Broun, from the *Montgomery Advertiser*, June 14, 1902. Dr. Broun had been President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for twenty years. He was pre-eminently a great educator. He died January 23, 1902, and is buried at Auburn.

John W. Beverly (colored) has prepared *A Guide to the English Ora-*

tion (12 mo. pp 44.) The author is a teacher in the State Normal School for negroes, at Montgomery, Ala. He explains in his preface that the work grows out of a school room necessity, his experience being that neither students nor teachers of rhetoric have any well defined knowledge of what the oration is. The work consists of general principles, and an analysis of some of the finest specimens of orations in the English language.

The U. S. Census Office has issued the following recent *Bulletins* (1902) bearing upon the Gulf and adjacent states: No. 181, Agriculture in Georgia (pp. 14); No. 186, Agriculture in the Indian Territory (pp. 9); No. 206, Cotton Ginning (pp. 23); No. 215, Cotton Manufactures (pp. 56); No. 235, Agriculture in Mississippi (pp. 14); No. 226, Agriculture in Tennessee (pp. 13); No. 227, Agriculture in Louisiana (pp. 17); No. 229, Agriculture in Texas (pp. 17); No. 230, Agriculture in Oklahoma (pp. 13); and No. 237, Agriculture in the United States (pp. 25).

These Bulletins can be obtained free on application to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Frederic Bancroft, 1700 H St., Washington, D. C., is engaged in writing a history of life in the south from 1860 to 1865. Residing in Washington, he finds there an abundance of printed material bearing upon the subject. In order to supplement sources of this character, and to secure private correspondence descriptive of life in the confederate armies, and on the plantations of the south, and to secure by observation and conversation as vivid an idea as possible of how things looked and what people thought and said during the war, he made an extended tour through the entire south in April last.

The new volume in Small, Maynard & Company's "Beacon Biographies"—the *Life of Audubon*, by John Burroughs—emphasizes a quality which has marked this entire series. It is the special fitness of the writers for the tasks assigned to them. This fitness has never been stronger than in the case of Mr. Burroughs and Audubon. To the fellow-feeling of one naturalist for another, Mr. Burroughs adds the qualification of a critical faculty, already made known in his admirable volume, *Walt Whitman: A Study*. Now he wins fresh laurels by writing about the great delineator of birds in the delightfully sympathetic spirit which has always marked his writings about the birds themselves. This new little volume is one which no member of the large and growing army of bird-lovers can afford to overlook.

The Alabama-Mississippi Investment Co., of Mobile, has issued a prospectus of its properties, the most valuable part of which is the report of Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State Geologist of Alabama, made after a critical examination of the lands of the company. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and its business is "a bona fide oil, gas, salt, coal, iron, and cement developing enterprise." The lands consist of 75,000 acres, located in one almost continuous unbroken tract, beginning at old St. Stephens, in Washington County, Ala., on the Tombigbee river, about sixty miles north of Mobile.

Forestry Bulletin No. 32 is *A Working Plan for Forest Lands Near Pine Bluff, Arkansas*, prepared by Frederick E. Olmsted, of the Bureau of Forestry U. S. Department of Agriculture (1902; 8 vo. pp. 48, illustrations). "A working plan is simply a scheme of arrangement for a forest tract. To prepare it a thorough study must be made not only of the present character of the forest, but also of its capacity to furnish future yields and of the conditions which will govern the transport and marketing of the timber cut. Upon this study is based a systematic plan for lumbering. The point of view is purely practical, the

purpose is to prescribe cuttings which will not only pay, but will also tend toward the gradual and sustained improvement of the forest. It is a business policy recommended after an expert investigation."

The recent books of importance concerning the inter-oceanic canal question are *Ocean to Ocean*, by Lieut. J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N., and *Notes on the Nicaragua Canal*, by Henry I. Sheldon. Each volume is handsomely printed and illustrated. Lieut. Walker, who is the son of Rear-Admiral Walker of the Canal Commission, conducted the western branch of the survey of 1893 in Nicaragua. He has added to his volume the full text of the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Panncfote treaties, and also some account of the famous Walker filibustering expedition. The notes of Mr. Sheldon are of special interest because of his practical views, and his high reputation as a business man of foresight. The volumes are \$1.25 each net; and are from the presses of A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago.

The *Sewanee Review* (Sewanee, Tenn.) for July, 1902, (Vol. x, No. 3) maintains the high standard of excellence already attained. This journal is "devoted to reviews of leading books and to papers on such topics of general literature as require fuller treatment than they receive in popular magazines, and less technical treatment than they receive in special publications." It conforms "more nearly to the type of the English reviews than is usual with American periodicals." Nine volumes have been published. The current number contains the following historical papers: "Francis Parkman, the Man," by John Spencer Bassett, "The Poetry of Sidney Lanier," by Winfield P. Woolf, and "Wade Hampton," by William Porcher DuBose and B. J. Ramage. There is a review of William Garrott Brown's *Lower South in American History*, prepared by Charles W. Turner. The typographical and general excellence of this periodical is all that could be desired.

The University of Texas Mineral Survey has issued Bulletin No. 3, May, 1902, treating of "Coal, Lignite, and Asphalt Rocks" (8 vo. pp. 137.) It forms the third in a series of economic publications relating to the mineral resources of the State. Bulletin No. 1 was on "Texas Petroleum," and was issued July, 1901. Bulletin No. 2 was on "Quicksilver, Oil and Sulphur in Trans-Pecos Texas," and was issued in February, 1902. The edition of these two Bulletins has been completely exhausted.

A special Bulletin on the Quicksilver District of Brewster county is in preparation, and will be ready by September. Mr. B. F. Hill, Assistant Geologist, has it in hand and the report will be accompanied by a topographic map of that district, by the United States Geological Survey, Mr. Arthur Stiles being in charge of the field work.

Later in the year, about January, 1903, will be issued a report dealing with the southwestern part of Brewster county and the southeastern part of Presidio county, being accompanied also by a topographic map covering about 600 square miles of area. The change that has been wrought in industrial circles by the introduction of fuel oil within the last year renders the publication of reliable data concerning the other fuels of the State of Texas especially pertinent at this time.

In the Confederate column of the New Orleans, La., *Picayune*, Aug. 3, 1902, Dr. J. William Jones, chaplain general, United Confederate Veterans, and formerly the secretary of the Southern Historical Society, has a paper on the "Study of History in Southern Schools, Colleges and Universities." The paper is largely devoted to a discussion of such portions of American history as relate to the period of the great con-

flict from 1861 to 1865, and which bear upon the questions leading up to or connected with that struggle. He comments severely on errors found in many of the histories of the United States in common use in the schools. He concludes: "Let us have chairs of American history in our southern universities and colleges fully endowed and equipped and filled by thoroughly competent professors, who shall teach the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, concerning the history of this great country of ours, and who shall also prepare text books on American history, which shall be not *partisan*, but broad, conservative and judicial, but which will at the same time recognize the south as a part of the country, and so present her glorious history that coming generations may not be ashamed for their fathers, or of 'the land they loved' so well."

Judge C. W. Raines, of Austin, Texas, so well known to students as the author of a *Bibliography of Texas*, *Life of Santa Anna*, and also as the editor of Lubbock's *Memoirs*, and the compiler of Gammel's *Early Laws of Texas*, has just published a *Year Book for Texas* (8 vo. pp. 400.) It contains a wealth of most interesting and valuable material, and will prove of invaluable use to every business and professional interest, as well as to all who want accurate information on the political, institutional, and industrial life of Texas. From his position as State librarian the author had exceptional facilities for the work, which have been utilized to the best advantage. It embraces an official directory of the State, and of each county; a summary of current legislative work, and reports of State Departments and institutions; also, of churches, denominational universities and colleges, and patriotic societies; the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and transportation industries; the Congressmen of Texas during the Republic and since annexation; members of the political conventions from 1832 to 1875; the limits of the administrations under the Republic and State, with the Presidents, Governors and heads of Departments; the evolution of our Judicial System, including names of the Judges of the higher Courts, from their organization to the present; notable events, such as President McKinley's tour through the State and the Beaumont oil discoveries, with obituary notices of the distinguished dead of Texas.

All the subjects relate to Texas, and are arranged alphabetically. The annual contains historical documents never before published. The preparation of the volume has cost much toil and patient research through the official records.

The price, \$2.00 prepaid, is exceedingly small.

The *Minutes* of the Seventh Annual Reunion of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans has been issued in pamphlet form (8vo. pp. 144, *illustrated*.) The session was held in the City of Dallas, Texas, April 22-25, 1902, simultaneously with the twelfth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. The reunion is said to have been a notable one in many respects, the attendance was larger than ever before, the interest was greater, the amount of work done, including an entire revision of the Constitution was larger than ever before accomplished. The objects and purposes of this organization are strictly historical and benevolent. It is endeavoring, among other things, "to encourage the writing by participants therein, of accounts, narratives, memoirs, histories of battles, episodes and occurrences of the war between the States," and "to gather authentic data, statistics, documents, reports, plans, maps and other material for an impartial history of the Confederate side; to collect and preserve relics and mementoes of the war, to make and perpetuate a record of the service of every member of the United Confederate Veterans, and all other living Confederate

Veterans, and, as far as possible, of those of their comrades who have preceded them into eternity."

Previous sessions have been held as follows:

- First reunion, Richmond, Va., June 30, 1896;
- Second, Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1897;
- Third, Atlanta, Ga., July 20-23, 1898;
- Fourth, Charleston, S. C., May 10-13, 1899.
- Fifth, Louisville, Ky., May 31, June 1, 1900; and
- Sixth, Memphis, Tenn., May 28-30, 1901.

The principal contents of the *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association for July, 1902, (vol. vi, No. 1, Austin), are "Louis Juchereau de Saint-Denis and the re-establishment of the Tejas Missions," by Robert Carlton Clark, and "Educational Efforts in San Fernando de Bexar," by I. J. Cox. The first article is a continuation of a paper which appeared in the January issue entitled "The Beginnings of Texas." It takes up the narrative of Texas history where it was there left, the abandonment of the first Tejas Missions, and carries it on to include the year 1716. The development of the facts connected with the second paper presents a series of surprises for it has not hitherto been supposed that the citizens of San Fernando ever gave any attention to education. After reading the paper one is led to the conclusion that the net result of these educational efforts is not inconsiderable. The subject is treated under two heads, "Education under Spanish Rule" and "Education under Mexican Rule." Mr. Clark has recently been appointed fellow in American history in the University of Wisconsin for 1902-1903; and Mr. Cox is the holder of the C. C. Harrison fellowship in American history at the University of Pennsylvania for the year 1902-1903. The remainder of the number is devoted to "Book reviews and notices," "Notes and fragments," "Queries and answers," and "Affairs of the Associations." Included in the latter is a list of the accessions to the library of the Association from June 15, 1901, to June 15, 1902.

The *Publications* of the Southern History Association, Washington, D. C., for July, 1902, contains a continuation of the following original documents: "Diary of a Texas March," "Journal of Charles Porterfield," and "Early Quaker Records in Virginia." Printed in their entirety and with literal accuracy these documents take rank as the very highest character of historical material. Hon. John H. Reagan, who was the postmaster-general presents an "Account of the Organization and Operations of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States of America, 1861 to 1865." Mr. Reagan, by the aid of a fine memory and a full set of his official reports, gives a most interesting account of this branch of the civil administration of the Confederate Government. Mr. Reagan was the only incumbent of the office of postmaster general during the existence of the Confederacy, but before his acceptance it had been tendered to Mr. Henry T. Ellett, and also to Mr. Wirt Adams, both of Mississippi. The paper cannot be read without a profound, as well as melancholy interest. One of the most valuable points noted by Mr. Reagan is the self-sustaining character of his department. He says "that while expenditures and receipts were increased as the number of States were added to the Confederacy," his "reports show that this service was from the start made self-sustaining, and that for each year from 1861 to 1865 there was annually a net increase of receipts over expenditures." A paper on "North Carolina in the Civil War," evidently prepared by Dr. S. B. Weeks, is called forth by a number of recent valuable special publications in reference to her troops in that great struggle. The "Development of Historical Work in Mississippi," recounts the recent growth in historical work in that State, resulting in legislative aid to

the Historical Society, and in the establishment of a State Department of Archives and History. Mr. William Beer has a short article on an early Louisiana book in two volumes, on the commerce between France and America. The departments of "Reviews and Notices," "Periodical Literature," and "Notes and News," are filled with many items of importance.

The American Historical Magazine was established as the representative of the Chair of American History in the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn., and the initial number appeared in January, 1896. Dr. William R. Garrett, who held the Chair, was the editor. In stating the objects of the *Magazine* the editor said that it would "serve as a medium for disseminating the information obtained through the researches which have been instituted by the Chair of American History, and which will be directed to reviving neglected facts of history, to correcting misrepresentations of historical writers, and to presenting historical facts hitherto unpublished." The control of Dr. Garrett continued until the January issue of 1902. Six volumes of four numbers each were issued during this period, and they constitute a monument to the industry and excellent work of the editor. Beginning with the April, 1902, number, the *Magazine* passed into the hands of the Tennessee Historical Society, and in addition to its old title, there was added: "and Tennessee Historical Society Quarterly." Under the new arrangement Mr. A. V. Goodpasture, the Secretary of the Society is the editor. From the character of the two numbers issued the excellent work of the past will be maintained. The July, 1902, issue, has the following: "Georgia and the Cherokees," by Burr J. Ramage; "Documents relating to the Creek War;" "Sketches and Anecdotes of the Family of Brown;" "Alta Vela;" "Letter from Washington Irving;" "Records of the Cumberland Association;" "Origin of the Democratic National Convention;" "Dandridge" (town); "Select Documents;" "Robert Henry Hynds;" "Editorial;" "Tennessee Historical Society."

The issue of *The South Atlantic Quarterly* for July, 1902 (vol. i, No. 3, pp. 200-300,) contains the following papers: "The Problems of the Author in the South," by Dr. J. S. Bassett, the editor; "Two New England Rulers of Madras," by Bernard C. Steiner; "The Renaissance in New England," by Edwin Sims; "Southern History in American Universities," by William K. Boyd; "The College Professor in the Public Service," by Wm. H. Glasson; "Andrew Johnson's Administration," by Burr J. Ramage; "An Unconsidered Aspect of the Negro Question," by Robert W. Winston; "The Work of the Smithsonian Institution," by Enoch W. Sikes; "Canova's Statue of Washington," by Marshall DeLancy Haywood; "Book Reviews"; and "Literary Notes." The full table of contents is given in order to indicate the extent and variety of topics treated, and to point out the ambitious design of the editor. While unstinted praise cannot be accorded all the papers, a superior tone is maintained throughout the entire number. Dr. Bassett is to be congratulated on the editorial success of his venture. It is to be hoped that it will have the financial success which it merits.

REVIEWS.

THE COLONIAL VIRGINIA REGISTER. Compiled by William G. and Mary Newton Stanard. Albany, N. Y., Joel Munsell's Sons, 1902. (8 vo. pp. 249; \$5.00)

This is one of the most valuable of recent reference books of Southern history. Every historical student in the United States owes the compilers a debt of gratitude, for the work is of value to others than mere residents or students interested in Virginia history and genealogy. The compilers have at great pains, through diligent research and great industry, brought together from all known and available sources, lists of governors, secretaries of state, auditors general, receivers general, treasurers, attorneys general, surveyors general, and members of the council the house of burgesses, and the Conventions of 1775 and 1776 of the Colony of Virginia. Mr. Stanard is the secretary of the Virginia Historical Society and a genealogist of ability and repute. His accuracy and thoroughness are well known, and this volume attests the most painstaking care. By way of preface is given a brief history of the various offices of the Colonial Government, with notes on the sources whence the lists are derived.

YOU, OR CHAPTERS FROM REAL LIFE, in which you are your own hero. By E. L. C. Ward. 1902. F. Tennyson Neely, New York. (12 mo. pp. 266; \$1.00.)

This is a story without a plot, and with but a single character. It is a narrative, with much detail, of the life of a man, told in choice English and sympathetic touch. The publisher classes the book "in the first rank of didactic literature." The author appropriately says that the "true book is as real as the character it portrays; and as valuable as the lessons it teaches." Beginning with child life in the first chapter he presents a series of pictures true to life down to old age. While no reader can find himself photographed in every particular, yet he will recognize many points in his own life, and will discover much to avoid in his future. The aim of the author is to make better, brighter and happier the lives of his readers.

Mr. Ward is also the author of *The Scrapbook*, and *Heart Shots*. He resides at Talladega, Ala., and is the owner and proprietor of a successful weekly newspaper.

A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE HABERSHAM FAMILY. By Joseph Gaston Baillie Bulloch, M. D. Columbia, S. C. The R. L. Bryan Co., 1901. (8 vo. pp. 222; Cloth, \$5.00.)

There is a rapidly increasing interest in the South in Genealogical investigations. Many elaborate volumes have appeared in recent years, tracing in detail the several branches of many Southern families. The foregoing volume is intended by the author to embrace "a history of most of the families of the coast country of Georgia." This is not his first work. He has previously published separate Genealogies of the "Bellinger and deVeaux Families" (8 vo. pp. 109), and "Baillie of Dunain" (8 vo. pp. 111.)

While the author shows commendable enterprise in bringing into the convenient compass of a single volume a vast mass of data in relation to a large number of the most prominent families of Georgia,

it is to be regretted that he has not more closely adhered to the accepted methods of preparing works of this character. It would have greatly facilitated research to have taken the title genealogy as a central thread around which to group the inter-related families. Without special information it is impossible to test the accuracy of the various statements and deductions. Dr. Bulloch, in his preface, gives his references and authorities. It is proper in this connection to note that A. S. Salley, Jr., in the *S. C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, July, 1902, pp. 174-176, attacks the statements made in reference to the Brewton and related families.

While it may contain some erroneous facts, almost impossible to avoid, the book will doubtless prove of interest to a large number of people. In addition to the Habershams, there will be found mention or sketches of the following named families: Adams, Alexander, Anderson, Barrington, Bayard, Barnard, Bard, Baynard, Berrien, Bolton, Bowers, Bower, Bond, Bulloch, Bryan, Brewton, Boyie, Caperton, Calhoun, Clay, Clark, Crane, Curtis, Cobb, Cumming, Cuthbert, Coleman, Colquitt, Darbye, Davis, Davies, DeTraville, Dennis, Dunster, Danwody, Ellis, Elliott, Ellerbe, Fenwick, Flud, Gignilliat Gray, Guerard, Habershams, Hardee, Haines, Heyward, Hayne, Harris, Houstoun, Irvine, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, King, Kollock, Langhorne, Lamar, Lewis, Lestargette, Lesesne, Manigault, Mackay, Maxwell, Millidge, Millen, McIntosh, McQueen, McLeod, Nephew, Newell, Nicoll, Neufville, Newton, Owens, Parker, Pendleton, Pinckney, Potter, Poullain, Pratt, Pyncheon, Reade, Rockwell, Rogers, Rounsaville, Savage, Screven, Simkins, Siles, Stanyarne, Sullivan, Thiot, Tatnall, Tarn-r, Verdery, Washburn, Washington, Wayne, West, Woodbridge, Woolsey, Williamson, Wright, Yonge, and others.

A UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS, TRANSACTIONS, AND ALLIED PUBLICATIONS currently received in the principal libraries of the District of Columbia. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. 1901. 4to. pp. 315.

A CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Compiled under the direction of Allan B. Slauson, chief of Periodical Division. 1901. 4to. pp. 293.

A LIST OF MAPS OF AMERICA IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, preceded by a list of works relating to Cartography. By P. Lee Phillips chief of the Division of Maps and Charts. 1901. 8vo. pp. 1,137.

A CALENDAR OF WASHINGTON MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Compiled under the direction of Herbert Friedenwald, Ph.D. 1901. 8vo. pp. 315.

A LIST OF BOOKS (WITH REFERENCES TO PERIODICALS) RELATING TO THE THEORY OF COLONIZATION, GOVERNMENT OF DEPENDENCIES, PROTECTORATES, AND RELATED TOPICS. Second edition, with additions. 1900. 8vo. pp. 156.

A LIST OF BOOKS (WITH REFERENCES TO PERIODICALS) ON-MERCANTILE MARINE SUBSIDIES. 1901. 8vo. pp. 18.

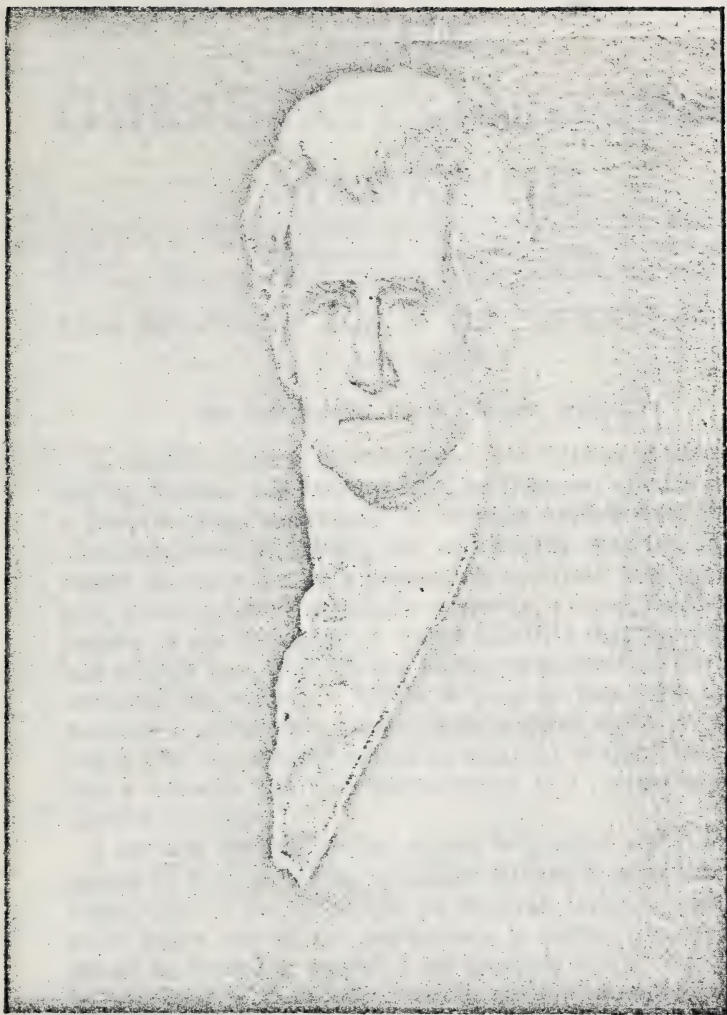
A LIST OF BOOKS (WITH REFERENCES TO PERIODICALS)
ON THE DANISH WEST INDIES. 1901. 8vo. pp. 18.

A LIST OF BOOKS (WITH REFERENCES TO PERIODICALS)
ON PORTO RICO. 1901. 8vo. pp. 55.

A LIST OF BOOKS (WITH REFERENCES TO PERIODICALS)
ON SAMOA AND GUAM. Compiled under the direction of A. P.
C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. 1901. 8vo. pp. 54.

A LIST OF BOOKS (WITH REFERENCES TO PERIODICALS)
RELATING TO TRUSTS. By A. P. C. Griffin, etc. Second edition,
with additions. 1902. 8vo. pp. 36.

Notice has already been made (July 1902, p. 78) of the excellent *Report* of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1901. The foregoing list shows the principal publications of the Library since July 1, 1900, and will serve to call to the attention of the readers of this MAGAZINE the importance of this phase of its activity. The four volumes first named are of the highest value, and have received merited praise from all classes of students.



ANDREW JACKSON.

From an original oil painting by Earle.

THE GULF STATES HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. 1, No. 3. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov., 1902. Whole No. 3

THE NECESSITY FOR A NEW LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.*

BY ARTHUR ST. CLAIR COLYAR, Nashville.

A careful reading of two books, the *Life of Andrew Jackson* by Parton, and also his *Life* by Sumner, quickened in me a purpose long entertained of writing sketches of his life. The consideration moving me was mainly that the obligation rested on some one of a generation now fast passing away to give to the country, especially posterity, a candid and truthful history of his character as found in a life that literally never had an idle day, and also an impartial account of the services rendered his country. While it may be that soon after the death of a public man whose conflicts mark every phase of his public life impartiality cannot be attained, it must be admitted that a friendly pen may invoke truth and justice in reply to spiteful criticisms.

I am not unmindful that a true biography and not the exposure of error in others who have written is what the country wants, and if the criticisms of General Jackson were simply what grows out of the contentions in public life, no defense would be needed in the life I am going to write. But the public will bear with me for turning aside occasionally to make defence when it is remembered that the unkindly criticisms come from those who as biographers are looked upon as friends and as making confessions instead of giving evidence, and when, as in this case, both biographers were disbelievers in General Jackson's theory of government, and were both apolo-

*Mr. Colyar has practically ready for the press a new *Life of Andrew Jackson*, in which the effort is made to give the true Jackson, without laudation, but in a sympathetic spirit. The paper here presented is in a certain sense the introduction to that work.—*Editor.*

gists for the section of country and for the conduct of the people, who were opposed to the war in which he made his reputation as a general and who as a rule believed it was an unnecessary and an unjust war.

Fair minded men will at once see that such biographers could not write an impartial history, and that truth demands criticism. Both of these biographers are the apologists of the Hartford convention, and are in sympathy with the doctrines of the party that opposed the Jefferson and Jackson theory of government, and which carried its opposition to the war of 1812 to such an extent as to cause the President, Mr. Madison, the greatest alarm; for indeed that party controlled New England, by far the most populous part of the United States. These gentlemen were incapable of writing impartial history and of doing General Jackson full justice. Full justice to General Jackson and the southwest puts him in the history of the United States where a just measure of praise could not be expected from New England. To be candid, an enlightened conscience should be a monitor, ever warning so deeply prejudiced men as Parton and Sumner from giving the country a life of Andrew Jackson. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots.

There is not an intelligent man in the southwest who does not know that no sort of justice has been done that section. New England has written our history as well as its own. New England has written our school books, and who will dare say justice has been done the southwest in the schools?

What New England writer has fairly told the story of the hero of New Orleans? What New England writer has in an open, fair way put him above an "accident," "a lucky man," a man "favored by chance?" The New England writers have delighted to tell the country he was "ignorant," "a backwoodsman."

Mr. Parton is not content with personal assailment, but seeks to dishonor* the race from which he sprung—the Scotch-Irish—with this:

"More than he was anything else he was a North of Irelander. A tenacious, pugnacious race; honest, yet capable of dissimulation; often angry, but most prudent when most furious; endowed by nature with the gift of extracting from every affair and every relation all the strife it can be made to yield; at home and among dependents, all tenderness and generosity: to

**Life of Andrew Jackson* (1861), Vol. iii. p. 685. For subsequent quotations see pp. 695, 699, 700.

opponents, violent, ungenerous, prone to believe the very worst of them; a race that means to tell the truth, but, when excited by anger or warped by prejudice, incapable of either telling, or remembering, or knowing the truth; not taking kindly to culture, but able to achieve wonderful things without it; a strange blending of the best and the worst qualities of two races. Jackson had these traits in an exaggerated degree; as Irish as though he were not Scotch; as Scotch as though he were not Irish. Not to be of his party was to be a traitor, and death was too good for traitors."

As a rule the Scotch-Irish have been considered a very good people. Then here is a specimen of the hate that rankled while he wrote:

"He was a thorough-going, human fighting-cock, very kind to the hens of his own farm-yard, giving them many a nice kernel of corn, but bristling up at the faintest crow of chanticleer on the other side of the road."

"And in his most autocratic moments, he really thought that he was fighting the battle of the people, and doing their will while baffling the purposes of their representatives. If he had been a man of knowledge as well as force, he would have taken the part of the people more effectually, and left to his successors an increased power of doing good, instead of better facilities for doing harm. * * * But his ignorance of law, history, politics, science, of everything which he who governs a country ought to know, was extreme. * * * His ignorance was a wall around him—high, impenetrable. He was imprisoned in his ignorance, and sometimes raged round his little, dim enclosure like a tiger in his den. * * * To this most lamentable divorce between the people and those who ought to have been worthy to lead them, and who *would* have led them if they had been worthy, we are to attribute the elevation to the presidency of a man whose ignorance, whose good intentions, and whose passions combined to render him, of all conceivable human beings, the most unfit for the office."

Sumner's book lacks the coarseness of Parton, but as a life of Jackson it must be regarded as a fraudulent advertisement to get before the country New England's defence for opposing Jackson and the war of 1812. The whole book is the New England side not only of the war of 1812, but the New England side of all the questions that came up during Jackson's eight years as President, with only one variation that is any side or dogma that is at issue with Jackson. For instance, on the question of Jackson's position on nullification, he says:

"We may say what we like of the nullifiers, but so far as they met with and knew of this disposition on the part of Clay and his supporters, they would not have been free men if they had not resisted it, for it must not be forgotten that the real question at issue was whether their property should be taken away from them or not." Think of this New England biographer whose whole book is made up of short phrases in praise of New England theories and jerky epithets about Jackson's illiteracy going off on the side of nullification because of the tariff of 1828 just to keep on the side that Jackson was never right, not even on the question of nullification.

Here is the text on which the whole book is written:

"In 1804 Jackson resigned his office as Judge. From that time Parton gives letters of Jackson which are astonishingly illiterate for a man in his position, even when all the circumstances are taken into consideration."

This will give the reader a rational view of the situation and impression made on my mind when I read these two books, and the full realization came home to me. Is this the man? Is this the misrepresentation that is to go to posterity of the South's greatest actor? Of the man whose life, when told, is a history of the southwest in the time of the nation's greatest trial? Is all Europe to see this great idol of the South through these discolored glasses, for the two have put this misrepresentation in all the libraries of this country and in Europe, as well?

It came to me, shall the South be put before the world (among the men that know who Jackson was, what he did at the head of the army, and as President), as a people who will not stand by and defend the name of a man in his grave who did so much for his country?

All that can now be done in the way of defence to the assault made on the southwest and its great men and great deeds must be carefully written in truthful biographies, while at the same time we cultivate taste and improve the talent for producing good style magazines. New England writers on Jackson and the Jacksonian period have so generally followed Parton and Sumner in unfriendly criticisms and in belittling the great soldier, and then have so flippantly given each other as authority in acknowledged professor style, that the rising generation in the east, and even in other parts of the country, through school books as well as in biographical literature, has become so saturated in a false belief that time and patience are the only remedy.

Parton's book is in every great library in the world, and Sumner's book has been put upon the country as one of the "series of American Statesmen," thus giving it a certificate of good character which it does not by any means deserve.

Without much hope of regeneration for New England, the country is entitled to know certain great truths about the southwest and about its great general, and what he did for the country at large, including New England. It may be well to introduce the life of Gen. Jackson with certain palpable and indisputable facts which the reader will not be able to shake off as he passes along, no matter what section he may belong to.

Among these I now recount that in the war of 1812 British soldiers had triumphed over our northern armies to such an extent that New England was crying out for peace on any terms, and was strongly in sympathy with England because the war had land-locked her ships and did for her what the new dispensation threatened for Demetrius, who made silver gods for the people to worship. Hence the cry: "Give us back our ships and the carrying trade though our sailors be imprisoned and our flag taken down from the capital at Washington."

So disastrous had been the war all along the Canada line and in New England that the President confessed his weakness by sending Messrs. Adams, Gallatin, Clay, Bayard, Crawford, and Russell to Europe as commissioners to try and make peace.

But the British were here to renew the battle of Yorktown and fight it over, with which they had never been satisfied. At the time our commissioners met the British commissioners at Ghent, a darker day and deeper humiliation had never come on the American people.

This is what Mr. Schurz says in his life of Clay, made up manifestly from the diaries of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, about the meeting at Ghent, and about the disasters at the north, and about the demands of the British commissioners:

"These disasters were scarcely counterbalanced by Gen. Jackson's success against the Creeks in the southwest; but this and the recovery of Detroit were the only considerable advantages gained on land in 1813. The opening spring brought another failure of an expedition along the shore of Lake Champlain under Wilkinson. The blockade was constantly growing more rigid. Not a single American man-of-war was on the open sea. The successful fights at Chippewa and

Lundy's Lane, and then the crowning disgrace of the capture of Washington, were still to come. Meanwhile the discontent with the war was prevailing in New England, which was destined to culminate in the Hartford convention, although apparently not spreading, continued to be active and to threaten rebellious outbreaks. But the most ominous events were the downfall of Napoleon, the conclusion of peace in Europe, and in consequence, the liberation of the military, naval, and financial resources of Great Britain for a vigorous prosecution of the war in America. What had already happened was only child's play. The really serious business was now to come. The outlook appeared, therefore, extremely gloomy. While on his way to Ghent, Gallatin had spent some time in London, and had earnestly tried there to interest, in behalf of the United States, the Emperor of Russia, who was on a visit to his English ally. That effort, too, had failed; the United States was without an active friend.

"Most of these things had become known, not only to the Americans, but also to the British commissioners. These gentlemen were, therefore, naturally inclined to treat the United States as a defeated enemy suing for peace.

"At the opening of the negotiations, the British demanded as a *sine qua non* that a large territory in the United States, all the country now occupied by the States of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the larger part of Indiana, and about one-third of Ohio should be set apart for the Indians, to constitute a sort of Indian sovereignty under British guaranty, not to be purchased from the Indians by the United States, and to serve as a "buffer," a perpetual protection of the British possessions against American ambition. They demanded that also the United States should relinquish the right of keeping armed vessels on the Great Lakes, and, in addition to all this, they asked for the cession of a piece of Maine in order to make a road from Halifax to Quebec, and for a formal renewal of the provision of the treaty of 1783, giving the English subjects the right of navigating the Mississippi."

This humiliation was tendered our commissioners as an alternative, in the spring of 1814, and was never yielded or modified until Gen. Jackson destroyed England's most hopeful ally, the Creek nation, by fighting the five battles of the Creek war. When this news reached England, together with the news of Jackson's gallant defence at Fort Bowyer, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and of his capturing the Spanish governor at Pensacola, shooting the ships out of the bay, and dis-

mantling the forts, then it was and only two days before the treaty of Ghent was signed, that the British commissioners notified our commissioners of the abandonment of the humiliating demands, as shown in the foregoing extract.

The treaty was signed on the 24th of December, 1814, the day after Jackson's great night victory. Such was the hopeless prospect of a treaty that our commissioners had abandoned all effort and were scattered about over the country in the early part of 1814.

Mr. Clay was at Gottenburg, and Mr. Gallatin was in London, and on the 14th of April Mr. Gallatin wrote Mr. Clay as follows:

"You are sufficiently aware of the total change in our affairs, produced by the late revolution, and by the restoration of universal peace in the European world, from which we are alone excluded. A well organized and large army is at once liberated from any European employment, and ready, together with a superabundant naval force, to act immediately against us. How ill prepared we are to meet it in a proper manner no one knows better than yourself, but, above all, our own divisions and the hostile attitude of the Eastern States give room to apprehend that a continuance of the war might prove vitally fatal to the United States."

And at the same time Mr. Gallatin wrote the President of the United States:

"That the most prodigious and over-whelming effort against America had been resolved upon. He knew not where the first blow was to fall. He gave no hint, for he had none to give, of the intended conquest of the southwest. He knew only that great fleets were equipping, that many of the finest regiments in the service were preparing to embark, that simultaneous operations were contemplated, and that every seaport on the Atlantic coast was in danger."

And on the 15th of October, 1814, Lord Castlereigh said to the King of France: "Sire, it is true beyond all question; and I expect that at this time most of the large seaport towns in America are laid in ashes, that we are in possession of New Orleans, and have command of all the waters of the Mississippi and the lakes; so that the Americans are little better than prisoners at large in their own country."

In our entire history no such cloud has hung over us; no such disaster has been threatened, and in great measure because New England had thrown her influence in favor of peace on any terms. It is a notorious fact that when the news came that

Napoleon had capitulated there was in New England general rejoicing on the supposition that the President would be bound to make peace on such terms he could get, that such was now the disparity in military strength that we would have to abandon the war.

The capture of Hull's army had taken place. The British army had taken Washington in a spirit of vandalism, killing citizens on the streets, burning our public buildings, destroying the archives, and driving the President out. Alliances had been formed with the southern tribes of Indians, the most powerful of which was the Creeks, with 10,000 warriors, who had opened the campaign by murdering about 400 people at Fort Mims, on the Alabama river in the Mississippi territory, including what is now Alabama and Mississippi.

Against this uprising, the frontiers being helpless, Jackson had raised an army, and under the Governor of Tennessee, when the United States was practically prostrate and could give him no help, and in five pitched battles destroyed this great ally, the only land victories in two years.

London's principal entertainments were sham battles displaying the cowardice of Americans, ready to bring on a war, but too cowardly to fight.

The London *Times* said of the President, Mr. Madison:

"This fellow, notorious for lying, for imposture of all kinds, for his barbarous warfare, both in Canada and against the Creek Indians, for everything in short that can debase and degrade a government."

And the London *Sun* said of our soldiers:

"The American armies, of copper captains and Falstaff recruits defy the pen of satire to paint them worse than they are, worthless, lying, treacherous, false, slanderous, cowardly and vamping heroes, with boasting on their loud tongues, and terror in their quaking hearts. Were it not that the course of punishment they are undergoing is necessary to the ends of moral and political justice, we declare before our country that we should feel ashamed of the victory over such ignoble foes. The quarrel resembles one between a gentleman and a chimney-sweeper, the former may beat the low scoundrel to his heart's contentment; but there is no honor in the exploit, and he is sure to be covered with the soil and dirt of his ignominious antagonist. But the necessity will sometimes compel us to descend from our station to chastise a vagabond, and endure the disgrace of a contest in order to repress, by wholesome cor-

rection, the presumptuous insolence and mischievous designs of the basest assailant."

These conditions are here given and backed up by indisputable facts, that all readers may know and especially that even those who have read New England literature on Jackson, on every page may be reminded that this is he who was New England's "back-woods accident."

New England has constantly said the battle of New Orleans, being fought after the treaty was made, is indifferent in its consequences, but the reader who goes through the subject will realize, maybe for the first time, that Jackson made the treaty of Ghent just as much as he fought the battle of New Orleans.

It was after England's new army, freed by the capitulation of Napoleon, had met the victorious army that captured Washington, in Negril Bay at Jamaica, and after this fleet of fifty ships had reached the mouth of the Mississippi river, and after Jackson's great victories and after his treaty with the Creeks was made, and after Jackson had been raised from a backwood's soldier, having never seen a military school nor been even a lieutenant, but made a major-general in the United States army by the President of the United States, that the British commissioners withdrew the peremptory demand for a great big slice of our territory, equal rights with us in the Mississippi river, and a public highway through New England and on which immediately the treaty of peace was made.

In addition to all this Jackson practically put into the treaty what our commissioners had been compelled in great mortification to leave out, a denial of the right to search our ships on the high seas, the thing we were fighting about.

At New Orleans Jackson put it in and wrote it with blood, Mr. Clay having been almost coerced to agree to the treaty without securing what we were fighting about, and having brought on the war by a single speech was so mortified that he refused to go to London, but remained in the Netherlands until the news of Jackson's victory reached him; then, he says, he went to London and walked the streets like a game chicken.

In speaking of New England, I wish to be understood as referring to its organized influence, for in New England there have always been thousands and hundreds of thousands who were at the time and have been since as loyal to the cause of the second war and to its great captain as their fathers were to the war of the Revolution and its great leader.

But the south and especially the southwest would be un-American if it did not respectfully resent the liberties taken by New England book makers with the name and character of so distinguished a chieftain. When alive he always took care of his honor which seems yet to be of an offensive trait, but when the grave closed over him an obligation rests upon the lovers of the country he saved from dishonor to see at least that justice is done him.

When the martial spirit in some places was not at its best, when the president could not give him a single soldier, his neighbors from the backwoods followed him, obeyed his bidding and put the flag back on the capitol, sent England's generals home in coffins, buried two thousand of her soldiers, put the balance on board their ships and sent them away under an injunction never to come back with guns.

This great captain sleeps out at Hermitage, and my proposed work will tell the story of a birth that was a tragedy, a life that was a romance, and a death that was a triumph.

An indulgent public will pardon me if in writing a truthful story of this great American, I shall feel compelled to become a witness against two books that are largely defamation.

THE CONTINUITY OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO UNDER PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

BY CLARENCE OUSLEY, Houston, Texas.

The statement is frequently found in accounts of the French intervention in Mexico that President Juarez after his retreat to the north left the country and crossed over into the United States. It is made to appear, also,—and was so declared by the Maximilian regime—that the Juarez government ceased to exist during the period of retreat. On a recent visit to the town of Juarez (the old town of El Paso del Norte), I learned both that the fugitive president never crossed the border and that he never ceased to exercise the functions of chief executive. Hence the constitutional government had a continuous existence—albeit an ineffectual administration—from the time of its overthrow at the capital to the time of its restoration. These facts ought to be set down with circumstantial detail for the guidance of future historians.

En Este Lugar Residia El Presidente Benito Juarez Sosteniendo La Autonomia Nacional Cuando El Ejercito Francis Invadio La Republica 1865-1866. La Patria Debe a Su Constancia y Energia La Reivindicacion Deradeos.

So runs the inscription over the doorway of the postoffice building at Ciudad Juarez, the typical Mexican town on the Rio Grande just opposite to El Paso, Texas. Until a few years ago the name of the place was *El Paso del Norte* (the pass of the North), and so I shall call it in this narrative in order to avoid confusion, since I am writing of Juarez, the Washington of Modern Mexico, in whose honor the name of the town was changed.

The inscription, liberally translated, informs the visitor that, "In this place resided President Benito Juarez sustaining the national autonomy at the time of the French invasion of the republic in 1865-1866. To his fidelity and energy the country owes the restoration of its rights."

"This place" is a characteristic adobe structure of one story, with a somewhat modern brick front and entrance. It is now the local postoffice. But humble and unpretentious as it is,

it is scarcely more so than the Hall of Independence in Philadelphia to which it is close kin in liberty, and closer yet in that the republic born at Philadelphia was the exemplar and the champion of the republic in refuge at Paso del Norte. The government of Mexico should set it apart from utilitarian employment and dedicate it to patriotic memories. But for the *constancia y energia* there displayed by the stolid and persevering old Indian jurist and statesman, Benito Juarez, during the crucial winter of 1865-1866, there might have been no republic of Mexico until a far later period, for at that time he appeared to be the only man of force and influence who had a clear vision of freedom and the craft to build a state. It may be remarked, also, as pertinent to the times, that no people ever exhibited less evidence of the capacity for self-government than the Mexicans prior to the Juarez regime. As instructive on this point, and by way of refreshing the reader's memory, let us recall in a few words the main facts of modern Mexican history.

Mexico became an independent government in 1823 under the regency of Iturbide, who was ousted by Santa Anna at the head of a revolutionary movement. The constitutional republic had a fitful life until 1835, when Santa Anna assumed dictatorial powers. The next year Texas won her independence and two years later Santa Anna was overthrown by Bravo, but in 1841 the constitution was restored and "the Napoleon of the West" was exiled; but he became president again in 1846, set up another dictatorship in 1853, was again compelled to flee the country and chaos reigned. Finally a provisional government was formed in 1855 under Comonfort, who in due time became dictator. Comonfort was deposed by Zuloaga, who abdicated in favor of Miramon, a militarist and imperialist, who afterwards became one of Maximilian's chiefs. Juarez was chief justice of the supreme court and constitutional successor to the president. Upon Zuloaga's *faux pas* he rightfully assumed the presidency, and in 1861 he triumphantly entered the capital.

It was about this time that Louis Napoleon dreamed the dream of uniting all the Latin races, and he conspired with the church party and the imperialists of Mexico to make Ferdinand Maximilian, archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico. Maximilian was deceived by the representation, but that is apart from this narrative. Supported by France, he arrived in June, 1864, and set up a splendid court which for a time dazzled the fickle populace and gave the appearance of a stable government.

President Juarez was driven from the capital and fled to the north with a few hundred ragged Mexican soldiers, while the dashing Diaz (now president) held together a small band of patriots in the far south. The president was pursued by the French as far north as Chihuahua, where they took position to starve him out or at least to prevent his return to the capital, as if principles lived by bread alone or the germ of the republic must be preserved in the hot house of a palace.

Arrived at El Paso del Norte, Juarez set up his government in the present postoffice building. Indeed, he did not hesitate to declare that where he was there was the State. And this was not egotism or dictatorship. The provisional government of the United States did not always preserve its geographical *status quo*, and the Mexican president had a later example in the flight of President Burnet and the cabinet of the Texas republic before the army of Santa Anna, which came red-handed from the unspeakable slaughter at the Alamo and was further characterized by the infamous murder of Texas prisoners of war at Goliad.

From August, 1865, to April, 1866, little disturbed by the French, who chose to believe that he had abandoned the struggle and had left the country, Juarez issued proclamations in the usual volume and frequency of southern revolutionists, and from time to time commissioned brave spirits to go forth, organize bands and harrass the enemy.

It is descriptive of his bankrupt condition and his unsparing methods that he was generous in commissions—provided, the commander should find his own means of equipment and support. From all accounts but slender restrictions were placed upon the commanders, and we can readily understand that they did not scruple to levy tribute in the most convenient fashion upon the most available subjects. That there was some savagery with no little brigandage, under the guise of war, is not to be wondered at, especially in view of the half Indian character of the people, the desperation of their cause and the general demoralization of the times. But they could hardly have done anything more barbarous than Maximilian authorized in the notorious "black decree" which ordered instant court-martial and death to all revolutionists.

With Juarez in this retreat were Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, *ministro de gobernacion* (Secretary of State); General Ygnacio Mejia (not to be confounded with Tomas Mejia, one of Maximilian's faithful Mexican generals, a royalist and a man of great ability), *ministro de guerra* (Secretary of War),

and Jose M. Yglecias, *ministro de hacienda* (Secretary of the Treasury), with several minor officers and some three hundred soldiers who constituted the president's escort and guard.

Residing in El Paso del Norte then, as now, was Don Ynocente Ochoa, a wealthy young Mexican, who gave earnest support and substantial aid to the cause of the republic. He frequently entertained Juarez and cabinet, and his residence, little changed, stands there today. He is a multi-millionaire, perhaps the richest man in Northern Mexico. Naturally he is proud of his intimate relations with the first president, and now, at the age of 63, he has abundant cause to rejoice at the humble but important part he played in the *reivindicacion*.

By an interesting coincidence, it was in this same residence that Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the cabinet were breakfasted upon the occasion of President McKinley's western tour in 1900. The president himself did not cross the border, nor did Juarez cross it in 1865 or 1866. The house is a typical Mexican home of the upper class. Outwardly it presents the appearance of a row of one-story adobe shops such as may be seen upon any street in any Mexican town. Indeed, the apartments facing the street are used for business—or were so used, for El Paso del Norte is now, on account of the local hardships of the "Free Zone," a decadent town, and Don Ochoa's "stores" are not in great demand. But about midway of the front is an arched doorway which opens into a short hall leading to the living apartments built in a hollow square about a *pateo* or open space. Wide, cool galleries on all four sides face the *pateo*, which is rank with tropical plants and fruits, where fountains play and birds sing, and where the guitar and the flute have doubtless kept time to the heart-beats of dark-eyed senoritas stirred by the words of hot-blooded gallants when the sun had sunk and twilight or moonlight sifted softly through the amorous air—all now in striking contrast with the squalor of the town and the drouth of the surrounding country where the uncertain Rio Grande, "*Rio Bravo*," great and brave only in name and history, affords but a precarious supply of water to the irrigated haciendas of this arid region. There Benito Juarez often went to find respite from the vexations of fugitive government without men or means, and there "the first lady" of this earlier and greater republic not long since enjoyed the hospitalities of this distinguished family. If Don Ochoa is proud of the friendship, the visits and mementoes of Juarez, the ladies of the household are not less sensible of the honor of entertaining Mrs. McKinley. They took care to point out the precise spot

where she breakfasted, and the rattan rocker in which she sat is now reckoned among the household treasures.

Benito Pablo Juarez was born in the State of Oajaca, March 21, 1806, and died July 18, 1872. He was early orphaned and compelled to earn his own living. His intelligence attracted the attention of his employer, who assisted him to get an education. He entered a theological seminary, but soon abandoned theology for the law. He rose rapidly, served in the legislature of his State and became chief justice of the republic, when by the constitution he became president by Zuloaga's desertion of the office.

Don Ochoa describes him as quiet, Indian-like, taciturn, deliberate and resolute. He was sociable in the simple democratic fashion. He frequently dined out or spent an hour with friends, but avoided social functions. Upon one occasion the American commander at Fort Bliss across the river invited him to an entertainment, but he felt compelled to decline, though he sent a deputation of officers. He said he would never cross the border alive, because his place was upon his own soil.

In the latter part of February, 1866, General Luis Terrazos, with Juarez's body guard, recruited to five hundred, started south to attack the French force of 1,500 at Chihuahua, Ochoa contributed largely to this expedition and had personal charge of the baggage and supply train. Though the distance was only two hundred and twenty-five miles, the Mexicans were a full month on the way because they stopped here and there to provision and recruit. By the time they reached Chihuahua they numbered 2,000, and on March 26, they engaged and routed the French. This was the first opening in the way to the south, and Juarez was not long in following.

The end was near. The United States government, at ease by reason of the collapse of the Confederacy, had opportunity to reread the Monroe doctrine and promptly gave warning to Napoleon. The Mexican patriots asked for soldiers: Mr. Seward answered that he could do more with the pen than the sword. Napoleon had other troubles at this time and could not afford a war with the United States, so the French troops were withdrawn. Left to himself the archduke of Austria fell an easy prey, through the real weakness of his cause and his own dreamy vacillation, to the awakened hordes of the republic; and in the sad field of Queretero, with his two lieutenants, the brave and brilliant Miramon and the sturdy Mejia, condemned for usurpation, he faced the guns of a squad of infantry, cried "*Viva la Mexico! Viva la Independencia,*" and unflinchingly paid the penalty of a rash attempt to set up an empire in democratic America.

LOUISIANA HISTORY IN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

BY WILLIAM BEER, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.

It is little known how much history of Louisiana is contained in the volumes of state papers published by the United States Government. The affairs of Louisiana claim a very large place among these. In the second volume of the papers entitled "Public Lands," the first eighty-four pages are devoted to the suit styled "Claims of the Corporation and Inhabitants of the City of New Orleans To the Land Called the Batture." It was communicated to the House of Representatives December 7, 1809, and occupied the attention of the house in the first session of the 11th Congress. Among other documents presented is the original address to the people of the United States on the measures pursued by the executive with respect to the Batture at New Orleans, by Edward Livingston dated New Orleans, October 21, 1808. As notes to this there are many interesting articles.

Number two is an appeal to the Emperor Napoleon to see that the treaty of cession be not violated.

Number seven contains an account of the sale of the real property belonging to the order of the Jesuits, and whose estate was annexed to the royal domains, which consisted of "Twenty arpents of front, measured on the perpendicular of fifty-four degrees from north to west, by fifty in depth and which Bienville, the former Commandant and Governor of the Province, sold on those conditions, and in allodium, (*franc aleu*) to the Jesuits, by an act passed on the 11th of April, 1726, before Andrew Chavre, notary, at the Chatelet of Paris, viz.:

"Five arpents in front, measured on a straight and oblique line, running along the river and shore, and bordering on the twenty arpents sold to them, with the same depth, with the same rights and privileges, by the late Mr. Noyau, lieutenant in the service of the King, attorney in fact for the said Mr. Bienville, by a private act, dated January 22, 1728.

"Seven arpents of front, measured in above, and adjoining the five preceding arpents, with the same depth which the Jesuits had purchased from Mr. Breton, Comptroller of the Navy, and First Councillor of the Superior Council of this Province, by an act passed the 2d day of December, 1743,

forming, together with the preceding purchases, a totality of thirty-two arpents of front, mentioned by the said Broutin, in his process verbal of the 30th December, 1728, 19th January, 1736, and 18th and 23rd December, 1745.

The certificate also states, that the Jesuits possessed a small tract adjoining these in the form of an irregular triangle, which had been granted to them on condition that they should dig a canal to the Bayou St. Jean, which they had not done, and that, therefore, this portion had not been reunited to His Majesty's domain, and was not to be considered as part of the property to be divided and sold. The surveyor recommended that the plantation be divided for sale, into parts of which the first shall contain seven, the others each five, of these divisions or arpents in front, viz.:

"Seven arpents in front of fifty in depth, for the first lot, bordering on the glacis of the fortifications, adjudged on the day aforesaid to Mr. Pradelle, lieutenant in the navy, commanding the King's ship Solomon.

"Five arpents, No. 2, adjudged to Mr. Larrivée.

"Five arpents, No. 3, adjudged to Mr. Grenier.

"Five arpents, No. 4, to Mr. Bonrepos.

"Five arpents, No. 5, to Mr. Saullet.

"Five arpents, No. 6, to Messrs. Durand, brothers.

"Done at New Orleans, the 22nd of the month of December, in the year 1763.

Thomas Saulet,	"Oliver Devezin,
A. Faures,	Amelot,
Le Chevalier de Bonrepos,	Pigeon,
J. Lamothe,	Villars,

Durand Freres.

The Superior Council of the Province of Louisiana signed themselves from D'Abbadie, Zuchel, De Kernion, Baucault, Marrenal, Murhuise, D'Amney.

A deed from Alexandrina de la Chaise, widow of Jean Pradelle, for a habitation outside the walls of the city, adjoining the gate of the Chapitoulas, consisting of twelve acres of front, in depth to the Bayou St. Jean. There is a note that a negro, Zamba, acquired some of this property.

There is nothing to show when Madam Delon, who is mentioned as an owner of this property in 1763, purchased her branch.

It is an interesting fact that the Spanish drew its supply of masts from Louisiana.

Laurent Segur, father-in-law of Laroche, brought down in the Spring of that year, 1795, such a large lot of masts that they encumbered the part of shore where they were usually placed. The original grant to the Jesuits was made by Louis XIV on the 11th of April, 1726, and it was destroyed in the fire of 1794. The map on page 60 shows the "Faubourg St. Marie," from Lafon's Map, and the Beach, or Batture, from Pelletier's Survey. It gives the Gravier Plantation limited toward the river by the first street; it will be noticed that the quantity of land sold to Pradelle was seven arpents, and it is interesting that the became twelve in the sale of the widow Pradelle to Renard. In the inventory of Gravier, who married the widow Renard, they became thirteen, and still later in the division of the Faubourg by Gravier they became seventeen. Incidentally, there is a mention of a P. de la Bigarre, a brother emigrant of Mr. Livingston from New York. On page 64 there is a graphic account of the struggle which took place September 3rd, 1807, between the people of the city and Mr. Livingston's negro workmen. At page 82 there is an interesting discussion on the system of the chancery law; the rest of this long article is taken up with discussions of the law of the accretions to the river bank from the time of the Romans.

On page 377 of the same volume there is a discussion of Land Claims in Louisiana of which the variety was so great that they were divided into forty-nine classes. Pages 616-735 give details for the second and third of these classes, of which the largest are those of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, 30 square leagues, or 172,800 acres, on the Washita river. Francois de Castro's claim is for 23,468 acres, and Baron de Bastrop for 53,379 acres, but these two claims are pronounced defective.

In the county of Rapides there is the claim of Joseph Gilliard for 16,000 acres, purchased from the Pascagoula Indians. Miller and Fulton claimed 39,538 acres on Bayou Boeuf, and 9,487 acres purchased from the Appalachi and Tensaw Indians. In the rest of the claims to lands in the county of Concordia the names of the claims and original proprietors show rapid settlements from the northern states. Bryan Bruin, an Irish Catholic, obtained permission from Governor Miro to settle with other Catholic families, each one to have a grant of 20 arpents front, or 40 arpents deep, in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge or Manchac. He was cast away on the bar of St. John, Fla., in the schooner Maria on the 5th of March, 1790. On page 632, claim 208, there is a description from which can be recognized the first year of the life of the early

American settlers of Louisiana. On page 637 is a list of the claims to land in the county of Washita, with a map of the Bastrop claims; at 642 is a map of the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge. In the list of the claims in the county of Rapides there is an account of a dispute over a ferry on the Mississippi near the mouth of the Red river.

At 648 there is a map of the claims of Joseph Gilliard, from the documents connected with which is drawn an account of the Pascagoula and Appalachi Indians. Joseph de la Pena, commandant of the post of Natchitoches, gave permission on the 12th of September, 1787, to the Indian chief, named De Blanc, and the rest of his nation of the Pascagoula tribe, to settle on lands situated in the place Les Ecores du Rigolet du Bon Dieu on the river in descending. Instructions to this effect were sent to Etienne Layssard, commandant, to the district of Rapides on the 28th of September, 1792, who at a later date, the 7th of March, 1795, was conducted by Baron de Carondelet as follows: "You will engage the Pascagoula Indians to assemble at your house to elect a chief, to whom, on my being notified, I shall forward the big medal and commission. You shall, in order to induce them to assemble, promise them brandy and tobacco, and engage them to establish an only village on Catahoula. Inform them that they will receive annual presents more considerable than heretofore."

On the 9th of April, 1795, Louis Charles De Blanc, then commandant of the post of Natchitoches, purchased from the Indians, for the consideration of \$250, sounding money, the settlement of the Indian village of Pascagoula, bounded by the Bayou de la Coeur, twenty leagues above, where the chief was settled. On the 22nd of November, 1796, Felix Trudeau was commandant of the post of Natchitoches. On the 7th of May, 1809, the Appalachi Indians were living on the southwest side of the Red river, and claimed that the division between them and the Pascagoulas was a stout Bayou on the other side of the river, and further the boundary was made by a large pine tree on the Natchitoches road. The Bayou named above was first called Bayou Phillips after the first hunter who lived upon it, and later took the name of La Borne. There is a mention of two men named La Prairie who spoke the language of the Pascagoula Indians and had considerable intercourse with them. They say that the Indians generally resided on the right bank of the river and cultivated on the opposite side.

There are a few cases where the value of lands changing hands is given.

In Claim 122 Asel White sold to John Sanders 640 acres for 5,000 good fence rails. This land was resold for \$500.

In connection with Claim 124 for 2,600 arpents on Bayou Boeuf there is a record that the Rev. John McGuire acquired land from Chief Chassam Camillio, and other Choctaw Indians, by deed dated 20th of October, 1797. At this time Thomas Thompson was the sydnic and Caesar Achinard alcalde of the post of Rapides. Five of the chiefs of the Indians being dissatisfied, payment was enforced by the officials. The sum paid by McGuire seems to have been \$100 in gold. The Indians complained that the cattle of the white people destroyed their corn.

Claim 125 is illustrated by a map on page 656, which gives the location of four of the Indian villages, all similarly situated on bluffs on the outer side of bends in the river; the Beluxy, the Pascagoula, the Old Youahny and the Chacto villages. This claim of Fulton and Miller for 46,000 arpents on both sides of Bayou Boeuf, in the county of Rapides, was for land purchased from the Choctaw, Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes of Indians. It is supported by the following deed:

"1902, this day, the 4th of the month of May, I, Nicholas Chatelin, and in the presence of witnesses, have the honor to represent to you, that the Indians of the Choctaw village have come to my house, saying that they have no property to give in payment of their debts except their lands, and that their wives and children were willing to sell their village. I beg of you, Mr. Valentine, to be so good as to do all that is necessary in this affair. They have all signed this, to satisfy you of their will to sell the land to pay their debts. The sum due to me is seven hundred and forty-four dollars.

Names and marks of the Indians, with their free will:

Legros Frize, x
Cachounabe, Sen. x
Lagrosselette, x
The Son of Ocean, x
Thomas Cachounabe, x
Cachenot, x
Le Bon Casseur, x
Peti Peti, x
The Son of La Culotte, x
The Son of the Grosse Feume,
Halop Finaw, x
Petoche Laine, x
Atiape, x

Chapeau Camilia, x

Dalsida, x

La Filis de la Culotte le Jeune, x

Mataha, Chief of Beluxy, witness his mark, x

Slopahibani, second chief, his mark, x.

"I certify to you that this is true, and that it has been proposed by the Indians of their free will; the chiefs of the Beluxy having offered them as much land near their village as they should wish. It is by their own proposal and request that I send this to you; it being a business in which you are to represent them. I beg of you, Mr. Valentino, to bring this affair to a conclusion as soon as possible, as it is in your power to have it done if they do not change.

"Messrs. Simon Saucier, Francois Marcot, Pierre Sumere, and Antoine Revoil, were present to all the above.

"Witnesses present: Antoine Revoil, Francois Marcot, Simon Saucier, his x mark, Nicholas Chatelin, his x mark, N. C. Louis Blampin, his x mark.

"The Pascagoulas are waiting your answer to decide themselves to pay their debts. They wish to follow the examples of the Choctaws."

This land had been granted to the Indians by the Baron de Carondelet, and was estimated to be worth \$3,724, which was to be divided as follows: Miller and Fulton, \$2,302; Nicholas Chatelin, \$785; Pierre Sumere, \$185; Antoine Deshautel, \$228; Antoine Revoil, \$230. It is mentioned that the purchase is bounded above by a cotanier (sycamore) marked M. F., and below joining the land of the Pascagoula nation, were two copelin (sweet gum) trees similarly marked.

A further sale to Miller and Fulton was conducted before Don Valentine Layssard, commandant of the militia and judge sub-delegate of the Royal Hacienda, on the 14th of May, 1802, before whom appeared the chiefs of the Pascagoula and Beluxy nations, Chicacha Puscuhs, and De Blanc, chief, brother of the grand chief Mingo and Melad, and son of the grand chief Tygre, the medal chief, who sold the land granted to them on Bayou Boeuf, beginning above at the Chataux village, and including all the land of the Beluxy to the domain of His Majesty, for the sum of \$1,500 in merchandise. It is rather interesting that the Indians claimed further time for the surrender of their property on account of their having begun a crop in the village, which they could not leave without great injury. It is signed by:

Mataha, great chief of Beluxy, x
Mallhie, x
B. Big Bread, chief of Pascagoula, x
La Cullotte, x
Ajadonah, x
Casauh, x
Ningo, x
Big Head, x

Connected with this claim is the following testimony respecting the location of the Indian tribes:

"1st. Valentine Layssard, examined before the Board of Commissioners, the 1st of August, 1808, hath deposed as follows: That about thirty years ago the Choctaw nation were settled upon Red river, and about that period some of their chiefs removed to the Bayou Boeuf, and settled at the place now occupied by Mr. Miller, upon its being represented to them by the commandant that it was improper that the chiefs should live on Bayou Boeuf, and the balance of the nation on Red river; the nation moved to the Bayou Boeuf, and settled themselves upon the said bayou from the first mentioned place, where Mr. Miller now resides, up to the Bapou Robert; which last mentioned bayou was established as the boundary of the lands claimed by them, by Mr. Layssard, father of this deponent; that after residing upon the said lands for several years, they invited Nicholas Chatelin to settle upon the said land, and relinquished to him a part of the said land from the Bayou Soumaureaux upwards, but how far this deponent does not know; that the said Indians afterwards sold the land lying from the Bayou Soumaureaux to Bayou Clear, to John McGuire, but this deponent does not know the depth of the land parted with to the said Chatelin and McGuire, but before the last mentioned sale to McGuire, he made a representation to the Governor, recommending that the Indians settled upon Bayou Boeuf should be allowed a double depth, but to which representation he never received any answer; that some years ago, during the administration of the Baron de Carondelet, the Baron de Carondelet directed this deponent to establish the Beluxy, the Pascagoula and the Chictaw tribes of Indians on the Catahoula; but the said Indians being opposed to settle at that place, this deponent demanded of them whether it would be agreeable to them to establish themselves on the Bayou Boeuf, and, on their consenting thereto, he assigned them lands on the said bayou, below the lands claimed by the Choctaw Indians, with the approbation and consent of

the said Choctaw Indians; that the limits of the said lands assigned to the Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes of Indians above mentioned were from the lands claimed by the Choctaw Indians down to the mouth of the Bayou Crocodile." Further "that about twenty years ago, being invited by the Choctaw tribe of Indians, who were then in possession of the lands on Bayou Boeuf, and had then villages at and in the neighborhood of the place where at present the plantation of William Miller is established, he came to the said Bayou Boeuf to reside, and that the said Choctaw Indians informed him that their claim to land on the said bayou, at that time, commenced at the beginning of the high lands, some distance above the deponent's present residence; that they extended on both sides (the width the deponent never understood), and continued with the course of the said Bayou Boeuf, and on each side thereof, to the upper boundary of the Alabama, viz., immediately above their upper clearing." Then again "that the Beluxy Indians came to the Bayou Boeuf about twelve years ago, and the Pascagoulas about ten years ago; and that the Choctaws assigned their lands to the Beluxies; the lands where the Beluxies afterwards established their villages, and from thence downwards towards the upper clearing of the Alabamas and to the Pascagoulas the Choctaws assigned the lands where the Pascagoulas afterwards established their villages, and between the Choctaw villages and the Beluxy villages."

There is a record of two men, Trentham and Kirkland, settling on a small piece of land lent them by the Choctaws on condition of repairing and keeping their guns in order. After twelve months Martin Trentham stole a horse from the Indians and escaped, and Kirkland abandoned the land.

A Madame Melon and a Mr. Pepin settled themselves at the Bayou Castor, but were compelled to leave by order of the commandant of the post.

Antoine Lepoint, alias Antoine Deshautel, deposed in 1808 that eleven years previous the Choctaws, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes of Indians were settled and living on the said bayou, to-wit, the Choctaw tribe had their villages at the place where the plantation of William Miller is at present established; the Pascagoulas had their villages a considerable distance (perhaps a league, or a league and a half) below the Choctaws; and the villages of the Beluxies were situated (in the belief and opinion of this deponent) about an equal distance below those of the Pascagoula tribe; that, when he (this deponent) came to the Bayou Boeuf to reside, the tribes of Indians aforesaid

claimed all the lands on both sides thereof, from the lower line of Captain Bruster, and from thence descending with the course of the said bayou, to the boundary of the Alabama tribe of Indians."

Valentine Layssard, on the 11th of November, 1812, testified that the quantity of land generally assigned by the Spanish government to Indian tribes depended on the local situation of the land, and the number of individuals composing tribes; that the deponent had never known a smaller quantity than a league square to be assigned to any one tribe, let their number be what it might; and that, in one case, namely, the Appalachie tribe (a small tribe) a much larger quantity than a league square of lands of the first quality and situated on the Red river was assigned to them; that the number of individuals belonging to and incorporated with the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes, at the time of the allotment of land as aforesaid on the Bayou Boeuf, and of the sale to Miller and Fulton, as aforesaid, could not be less than five hundred souls; that the father of this deponent was commissioned as commandant of the post of Rapides, and came to the said post forty-five years ago, on whose death the deponent succeeded as commandant, Indian agent, and sub-delegate to the Intendant General of Louisiana."

Peter Baillio was of the opinion that 25 cents per arpent would be a high price for wood lands on the Bayou Rapides, in the year 1802.

Amongst other information given in the testimony of Michel Le Prerie is the following respecting grants of lands to Indians: "By an ordinance of Governor O'Reilly, it is understood the Indians, during his administration, were restricted to one league square of land, about their villages. But of his regulations, and those of his successors, Mr. Trudeau, late Surveyor General under the Spanish Government for the province of Louisana, in a letter to the Board of Commissioners, dated the 10th February, 1809, remarks, "the regulations of Count de O'Reilly, on Gayoso de Lemos, and Dan Ventura Morales, were never enforced but according to the caprice of those gentlemen."

The claim of the same William Miller and Alexander Fuller, merchants of Rapides Post, is illustrated by a map of Red river from Bayou Jean de Jean to Bayou D'Arrou. The survey was made at the request and in the presence of the claimants, V. Layssard, Spanish agent for Indian affairs, and Don Louis, chief of the Tensaw tribe, and with the consent and in

the presence of Mr. Ennemond Meullion, acting commandant of the post of Rapides. A letter from Manuel de Salgado authorizes Louis, chief of the Tensaws, and Etienne, chief of the Appalachies, to sell the land where their villages are situated, also the lands which are this day occupied by the Indians of the Conchatte to the quantity of 11,230 arpents for the consideration of \$2,200, of which \$2,600 was to be in merchandise. The balance to be paid the February ensuing the sale at the house of Daniel Clark, in the city of New Orleans.

There are in the State of Louisiana numerous vacheries. This is a survival of the name under which land was conceded, it being supposed to be unfit for cultivation.

Among the documents in connection with claim 67 is one mentioning the three principal men of the Appalachie tribe of Indians, Fuleetkee, Cyprien Vallery, and Louis Tootheeco.

It will be noticed that in connection with the claim in Rapides Parish the number of French names has increased largely. The monthly return of certificates issued in the western district of Orleans Territory for January, 1811, shows a large number of French and Spanish claimants, with one very curious name, which is probably an error of the copyist, William In Ruftu. In April, 1811, many names of families afterwards prominent in the State may be observed.

On April 24th, 1811, there was granted to Hannah, a free negress, twenty-nine acres on the river in Concordia Parish. Out of a total of 447 grants 16 women received certificates. Sarah Pepper of 633 acres, and Matilda Gillespie of 135 acres. Catharine Moreau; Victoria, a free negress; Madame Varanjue; Eliza Hays; Madame Flogny; Madame, Widow Laturneau; Madame McConee; Madame Zach. Champagne; Elizabeth Lovelace; Marie Jean, Widow Castile; Yrene, a free mulatto woman; Judith Chenal, widow of Gravenberg; and the Widow Dautriel all received grants of considerable tracts of land. There was also granted to George, a free mulatto, 270 acres.

In the list of grants up to November, 1812, about 7-10 of the names were French.

It is to be regretted that the transcription of these lists of names was made by thoroughly incompetent persons.

HOW THE NEWS OF THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS RECEIVED BY THE
CONFEDERATE PRISONERS ON JOHNSON'S
ISLAND, IN APRIL, 1865.

BY JOHN W. INZER, Ashville, Ala.

Late Lieut.-Col. 32nd-58th Ala. Inf. Regiment Consolidated.

The morning after the killing of President Abraham Lincoln, in April, 1865, by J. Wilkes Booth, the sun rose in its magnificent splendor, bright, beautiful and clear, spreading its rays on the clear sparkling waters of Sandusky Bay. Nothing strange or out of the usual order of things occurred until about one hour after sunrise when the little lake steamer which ran between the city of Sandusky and the Island, left the wharf and at once commenced whistling and never ceased to blow until it reached the Island. About the time the boat left the city every bell in Sandusky commenced ringing and such a ringing of bells I scarcely, if ever, heard before or since that time. These things attracted the attention of all the yankee soldiers on the Island; they went in a great hurry to the boat landing. The Confederate prisoners within the prison walls were somewhat moved with excitement and every place that would enable them to see the little steamer was occupied.

The boat ran rapidly across the bay and was soon landed.

In a few minutes a Federal sentinel on the prison walls, near the old commissary building, cried out that Abraham Lincoln had been assassinated, that W. H. Seward was also killed and that Seward's son would die from the effect of an assault made on him, all of this having occurred the night before, in Washington. This announcement was made within one hundred feet of a Confederate officer, who was, at the time, walking along a pathway in the prison, and near the wall. This officer, as quick as thought and with a bitter oath said that Lincoln was in hell and that he was glad of it, and that he had received his just deserts. This feeling was shared by more than one Confederate. The sentinel leveled his gun as if he would shoot the officer, whereupon the Confederate cursed him for being a "home guard," a member of the 128th Ohio Regiment, and called him a coward and defied him to shoot. I would like

to know, now, who this Confederate was and to know if he is yet living.

The news at once spread like "wild fire" throughout the prison and cheer after cheer went up for awhile, but only for a short while, which seemed to very greatly incense the yankees. This cheering reminded us of what we had often heard on the field of battle.

The thirty-five hundred Confederate officers who were there imprisoned were soon out of the barracks and on the ground, and still some of the prisoners continued to give vent to their feelings by an occasional shout and oath, while others had but little to say and rather appeared to regret the occurrence and denounced the act of the assassin as brutal and cowardly. However, the excitement was so intense that it seemed at times as if the prisoners would run over the prison walls. At this time the sound of the long roll was heard in the yankee quarters and all the federal soldiers on the Island were soon in line, with gun in hand and bayonet fixed; they were both scared and excited, but few of them ever having seen active service; the block houses where the artillery was kept were thrown open, guns charged and leveled on the great throng of prisoners. All this, however, seemed to have no effect on the excited crowd. The Confederates felt that all that they had so often risked their lives for, and a cause which was so near and dear to every true Confederate, were now almost desperate and had but little, if anything, to lose, as life itself was not worth caring for and nothing was left them worth caring for.

On this momentous occasion and on the impulse of the moment, and when men's judgment thus formed never lead them (or scarcely ever) into error, then and there the conclusion and judgment of a large majority of the prisoners was that it was well for them and their cause and for the South that Lincoln was no more President of the United States; notwithstanding, at the same time, their great horror of Andrew Johnson,. Still others thought that the killing of Lincoln and the promotion of Johnson to the Presidency would prove a calamity to the South. Some few Confederates went so far as to hang crepe over their doors and join the yankees in sympathy over the loss of their great leader.

Some said it was not their funeral and that they were not called on to weep and that if the Federals expected them to mourn they would be disappointed in their expectations. The act of the assassin was pretty generally denounced by the pris-

oners as cowardly and villainous and an act for which they had no sympathy, yet many of these old scar-worn veterans had not forgotten the God whom they worshiped and said it seemed to have been Providential, and such is the opinion of the writer now. But for this act of Booth more than three hundred thousand men would have been perjured, as they had solemnly sworn they would never live under a government presided over by Abraham Lincoln; and this most of them would have been compelled to do but for the act of Booth in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. It may be that a merciful God, in suffering us, for some reason best known to Him, to be punished and suffer defeat, did not intend that we should bear all; other households throughout the land were, also, to be filled with sorrow, mourning and gloom, even reaching the White House at Washington, and the President's official household.

Then and there, on that never-to-be-forgotten morning, many prisoners expressed the opinion that Lincoln was a tyrant, a wolf in sheep's clothing, and had he lived would have enslaved the white people of the South; that his love for the negro was so great and fanatical that he would have done all that he could to have made the white people of this section servants of the colored race. It is hard to realize how rapidly these opinions were expressed, and the thought of being released from the tyrant's rule and so much vent was given to the feelings of the Confederates and so little good found to have existed in Mr. Lincoln, and so desperate were the prisoners, wrought up and cheering so loud and frequently, that Col. C. W. Hill, the commandant of the prison, who, by the way, was a kind-hearted enemy, came into the prison and made a nice talk from his standpoint, lamenting the death of Lincoln and as to the great loss the nation had sustained in his death, denouncing the vile act of the assassin, and at the same time and in the same talk, paying a high compliment to the Confederate soldiers for their courage, bravery and chivalry on the field of battle, and begged them to restrain their rejoicings while the Union Government was in tears on account of the loss of their great chieftain, etc. And he went on to say that if the rejoicing and demonstrations were not stopped he could not and would not restrain his soldiers from opening fire on the prisoners. This, we thought, rather harsh, coming, even, from a yankee.

This address from Col. Hill seemed to have the desired effect and at the close of the same the Confederates slowly retired to

their quarters. I suppose no one has a note of this address of Col. Hill, and, if not, it is a pity, for it was one of the finest talks the writer has ever heard, under the circumstances, save as above indicated, and it showed that the speaker was possessed of a high order of intelligence and of noble disposition.

In this prison some two hundred Confederate officers had applied, or asked, to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government prior to this time, and had been gathered by the Federal authorities into block two of the prison barracks, as said at the time, so they would be secure from violence at the hands of their late comrades, Confederates being considered as dangerous in prison.

And some few days after the killing of Lincoln these "Brass-legs," as they were called at the time, on the yankees having a jubilee over the success of their forces, asked for a United States flag to be sent into prison so that they could rejoice with the enemy under the folds of a flag the true Confederates had learned to hate. The flag was sent in and while being hoisted over the barracks then occupied by the "Brass-legs" the Confederate prisoners were greatly incensed; such groans, curses and insults were, perhaps, never before or since, offered to any flag. The greatest excitement and indignation prevailed and it looked to me as if the prisoners would surge over and tear down the prison walls and, unarmed, move on the bayonets and cannon of the enemy. At this juncture, be it said to the credit of Col. Hill, he came into the prison and addressed the Confederates in a gentlemanly way; assuring them that he knew nothing of the flag having been sent into the prison, and stated that had he known of the request made by the oath applicants, the request should have been refused. At the close of his address the Confederates returned in a quiet and orderly manner to their quarters.

Some week or so after the death of Lincoln reports came from the outside to the effect that the citizens in that portion of Ohio and in the vicinity of the prison were organizing to mob the Confederates. These reports were of such nature and so frequent that some of our people became alarmed and finally sent a committee to confer with Col. Hill in regard to the matter. Hill said that such reports had reached him but that he hardly thought that such an effort would be made and should such be made he thought that he could successfully defend the prison. He said, however, that in the event he found he could not do so, he had at his command an

abundance of arms and ammunition on the Island, and that in case of necessity he would arm the prisoners and let them defend themselves. The committee returned and made their report, and it really appeared as if the prisoners desired to see the citizens attack the prison: if only they could be armed to meet them. They were, at that time, a body of reckless men, without home or country, and they cared but little what they did or what became of them.

Citizens and home-guards, who had never seen a rebel with a gun in his hand, were the bitterest and severest on the Confederates. Many of this sort of people were anxious and desired to see the rebels, as they called them, hung by the thousand. Old soldiers from the front, however, were ever kind to the prisoners.

It might be well to add in this connection, that the Federal soldiers on the Island readily charged the death of Mr. Lincoln to Jefferson Davis and his associates. These charges were bitterly denied, however, by the Confederates and were hurled back at those making the statements as a vile slander against Jefferson Davis, one of the purest and best men who ever lived and died. The prisoners said that they knew Mr. Davis had nothing to do with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. They thought, however, and so stated, that corruption had reached such a stage in Washington that it might be, in the hour of rejoicing, that the Ruler of the Universe suffered them to slay and devour each other, and this might be in the interest of a down-trodden people. But as to Mr. Davis having anything to do in bringing about the death of Mr. Lincoln, not one now remembered by me, thought this for one moment.

FLORIDA HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

CONTRIBUTED BY PROF. EDWIN L. GREEN, Columbia, S. C.

I. TALLAHASSEE SELECTED AS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF
FLORIDA.

In an old book containing copies of letters and other papers of the governors of the Territory of Florida is to be found the following proclamation of Governor Wm. P. Duval. Duval was the first governor of the Territory of Florida and served four terms of three years each—from 1822 to 1834. He was careful to preserve copies of his letters and papers, so that the old book just referred to contains more from him than from the other territorial governors together.

At first the Legislative Council met at Pensacola in 1822, and at St. Augustine in 1823. In 1824 the Council sat in Tallahassee, which was thereafter to be the permanent capital of the Territory and the State. The proclamation refers to the first session of the Legislative Council at the permanent capital.

Proclamation

by

W. P. Duval,

Governor of the Territory of Florida.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, approved the 24th day of June, 1823, Commissioners were appointed to select the most eligible and convenient situation for the Seat of Government of the Territory of Florida, and the said commissioners have reported to me that they have selected a Site in the county of Gadsden situated about a mile from the deserted fields of Tallahassee about a half mile south of the Okelockony and Tallahassee trail at a point where the old Spanish road is intersected by a small trail running southwardly—In the exercise of the discretion in me vested by Said Act, and for the information of the good people of this Territory, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation requiring the members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida to assemble at the

Scite above described on the day appointed by Law for the next session thereof.

Given under my hand and seal of Said Territory at Pensacola this 4th day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-eighth.

By the Governor

William P. Duval.

Geo. Walton

Secy of Florida.

II. LETTER TO LAFAYETTE.

The letter and the accompanying resolution were sent by Governor Duval to President Adams to be forwarded to General Lafayette.

Middle Florida,

Tallahassee, January 10th, 1826.

Dear General:

In discharging the pleasant duty assigned me by the enclosed resolution of the Legislative Council of Florida, it is peculiarly gratifying to be thus afforded an opportunity of expressing my own feelings, so fully and so sincerely in unison with theirs.

Where is the American who has been instructed in the history of his country who has been taught to venerate those who acquired for us the greatest blessings which ever fell to the lot of any people, and has not at the same time learned to cherish the name of LaFayette? Where is the American to whom that name is not familiar, and to whom it is not dear?

As the Chief Executive of a new and rapidly growing community, whose fruitful soil, and delightful climate and whose picturesque beauty may bear a comparison with Italy or Greece, an additional gratification arises to me, from the identification of its history and its fortunes, with those of LaFayette and his amiable family.

Should any circumstance arise in the country of your Ancestors (and which we should with difficulty be persuaded to call unhappy) to induce you to seek another home and another destiny, remain assured that we should receive you with open arms, as our fellow citizen, our neighbor, and our friend.

Accept Sir the assurance of the
highest consideration and respect
of your devoted friend.

Wm. P. Duval.

The following is the resolution of the Legislative Council referred to at the beginning of the letter :

Resolved unanimously

That the Governor be requested to communicate to General LaFayette the expressions of reverence and affection of the Legislative Council, and of the people of this Territory, as well for his high and venerable character, as for his inestimable services, rendered to the United States during their revolutionary struggle; to invite him to visit the Territory; and if it should be consonant with his inclination, and not inconsistent with his interests, to establish his permanent residence in the United States, and that Florida may be honored as such residence.*

Adopted December 11th, 1825.

A. Bellamy,

President of the Legislative Council.

Saml Fry, Clerk.

III. CONFEDERATE FLAG ADOPTED BY THE STATE OF FLORIDA IN 1861.

The following description of the flag adopted by Florida in 1861 was copied from certain old "Letter Books" of the Governors of Florida, now preserved in the office of the Secretary of State at Tallahassee. The flag itself was not seen.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Tallahassee, Sept. 13th, 1861.

In conformity with the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act providing for a State Uniform and Flag, Approved February 8th, 1861," the following has been adopted as the Flag of the State of Florida, viz.:

The one half the flag next the staff is blue; the other half has alternately one red, one white, one red stripe, each stripe (three in all) of equal width and perpendicular to the staff, (the stripes are the same as the Confederate Stripes, only they form one half the flag.) On the blue ground, and occupying somewhat more than half of it, is an elliptical band (the axes of the ellipse in the proportion of fifteen to

*Congress, in 1824, voted Lafayette the sum of two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land from the public domain. The township selected for him lay not far from Tallahassee, in the county of Jefferson. He did not visit Florida.

thirteen, the longitudinal axis parallel with the staff) bearing "In God is Our Trust"—inferiorly—"Florida"—making as it were a frame for the Shield. In the centre of the ellipse is a single strong Live Oak Tree. Beyond it is seen the Gulf of Mexico, with vessels in the distance. In the front of and near the foot of the Oak is seen a stand of six colors—the Confederate and State Flags to the front. To the left of the Field piece are Four Muskets stacked. To the right and near, balls piled, and a drum. The Flag has been deposited in the Executive Chamber.

M. S. Perry,
Governor of Florida.

RAPHAEL SEMMES IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Raphael Semmes entered the service of the Confederate States Navy after a long career of thirty-five years in the Navy of the United States. The record of that service from his appointment as a midshipman in 1826, to his resignation as commander in 1861, with a copy of his letter of resignation, have been prepared by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and are presented below.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Washington, D. C.,
February 15, 1861.

Sir:—I respectfully tender, through you, to the President of the United States, this, my resignation of the commission, which I have the honor to hold, as a Commander in the Navy of the United States.

In severing my connection with the government of the United States, and with the Department over which you preside, I pray you to accept my thanks for the kindness which has characterized your official deportment towards me.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Raphael Semmes,

Commander, U. S. Navy.

Hon. Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

RECORD OF SERVICE.

- 1826, Apr. 1, Appointed a midshipman, from April 1, 1826.
Appointed from Maryland. Accepted appointment April 8, 1826.
- 1826, Aug. 29, Leave unlimited.
- 1826, Sept. 8, From Georgetown to New York for duty on board the Lexington.
- 1827, Apr. 24, Warranted.
- 1828, Sept. 11, Leave unlimited.

- 1828, Oct. 15, To the Erie.
1829, Aug. 7, Leave unlimited.
1830, Jan. 7, To the Brandywine.
1830, July 12, Leave unlimited.
1830, Sep. 29, To the West Indies.
1831, Sep. 6, Leave three months.
1831, Nov. 7, To the Norfolk Yard and School.
1832, Jan. 31, To examination.
1832, June 1, Warranted as a Passed Midshipman to bear date of April 28, 1832.
1833, Mar. 22, Appointed assistant in charge of chronometers, etc.
1834, Apr. 21, Leave three months.
1835, July 25, To the Constellation as Acting Master.
1837, Jan. 28, Leave three months.
1837, Mar. 6, Appointed to be a Lieutenant from February 9, 1837.
1838, July 30, To Navy Yard, Norfolk.
1839, May 30, To steamer Poinsett.
1839, June 8, Previous order revoked and to remain in Receiving Ship.
1840, Sept. 24, To the Consort.
1841, May 17, Detached from survey under Lieutenant Powell, and to the Navy Yard at Pensacola.
1843, July 5, Detached and to the Warren.
1843, Aug. 10, Detached and to command of Steamer Poinsett to be employed on surveying duty.
1845, Apr. 23, Detached and three months leave.
1845, Sept. 9, To home squadron. To the Porpoise.
1847, Dec. 8, Having returned from home squadron, wait orders.
1848, Jan. 28, To command the Electric.
1848, June 28, Detached on arrival at Pensacola and report as Inspector, etc., there. Arrived 9th July.
1849, Feb. 20, On board the schooner Flirt from February 20, 1849, to April 6, 1849.
1849, Oct. 12, Detached and wait orders.
1855, Sep. 14, Promoted to Commander.
1855, Oct. 8, Commissioned a Commander.
1856, Aug. 29, Recommissioned.
1856, Nov. 26, Light-House Inspector, 8th District.
1858, Sep. 24, Detached and to duty as Secretary of Light-House Board.
1861, Feb. 8, Detached and to duty as member of the Board.
1861, Feb. 15, Resignation accepted.

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES IN THE LIBRARY OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, AT ATHENS.

Contributed by A. L. HULL, ATHENS.

Athens, Ga.

Georgia Express, 1808-1813. 1 vol.

Athens Gazette, 1814-1817. 1 vol.

The Athenian, 1828-1832. 1 vol.

Athens Banner, 1833-1846. 7 vols.

Augusta, Ga.

Augusta Chronicle, 1786-1836. 16 vols.

Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, 1837-1841. 5 vols.

The Constitutionalist, 1827-1841. 3 vols.

Charleston, S. C.

Charleston Courier, 1832-1837. 3 vols.

The Charleston Mercury, 1839-1841. 2 vols.

The Southern Patriot, 1835. 1 vol.

Columbus, Ga.

The Columbus Enquirer, 1832-1841. 3 vols.

The Sentinel and Herald, 1838. 1 vol.

Macon, Ga.

Georgia Messenger, 1832-1841. 3 vols.

The Macon Telegraph, 1832-1835. 1 vol.

Milledgeville, Ga.

Georgia Journal, 1810-1837. 10 vols.

The Southern Recorder, 1832-1842. 10 vols.

Richmond, Va.

Richmond Enquirer, 1804, 1811, 1812, 1814, and 1815-1841.
32 vols.

Savannah, Ga.

Georgia Gazette, 1796-1802. 1 vol.

Savannah Republican, 1802-1833. 30 vols.

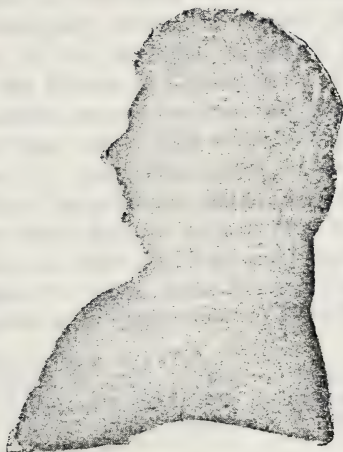
The Georgian, 1829, 1832-1841. 10 vols.

Sparta, Ga.

The Missionary, 1821-1826. 1 vol.

Washington, D. C.

National Intelligencer, 1805-1838. 36 vols.



JACK FERRILL ROSS,

FIRST TERRITORIAL AND FIRST STATE TREASURER OF ALABAMA.

1818-1822.

From a silhouette in the possession of William H. Ross, Mobile.

THE ROSS FAMILY, WITH A SKETCH OF JACK FERRILL ROSS, FIRST TERRITORIAL AND STATE TREASURER OF ALABAMA.*

BY THOMAS McADORY OWEN.

I. The Ross family is first known in the old North State in the person of John¹ Ross. He was born October 3, 1754, where has not been ascertained, but most probably in Virginia, as the settlers in that part of North Carolina in which he lived came principally from the former State. He lived in Martin county, N. C., in 1784, in which year he was its representative in the House of Commons†. In 1791 he probably lived in Franklin county, as his son, Jack Ferrill² Ross, was born there in that year. His wife was Temperance Ferrill, born October 15, 1760, the names of her parents being unknown. He died August 14, 1815; and she died August 30, 1823. Where they died or where they are buried is not known. Only six of their children ever came to Alabama: Isaac, Martha, Jack F., Ruth, John S., and John Blount Ross, Children of John¹ and Temperance (Ferrill) Ross:

1. John² Ross, b. Aug. 17, 1779.
2. Isaac², b. Feb. 17, 1781, d. Oct. 4, 1835; removed to Mississippi Territory‡, and was a justice of the peace in Monroe county (now Alabama) in 1815; and later removed to Florida.
3. Martha², b. Oct. 25, 1783; m. Eli Denson, and had three sons, Sumner³, Jack F.³, and Joseph² Denson. Sumner³ Denson was at one time an editor in Butler, Choc-taw county, Ala.
4. Mary², b. Aug. 16, 1785; m. a Bryant of Nash county, N. C.
5. Nancy², b. Aug. 8, 1789; d. Nov. 1, 1791.
- II. 6. Jack Ferrill², b. Oct. 29, 1791; m. Anne Amelia Fisher.
7. Green², b. Feb. 21, 1794; d. March 13, 1838.
8. Elizabeth², b. Jan. 25, 1796; d. Oct. 15, 1815.
- III. 9. Ruth², b. Nov. 30, 1797; m. Burwell Pitman Brantley.
10. John Sumner², b. Aug. 23, 1800; m. Amanda Purnell, of Greene county, Ala., but no issue; he was a lawyer; and after his death his widow removed to Columbus, Miss.
11. John Blount², b. April 13, 1803; m. Louisa Strong, of Washington county, Ala.; he was a practicing physician;

*The genealogical detail here presented is derived from old family Bible records, preserved in the hands of William H. Ross, Mobile, and J. S. Brantley, St. Stephens, Ala. Other references are contained in the notes.

†Wheeler's *North Carolina*, Vol. ii, p. 252.

‡*Trans. Ala. Hist. Society*, 1898-99, Vol. iii, p. 161.

had only one child, Pauline³ Ross, who did not long survive him; he died Aug. 30, 1826; and his widow m. Arnett Harrell, of Washington county.

II. JACK FERRILL² ROSS (*John*¹), son of John¹ and Temperance (*Ferrill*) Ross, was born in Franklin county, N. C., October 29, 1791. His early education was received in the local schools of the period, but later he attended the University at Chapel Hill.* Attaining his majority during the stormy times of the War of 1812, he enlisted as an officer in the army of the United States. The following is his military record:†

"Th. lt. 3 infy, 20 May '13: Sec. lt. Feb. and Fst. lt. July '14; retained, Dec. '15 as Sec. lt. Lht. arty with brt.; resigned 15 Apr. '17."

During these four years he saw active service with Gen. Andrew Jackson, and shortly prior to his resignation went to Mobile to pay off the troops.§ Quitting the service, he foresaw the splendid future for Alabama, then about to become a separate Territory, and located as a merchant at the then flourishing town of St. Stephens.‡ He at once took a high stand in business circles. On the organization of the Territorial government of Alabama, he was appointed first Territorial Treasurer, an office he held with credit. When the State was admitted to the Union, he was chosen by the first State Legislature in 1819 as his own successor. In 1822 he was succeeded by John C. Perry, of Dallas county. It was during his first term as Treasurer that he lost his dwelling and store house at St. Stephens, in which some government or Territory moneys were destroyed. The Legislature, December 18, 1820, passed an act for his relief, the preamble to which recites:

"Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of this General Assembly, that in December, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the dwelling and store house of Jack B. Ross was consumed by fire, together with six hundred and six dollars and thirty-five cents belonging to the treasury of this State, by which calamity the said Ross sustained a damage in property to a very large amount, and which loss could not have been prevented by any human prudence, therefore" he is exonerated, etc.**

The first bank established in the limits of Alabama was located at Huntsville, having been incorporated by act dated December 11, 1816. The second was located at St. Stephens,

*Brewer's *Alabama*, p. 392.

†Gardner's *Dictionary of the Army of the U. S.*, p. 388.

§Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, p. 387.

‡Ball's *Clarke County and Surroundings*, pp. 441, 443, 449.

**Acts of Alabama, 1820-21, p. 77.

and chartered by act of the Territorial Assembly, February 13, 1818. Mr. Ross was appointed in the act one of the incorporators, and among his associates were David Files, great uncle of Hon. Huriusco Austill, of Mobile; Israel Pickens, third Governor of Alabama, William Crawford, second United States District Judge for Alabama; Abner Smith Lipscomb, afterwards so long Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama; and James Gaines Lyon, a prominent business man. His continued prominence was now assured—he was a prosperous merchant, territorial treasurer, and one of the financial heads of the community. When on December 21, 1820, the General Assembly prepared a State banking act, among others he was appointed one of the superintendents for taking stock subscriptions at St. Stephens.†

The town of Mobile, soon after the admission of the State began to grow in importance. In 1824 he removed there. At once taking a front rank in commercial and business circles, he continued prominent and conspicuous until his death. With business he occasionally mingled politics. He served one term as sheriff of Mobile county; and represented this county in the State Senate in 1828, and in the House of Representatives, 1826, 1827 and 1835. He owned and operated large plantations in Greene and Clarke counties. It is said of him that he “was wealthy, and exceedingly hospitable, and popular. In appearance he was very stalwart and handsome.”‡ He died of yellow fever October 12, 1837.

The following brief obituary appears in the *Huntsville Democrat*, Oct. 24, 1837, copied from the *Mobile Register*:

“The painful duty devolves upon us, to announce the death of our highly esteemed and much respected fellow citizen, Jack F. Ross, Esq. He died yesterday, after a short illness, at the residence of Gen'l. Everitt. Mr. Ross was a native of N. Carolina, and some two years after the termination of the late war with Great Britain, he resigned his commission in the army, and settled in this State. In 1824 he removed to this city, where he engaged extensively in the mercantile business, and continued in it until his death.”

His wife was Anne Amelia Fisher, daughter of Col. George Fisher, an early and influential settler in South Alabama from Rowan county, N. C.* They were married Feb. 11, 1817. She was born about 1796, and died Aug. 26, 1826, of yellow fever.

†Toulmin's *Digest of Alabama*, pp. 40, 54.

‡Brewer's *Alabama*, pp. 392, 432.

*For genealogy of the Fisher family, see the Sept., 1902, issue of this *Magazine*, pp. 134-138.

Children of Jack Ferrill² and Anne Amelia (*Fisher*) Ross:

1. Sarah Bee³ Ross, m. Wm. B. Lightfoot; resides at No. 10 West Preston St., Baltimore, Md.
- IV. 2. William Henry³, b. Dec. 8, 1819; m. Mary A. Lyon.
3. Frank Armstrong³, m. Helen Hunter, a grand-daughter of Judge Harry Toulmin; Miss Martha⁴ M. Ross, of Mobile, is a daughter.
4. Alfred Green³, d. unmarried.

III. RUTH² Ross (*John*¹), daughter of John¹ and Temperance (*Ferrill*) Ross, was born Nov. 30, 1797, in Louisville, N. C. In 1822 she came out to old St. Stephens, Ala., and on Feb. 2, 1832, she married Burwell Pitman Brantley. He was the son of Robert and Ann (*Wilkins*) Brantley, and was born in Halifax county, N. C. He came to old St. Stephens about 1824, removed to Gainesville, Sumter county, Ala., 1833, where he remained until 1870. Returning to Washington county, he died in June, 1870. Mrs. Brantley died Aug. 27, 1879.

Children of Burwell and Ruth³ (*Ross*) Brantley:

1. Blount³ Brantley, b. Nov. 26, 1832; d. unm. April 19, 1883.
2. J. Sumner³, b. April 10, 1834; m. Sallie Brantley; resides at St. Stephens; four children: (1) Ludie⁴; (2) Anna⁴; (3) Essie⁴, m. Milton McDowell, April 6, 1898; and (4) Sumner Ross⁴.
3. Robert³, b. Aug. 4, 1835; d. unm. April 6, 1867.
4. Temperance³, b. July 19, 1838; d. Aug. 9, 1838.

IV. WILLIAM HENRY³ ROSS (*Jack Ferrill*², *John*¹), son of Jack Ferrill² and Anne Amelia (*Fisher*) Ross, was born at old St. Stephens, Ala., Dec. 8, 1819. He "was reared in Mobile, and was educated at Spring Hill college. Leaving that school in 1836, he began life for himself as a clerk in Mobile, and, in 1842, he established himself in the grocery business, which he continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861 he entered the Confederate Army, as commissary of Gen. Withers' division, and subsequently he was ordered to duty as assistant commissary on Gen. Bragg's staff. At the close of the war he returned to Mobile, and became engaged in the cotton factorage business, and he has ever since been thus engaged. Maj. Ross has many and diversified business interests. He is a stockholder in the Magnolia Cotton Press, the Mobile Brewing Company, and in several of the banks, insurance companies and railroads."

In 1845 he married Mary A. Lyon, daughter of Hon. Francis Strother and Sarah Serena (*Glover*) Lyon.* Mr. Lyon (b. in Stokes county, N. C., Feb. 25, 1800; d. Dec. 29, 1882), was the son of James Lyon and Behethland Gaines (sister of Gen. Edmund P. and Col. George S. Gaines), and married March 4, 1824, Sarah S. Glover (b. in Goose Creek Parish, S. C., Oct. 17, 1806; d. April 15, 1890), who was the daughter of Allen Glover (b. 1770), and his wife Sarah Norwood (b. 1775, married April 17, 1794).

Children of William H.³ and Mary A. (*Lyon*) Ross:

1. Sarah Lyon Ross⁴, b. Nov. 24, 1847; m. Nov. 28, 1871, John R., son of Wm. S. and Nannie (*Jenifer*) Triplett, of Va.; four daughters; her husband is dead, and she resides at Mobile.
2. Frank Lyon⁴, b. Dec. 25, 1849; unm.; resides at Mobile.
3. Jack Ferrill⁴, b. Dec. 3, 1851; m. Dec. 18, 1883, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Wm. A. and Margaret (*Langdon*) Buck†; four children; reside at Mobile.
4. Amelia Lyon⁴, b. April 27, 1854; m. March 10, 1882, James L., son of James Lloyd and Anna Lewis (*Blake*) Abbott, of Boston; two children. Mr. Abbott is a cotton merchant, and with his family resides at Little Rock, Ark.
5. Alfred Green⁴, b. Dec. 2, 1856; d. Aug. 23, 1865.
6. Helen Deas⁴, b. April 9, 1858; m. June 1, 1886, James H. son of Z. M. P. and Virginia (*Ashlin*), Maury, of Tenn. and Va., respectively; two children; resides at Pass Christian, Miss.
7. Eugenia Lyon⁴, b. Oct. 12, 1859; unm.; resides at Mobile.
8. Wm. Lightfoot⁴, b. May 3, 1861; m. Dec. 1, 1884, Kathleen, daughter of Thomas J. and Clara (*Stevenson*) Hughes, of N. C.; four children; reside at Mobile.
9. Norwood Prince⁴, b. Dec. 20, 1864; d. Aug. 11, 1865.

**Memorial Record of Alabama*, Vol. ii, p. 582; *Publications of the Southern History Association*, April, 1898, Vol. ii, pp. 168-172; *Brewer's Alabama*, p. 375.

†Col. Buck was the gallant commander of the 24th Alabama Regt. of Inf., C. S. A., and was wounded at Murfreesboro. Mrs. Buck was a sister of Col. Charles Carter Langdon, veteran journalist, and Secretary of State of Alabama.

DOCUMENTS.

I. JOHN C. CALHOUN ON THE DIVISION OF THE METHODIST
CHURCH IN 1844.

Dr. Henry B. Bascom's *Methodism and Slavery, a Review of the Manifesto of the Majority*, etc. (1845) in which he "fully vindicates the course of the Southern portion of the Methodist [Church], in separating from the Northern portion," on its appearance met the highest commendation of Mr. Calhoun. Later he quite wholly changed his opinion, and came to regard the book as dangerous. See pages 665-667, 669, and 1045-1049, of the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1899, Vol. ii, Calhoun Correspondence. The following letter is not embraced in the correspondence. It is found in the Huntsville *Democrat*, Sept. 10, 1845.

FORT HILL [S. C.,] July 7th, 1845.

Dear Sir: I am under much obligation to you for the copy of the Rev. Dr. Bascom's Review of the manifesto of the Majority, which you were so kind as to send me through the Rev. Mr. Wightman, of Charleston.

I have read it with much attention and a great deal of pleasure. It is in every respect very ably executed, both as to matter and manner; and is a full and triumphant vindication of the course adopted by the Southern portion of the Methodist Church. Their conduct throughout the whole affair was such as became Patriots and Christians.

Dr. Bascom has displayed the talent and information, not only of an able Divine and Logician, but also of an able Statesman and profound Philosopher. I regard it, taken as a whole, the ablest production, which has yet appeared against that fanatical agitation of the subject of abolition, which exists at the North and North-West, and which threatens both Church and State with so much mischief. The whole Union, but more especially the South, is indebted to him for his clear and full exposition of its character, tendency and object.

With great respect, I am, etc., etc.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Mr. Tho. B. Stevenson.

II. HON. JOHN A. CAMPBELL TO PROF. HENRY TUTWILER.

The following letter is presented through the courtesy of Dr. Tutwiler's son-in-law, Col. Thomas C. McCorvey, Professor of History in the University of Alabama.

WASHINGTON CITY 2 Jan'y 1861.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 28th ult. has just been rec'd. You can imagine what a cordial it was, when I say to you that I have rec'd some with the most opprobrious epithets, applied to me, for expressing opinions, in which I feel the more confirmed by the fact of your approval.

I came to Alabama while you were a professor in the University & though I have never met with you, I have been intimately acquainted with some of your friends & am intimately acquainted with your career of usefulness & honor in our State.

In reference to your observation concerning my return to the service of the State I can say to you, that I authorized Mr. Chandler to say if the county of Mobile would elect me to the convention I would serve. He thought, & I suppose truly, that my letters were so far removed from the popular sentiment there then, that he did not publish them for several weeks after they were sent to him.

I suppose I could not have been elected, had my name been proposed in Mobile.

I am quite willing to serve the State in any capacity in this period of danger & if elected for Mobile (I am not eligible in any other county) would serve. I am quite at the service of the State in any place in which my services may be needed to secure all her rights in the Union & being willing to leave when the bulk of the Southern States are. I think that many serious evils are preferable to being the member of a San Marino, or even a separate Alabama republic.

I desire peace security and a wide field, for my children to develop in, & much real evil & much serious grievance I would bear, rather than give them up.

Very respectfully &
Truly Yours,

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Rev. H. Tutwiler.

, Address: Rev'd. H. Tutwiler, Havana, Greene Co., Ala.

III. JAMES G. BIRNEY AND THE PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

This paper, showing in a minor way, the temper and feeling of the time, is taken from the *Huntsville Democrat*, Nov. 7, 1837, reprinted from the *Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union*.

At a meeting of the Philomathic Society of the University of Alabama, held Saturday, October 14, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Weissinger, it was unanimously resolved:

"Since it appeared from a certain number of the Philanthropist, edited by the Abolitionist, Jas. G. Birney, that he has not been apprised of his expulsion from this Society, (which as directed privately to him, through the corresponding secretary, previous to that expulsion mentioned by him of the Erosophic Society), in consequence of his espousal and endeavors to propogate opinions which militate and are at direct variance with the rights of the South, the peace of society, and the perpetuity of our government, and which, if persisted in, must bathe our nation in blood—bring on that wretchedness and horrible warfare never before witnessed.

"*Be it therefore resolved*, That the said J. G. Birney be informed that he has long since been expelled from this society, and that its members now take great pleasure in rectifying his misapprehensions, and informing him that he has for more than twenty months, been excluded the privilege of honorary membership; and that we never have and never will knowingly, confer that honor upon one of his *dark* fraternity, who are embarked in a cause we believe more through *base* and *clandestine* motives and views of distinguishment, than through philanthropic and generous intentions.

And further, be it resolved, That as the said J. G. Birney has expressed *publicly* his persuasion of still being an honorary member of our society, that this proceeding of our society be made public, and the papers of this and those throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions, with the names of the President and Secretary of the society.

J. C. FOSTER, *Pres't*.

L. S. THOMAS, *Secretary*,
Of the Philomathic Society.

MINOR TOPICS.

EARLY SOUTHERN OFFICIALS.*

Winthrop Sargent, of Massachusetts, commissioned Secretary of Territory Northwest of the Ohio river, Sept. 1, 1789; re-commissioned Dec. 10, 1794; commissioned as Governor of the Mississippi Territory May 7, 1798.

William Blount, of North Carolina, commissioned Governor of the Territory South of the Ohio river, June 8, 1790; re-commissioned Dec. 10, 1794.

Daniel Smith, of the Territory South of the Ohio river, commissioned Secretary of the Territory South of the Ohio river, June 8, 1790; re-commissioned Dec. 10, 1794.

Thomas Freeman, of Ireland, on May 24, 1796, was appointed Surveyor under the 3rd Article of Treaty of Oct. 27, 1795, with Spain.

William Charles Cole Claiborne, of the Mississippi Territory, appointed Dec. 12, 1804, one of the Commissioners to receive the Territory of Louisiana ceded by France, under the treaty of Oct. 31, 1803. Appointed Governor of Orleans, temporary commission, June 8, 1805; permanent commission, Jan. 17, 1806; re-commissioned Nov. 14, 1808, and Nov. 26, 1811.

Thomas Bolling Robertson, of Virginia, appointed Secretary of the Orleans Territory, temporary commission Aug. 12, 1807; permanent commission, Nov. 18, 1807; re-commissioned Dec. 5, 1811.

George Walton, of Georgia, appointed Secretary of the West Florida Territory, temporary commission, May 18, 1821; permanent commission, April 25, 1822; re-commissioned, Dec. 22, 1825.

THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG.

During the battle of Manassas General Beauregard had observed the difficulty of distinguishing our own from the enemy's colors, and in order to prevent all error in the future,

*This memoranda is taken from the official records in the Bureau of Appointments and Commissions, office of the Secretary of State of the United States.

had determined to adopt in his army a battle flag distinct in color and design. He at first sought to procure a change in the Confederate flag itself, and Col. W. P. Miles, then chairman of the House Military Committee, had caused, at his request, a report to be presented to that effect, but with no result. In a conference between the (then) three senior officers, at Fairfax Court House, in September, out of four designs for a battle flag one, presented by General Beauregard, was adopted. It was a red field with a diagonal blue cross, the latter edged with white and bearing white stars. To render it more portable it was made square instead of oblong, by order of General Johnston.

This beautiful design, by a strange coincidence, had been previously devised by Colonel Miles and recommended for the Confederate flag to Congress then in session at Montgomery, in March, 1861. It had also been proposed by Mr. Edward C. Hancock, at the request of Col. James B. Walton, at New Orleans in the month of April. It had been offered by Colonel Miles to General Beauregard in substitution for one nearly similar in emblem and pattern, but different in the distribution of colors, suggested to him by General Beauregard when the latter was seeking to procure a change in the Confederate flag. And it was now proposed anew to the General by Colonel Walton, who had Mr. Hancock's design.

Thus it will be seen that the design of the Confederate flag was conceived and drawn long before a Union soldier had tried his skill in water colors on an original which was not and could never have reached the hands of the General's lamented daughter. For she was a little girl who was in Louisiana during the whole of our unfortunate war and was seen by her father only at its close.

B. T. BEAUREGARD.

New Orleans, La.

THE LOUISIANA BOUNDARY.

"The Boundaries of Louisiana in 1803," is the title of a 12 page pamphlet printed by the "Colorado Transcript," at Golden, Col., in 1897. The author is Edward L. Berthoud, C. E., A. M., Corresponding Member Philadelphia Academy and New York Lyceum, Member of the National Geographical Society, etc. It was written to controvert the suggestion of

the late Col. James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, that the cession of Louisiana conveyed to the United States no claim to land west of the Rocky Mountains, and that our right to the Oregon region rested upon the discoveries of Lewis and Clark in 1805-6. Mr. Berthoud reviews the conflicting discovery claims of Great Britain and Spain to the Pacific coast between the forty-second parallel and the Russian possessions, and shows that Spain's were the stronger, and that our claim to the entire Columbia River basin, based upon Captain Gray's discovery of the mouth, and his partial exploration of that river in 1792, was stronger still. He then contends that Spain transferred her claims to France in ceding Louisiana to the latter in 1800, and that by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 the United States acquired all the rights of both Spain and France to that part of the Pacific coast. Before ceding her American possessions to Great Britain east of the Mississippi, and to Spain west of that river, by the treaties of 1762-3, France had claimed to the Pacific by virtue of various treaties with Indian tribes, and various alleged explorations and discoveries to the Rocky Mountains and beyond to the headwaters of the Columbia, so as to include the entire watershed of that river also. On June 14, 1671, Daumont de Lussou, as the representative of Louis XIV, had met fourteen Northwestern tribes at Sault Ste. Marie, and with their consent, in public assembly, took formal possession for Louis XIV of all the countries, rivers, and lakes, discovered or to be discovered between the "North Sea, the Sea of the West, and the South Sea." This is what France pretended to cede to Spain west of the Mississippi in 1762; and to have recovered from Spain by the treaty of San Ildefonso. The treaty with the United States in 1803 transferred Louisiana as Spain had received it from France in 1762, together with all the rights Spain had acquired therein during 37 years of occupation. There is abundant documentary evidence to show that this was our government's view of the transfer. To show that the Lewis and Clark expedition was sent to explore our new possessions and not to establish a discovery claim, Mr. Berthoud quotes from a report made by Dr. Mitchell, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, February 17, 1804, in which our new acquisition is referred to as extending beyond the Rocky Mountains, "between the territories claimed by Great Britain on the one side and by Spain on the other, quite to the South Sea."—*World's Fair Bulletin*, St. Louis, Mo., August, 1902, p. 12.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(This Department is intended for practical purposes. General invitation is extended all readers to use it. Communications in reply to queries, or on other subjects should be addressed to the Editor. No answers to queries will be given by private correspondence.)

CORRECTION AS TO THE JUDICIAL SERVICES OF CHARLES TAIT, IN GEORGIA.—You say in your *Magazine* (Sept., 1902, p. 92), that Charles Tait was a member of the Georgia Supreme Court. This is a mistake, as our Supreme Court was not regularly organized until December, 1845. The only Judicial position Mr. Tait held in Georgia was that of presiding Judge of the Western Circuit from 1803 to 1809, he being then advanced to U. S. Senate.

CHARLES EDGEWORTH JONES.

Augusta, Ga.

INDIAN TRADE AND INDIAN TRADERS.—The history of the southwest is largely a history of the rivalry of the English and French for the Indian trade. Adair, Galphin, Mordecai, and others are instances in point. Is there any connected study of this commercial war and its agents; if not, can some one indicate its principal lines, events and dates? There is a field here for valuable work to be done, particularly by students of northern and eastern Alabama and north Georgia, where were the principal battlefields of this contest.

PETER J. HAMILTON.

Mobile, Ala.

PRAYER OF REV. FREDERICK A. ROSS.—Referring to the mention of Rev. Frederick A. Ross in my paper on the "Churches of Alabama," etc., p. 110, of the previous number of this *Magazine*, the *Boston Journal*, 1864, says that Mr. Ross offered the following prayer: "Oh, Lord! We pray Thee to bless our enemies, and to remove them from our midst as soon as seemeth good in Thy sight."

W. L. FLEMING.

Columbia University in the
City of New York.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORD OF MOSES PHILLIPS WANTED.—I have been making diligent research for the record of the Revolutionary War service of Moses Phillips, but have failed to find the facts. There is a Moses Phillips from New York on the lists in the Pension Department, Washington City, that is, he enlisted in that colony. The Moses Phillips in whom I am interested migrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an unknown date, and was living with his family

near or in Danville, Ky., in 1776. His son John, who was captain in the War with Mexico, was born at Danville, Ky., and removed to Middle Tennessee after the Mexican War. This is about all the data I have that is authentic. Moses Phillips, of Kentucky, had several sons and two daughters, among them Capt. John Phillips, above mentioned, whose wife was Theresa James of Tennessee.

MRS. AURORA PRYOR McCLELLAN.

Athens, Ala.

FORT CRAWFORD.—In reply to the query of Peter J. Hamilton, of Mobile, in the September issue of your *Magazine* (p. 150), as to Fort Crawford, Ala., I have a copy of an official list (published by the War Department) of all the military posts ever established in the United States. It gives the following Forts Crawford that have been in the Gulf States, viz.: Fort Crawford, in Russell Co., Ala.; Fort Crawford, on the Manatee River, Fla., and Fort Crawford, on the Chattahoochee River, Ga. No other information is given about the forts in the list I speak of, but if Mr. Hamilton will write to the Secretary of War about the matter, I think he will be furnished as full information as the records of the War Department can supply; and there will be, of course, no fee for supplying it.

A. C. QUISENBERRY,

Hyattsville, Md.

CHEROKEE TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN ALABAMA.—Referring to the chapter by O. D. Street on "Cherokee Towns and Villages in Alabama," in Vol. i of the *Miscellaneous Collections* of the Alabama Historical Society, could you ascertain and inform me and the interested public, through your journal, which of these settlements at any time had town houses. As the Cherokee settlements were not compact, the houses being scattered along the creeks wherever there was available bottom land for cultivation, I have found it necessary in my classification of their towns to consider the town house as the settlement nucleus to which the outlying cabins were adjunct, all those Indians who habitually gathered at a certain town house for their public ceremonials being considered as inhabitants of the town in which the town house was situated.

JAMES MOONEY.

Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

DUBOIS, PASCHAL, AND MONROE FAMILIES.—I am anxious to secure all possible facts in reference to these families, and of all of their intermarriages. Correspondence is desired with all interested persons. The following is a summary of the material I have:

1. William Paschal, brother of George Paschal (whose wife, Agnes Paschal was the last living Revolutionary War pensioner); m. ———; lived in S. C.; removed to Greene county, Ala., in the early days of its settlement, and is supposed to have died there: Among other children, he had (1) William Paschal, who lived and died in Greene county; and (2) Emily, who married John Monroe, a native of Abbeville district, S. C., but who early came to Greene county. To them was born William Oliver Monroe (long time editor of the *Eutaw Whig and Observer*), who m. Janie duBois, of Greensboro, Ala., a daughter of

II. John du Bois, of Greensboro (originally from Charleston, S. C.), and his wife, Louisa Williams, of Greene county, (but born in Buckingham county, Va.) He was the son of Pierre du Bois, of S. C., (supposed to have been in the Revolutionary War), and his wife Anne Clarkson Carne, daughter of Thomas or David Carne.

MRS. OLIVER (MONROE) RUTHERFORD.

Eutaw, Ala.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FISHER FAMILY.—In the last number of the *Gulf States Historical Magazine* (Sept., 1902, p. 134), you give a genealogy of the Fisher family. I was much interested in it, because my mother's father, George Doroty Fisher, spent his boyhood days in Wilcox county, Alabama, near Camden, I have been told, where his father had moved from North Carolina. George D. Fisher studied medicine at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., where he married Lauretta Grimes (about 1835.) He moved first to Pensacola, and from there to Walton county, Fla., which he represented in the State Senate. From there he moved to Milton, Santa Rosa county, which he also represented in the Senate. He was killed by deserters in Middle West Florida near Geneva, Ala., in 1865. He was then 56 years old. George P. Fisher, who moved to Tallahassee not long after it was founded, and there opened the Eagle Inn, was a cousin, I am informed, of George D. Fisher. His son was Capt. Allen Fisher, who commanded in the Seminole War. George D. Fisher had two brothers, Green and James Fisher, who went to Texas. To the same family belonged Charles Fisher, a Methodist minister, who moved to Georgia, dying at Jamestown. If you know anything of the ancestors of George D. Fisher, I should be very glad to find out what you might be willing to tell me. My great-grandfather, John Green, lived in Conecuh county, Ala., and you will find an account of him in *Riley's History of Conecuh County*, pp. 114 and 115.

EDWIN L. GREEN.

University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

DATA DESIRED CONCERNING THE WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.—I have in preparation an elaborate "History of Reconstruction in Alabama," which is to be published by the Columbia University in the city of New York. It is very desirable that this work should be thoroughly done, and I have spared nether time nor expense in securing material. There has been a generous response from many quarters to my appeals for information, but much yet remains to be explored.

If possible, I would like to secure data on all points indicated below. Correspondence is invited. The loan of old letters, documents, reports and papers on the subjects and period under review will be appreciated.

1. Social and economic conditions in Alabama, 1861-1875.
2. "Unionists," their conduct during and after the war; names, character and numbers.
3. Conduct of the negro, 1864-1875; negro officials, negro militia and Federal troops, 1865-1875.
4. Details concerning the Ku-Klux Klan, Loyal League, Freedmen's Bureau.
5. "Carpet baggers," "scalawags," character and numbers; names of prominent ones.
6. Churches and public questions, 1861-1875. Attempts of Northern churches to enter the South after the war.
7. Northern preachers and Northern teachers of negro schools, how received and treated by native whites.
8. Social ostracism of "carpet baggers" and "scalawags" as a political influence.
9. Details of misgovernment under carpet-bag regime, in State, county, and city affairs.
10. Permanent results of the reconstruction policy of the U. S.: (a) on the future of the negro; (b) on political parties in Alabama; and (c) on the temper and character of the whites.
11. How did political parties divide in 1865-1866?
12. Details of campaigns and elections of 1867-1868, 1870-1874. Why did the "Radicals" come into power in 1872?
13. Growth of peace party in the State from 1863-1865.
14. Secret organization in 1864 and 1865, if any, for the purpose of bringing the war to an end. To what extent did it exist among civilians and among soldiers, and in what regiments particularly, if any?

WALTER L. FLEMING.

Columbia University in the
City of New York.

HISTORICAL NEWS.

REMOVAL OF MISS MARY JOHNSTON FROM ALABAMA TO VIRGINIA.—Miss Mary Johnston, the distinguished novelist, has removed from Birmingham, Ala., to Richmond, Va. Her home was in the former city at the time of the composition of her now famous novels, *Prisoners of Hope*, *To Have and to Hold*, and *Audrey*. She was born in Botetourt county, Va., Nov. 21, 1870, and is the daughter of John William and Elizabeth (Alexander) Johnston.

MONUMENT TO GEN. HUGH MERCER AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—Congress has made an appropriation of \$25,000, by act of June 28, 1902, for the erection at Fredericksburg, Virginia, of a monument to the memory of General Hugh Mercer. Upon it are to be inscribed the words:

Sacred to the memory of
HUGH MERCER,
Brigadier-general in the army of
The United States;
He died on the 12th of January, 1777, of the
Wounds he received on the 3d of the same month,
Near Princetown, in New Jersey,
Bravely defending the
Liberties of America.
The Congress of the United States
In testimony of his virtues, and their gratitude,
Have caused this monument to be erected.

The sum is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, or such officer as he may designate, and in such sums as the work may require from time to time, but the city of Fredericksburg, or the citizens thereof, are to cede and convey to the United States such suitable site as may, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, be required for the monument.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT COURTLAND, VA.—Amid the salutes of infantry, the roar of cannon, a wealth of eloquence, and the plaudits of four thousand people, a Confederate monument was unveiled at Courtland, Va., Sept. 17, 1902. In the parade, headed by the Seventy-first Virginia Regiment, were the Urquhart Gillet Camp, of Franklin; the Tom Smith Camp, of Suffolk; a line of school

children, Company I, of Franklin, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and some civic organizations. Col. L. R. Edwards, president of the Monument Association, presided.

The monument was presented in a speech by State Senator William Shands, and was accepted by Hon. William J. Sebrell, State's Attorney of Southampton county. Senator Daniel was introduced by Mayor Joseph B. Prince, Jr., of Courtland, and made an address. Six young women pulled the strings that unveiled the shaft. On the shaft are inscribed the names and numbers of the Confederate companies in whose honor the monument was erected. A dinner was served to more than three thousand people after the ceremony.

JAMES MOONEY'S ETHNOLOGICAL WORK AND STUDIES—THE KIWAS OF WESTERN OKLAHOMA.—James Mooney, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has returned to Washington city after a year's absence with the Kiowas of Western Oklahoma. The primitive characteristics of these Indians having attracted his attention while studying the Ghost Dance, and later while making collections for the World's Fair, he selected them for study as a typical plains tribe, and for twelve years past has made annual visits, spending at least one-half of his time with the tribe. For the first few years he lived in the tepes, sleeping upon the ground and eating the Indian fare, but with the advance of the white man and the passing of the tepe, such working methods are no longer necessary or feasible. His "Ghost Dance Religion" appeared as a volume of the *Fourteenth Annual Report* of the Bureau in 1896, and the "Calendar History of the Kiowa Indians" was published in the *Seventeenth* in 1901. The past year has been given to a study of their heraldic system, as exemplified in their shields and tepes. A full series of models of these shields and tepes is being prepared by Indian artists under his supervision, every model being made from the dictation of the former owner of the original. After attending to some office routine matters, Mr. Mooney will return to the field to complete the series and to proceed with the execution of a similar commission among the Cheyennes for the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago.

MYTHS OF THE CHEROKEE.—Mr. Mooney, whose current work has just been mentioned, and who for a number of years has been devoting a large share of his attention to an investigation of the important tribe of the Cherokees, has now in press a paper, "Myths of the Cherokee," to constitute a volume of nearly 600 octavo pages in the *Nineteenth Annual Report* of the Bureau of Ethnology, soon to be ready for distribution. Being intended as the first of a regular series covering the whole ethnology of the tribe, about one-

third of the paper is devoted to a historical sketch, which is practically a summary of the exploration and colonization of the Eastern Gulf States from 1540 to the removal of the Cherokees in 1838. De Soto's route is traced from original sources of information. The fortunes of the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican bands are followed, as well as those of the present Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory, and the Eastern Band in North Carolina, the history being brought down to the end of 1900. There are also extended notes upon Robertson, Sevier, McGillivray, Worcester, Houston, Ross, Thomas, the Creek war, the Southern gold fields, and other subjects of interest to the Southern historian. The myths number 126, classified as cosmogonic, animal, wonder stories, historical traditions, and local legends, with notes and parallels, and a glossary of nearly 2,000 Cherokee words, together with 18 plate illustrations and 2 maps.

Mr. Mooney has also succeeded in obtaining the whole sacred ritual of the tribe, consisting of hundreds of prayers to the animal gods and the nature powers, for every occasion in life, these prayers being contained in original manuscripts written in the Cherokee language and characters. This material is intended to constitute the body of another volume dealing with the primitive religion of the tribe. Some specimen formulas were published by Mr. Mooney in the *Seventh Annual Report* of the Bureau in 1891.

This miscellaneous Cherokee material consists of notes upon the tribal botany, geographic nomenclature, archaeology, ceremonies, customs, arts, and home life, including over 1,000 local names with their translations, and a descriptive list of every mound or other ancient remain known within the old Cherokee country. He hopes to prepare this matter for publication as time can be spared from field work in the West.

ETHNOLOGY OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC TRIBES.—Mr. Mooney has also in hand the gathering of material relating to the ethnology of the tribes formerly occupying the South Atlantic region, from Delaware river to the Savannah. Some preliminary results have already appeared in his *Siouan Tribes of the East*, published as a bulletin by the Bureau of Ethnology in 1894. His two search trips in tidewater Virginia have brought to light four bands of the old Powhatan Confederacy still keeping up tribal organizations, and numbering in all about 600 mixed-blood individuals. Of these only the Pamunkeys have hitherto been noted in print. The last old man who remembered any of the language died near Norfolk within a year.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY OF ALABAMA.—The second annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Department of Archives and History of Alabama was held on Oct. 7, 1902, in the office of the Director, Thomas M. Owen, at the State Capitol, in Montgomery. Hon. William Dorsey Jelks, the Governor, presided. After the routine business of organization, the Director presented an elaborate annual report, showing the work and operations of the Department from Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902. It pointed out the method of work, and indicated the character of the collections made during the year. These consisted of rare books and pamphlets, old newspaper files and single issues, portraits and pictures, manuscripts, relics, war records, etc., etc. Mr. Owen exhibited the manuscripts of several of his projected official publications and State papers. The report contained several recommendations, the principal of which were the necessity for larger and safer quarters, and for increased appropriations for publication and maintenance. The Board concurred in the recommendation, and the executive committee was directed to take all necessary steps looking to their adoption by the Legislature. Reports were made by the several committees. The terms of several of the Trustees expiring by limitation on Dec. 31, 1902, and Dec. 31, 1904, they were all respectively chosen as their own successors, after which the session adjourned *sine die*.

PENSIONS TO SURVIVORS, ETC., OF INDIAN WARS.—On July 27, 1892, Congress provided by act for pensions to survivors of the Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842 inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war. The provisions, limitations, and benefits of this act have now, by act of Congress, June 27, 1902, been extended to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who served for thirty days or more and were honorably discharged under the United States military, State, Territorial, or provisional authorities in the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of eighteen hundred and seventeen and eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of eighteen hundred and twenty-seven; the Sac and Fox Indian war of eighteen hundred and thirty-one; the Sabine Indian disturbances of eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; the Cayuse Indian war of eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, on the Pacific coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians, from eighteen hundred and forty-two to eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, inclusive; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of eighteen hundred and forty-nine to eighteen hundred and sixty-six; the California Indian

disturbances of eighteen hundred and fifty-one and eighteen hundred and fifty-two; the Utah Indian disturbances of eighteen hundred and fifty to eighteen hundred and fifty-three, inclusive; and the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars from eighteen hundred and fifty-one to eighteen hundred and fifty-six, inclusive; and also to include the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men, if they have not remarried.

The act very properly provides that where there is no record of enlistment or muster into the service of the United States in any of the wars mentioned in this act the record of pay by the United States shall be accepted as full and satisfactory proof of such enlistment and service. The Senate Report (No. 241, 1st sess. 57th Cong.) on the measure is a valuable historical document.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1902, in the city of Huntsville, Ala., "The Tennessee Valley Historical Society" was organized by an enthusiastic gathering of historical students. The meeting was held in the city hall, and convened at 10 a. m. Under the program previously arranged Judge Richard W. Walker presided. In calling the body to order Judge Walker commented on the importance of associated effort for preserving historical facts. He also referred to the rich field embraced within the area to be studied in the society's future work. Oliver D. Street, of Gunter'sville, was designated as temporary secretary; Wm. B. Bankhead, Esq., was then introduced and delivered an introductory or welcome address, followed by a response from Hon. John L. Burnett, of Gadsden.

A resolution was introduced by Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Department of Archives and History, of Montgomery, declaring the organization of the society, and providing for the appointment of a committee of three to report a constitution, and to nominate a body of officers for the ensuing year. The following committee was named: Thomas M. Owen, *chairman*; Wm. Richardson, John H. Wallace.

While the committee was out, the secretary enrolled those present who desired membership, and also announced the names of those who had written him requesting enrollment. The list showed thirty-eight names of persons in various portions of the Tennessee Valley and elsewhere.

The committee then reported a constitution, which was adopted. Its principal features relate to name, objects, officers, meetings, and dues. Annual meetings are to be held. The general management of the society is committed to an executive committee, consisting of the President, the two Vice-Presidents from Madison county, and the Secretary and Treasurer. The names of officials for the ensuing year, which were reported, are given in full below.

The following papers were then read:

"The Functions and Obligations of Local Historical Societies," by Thomas M. Owen, Esq., of Montgomery.

"The Press of the Tennessee Valley," by W. L. Clay, Esq., of Huntsville.

"The Formation of the Counties of the Tennessee Valley, with Notes on Their Early Settlement," by O. D. Street, Esq., of Guntersville.

The paper of Hon. Thomas R. Roulhac, of Sheffield, on "Lauderdale County Mounds," was presented by title.

Resolutions of thanks were extended Messrs. Owen and Street for their papers. Thanks were also extended the mayor and council for the use of the city hall, and a standing vote of thanks was extended the President, Mr. Walker, and the Secretary, Mr. Street.

Capt. Daniel Coleman called attention to the importance of the Soldiers' Home at Mountain Creek, near Montgomery, and requested the members and others to assist in having rooms in the home furnished by donations.

The following honorary members were elected: Dr. John A. Wyeth, of New York City; Senator J. H. Berry, of Arkansas; Col. Josiah Patterson, of Memphis; Senator E. W. Pettus, of Alabama; Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia; and Gen. G. P. Thruston, of Nashville. All of the foregoing except the two last are natives of the Tennessee Valley.

On motion of Wm. B. Bankhead, Esq., the executive committee was directed to provide for the holding of the next meeting of the society in the city of Huntsville. The meeting was full of enthusiasm and gave evidence of an intelligent appreciation of the work undertaken. It is the intention of the Secretary to publish the proceedings and papers of this meeting in book form, together with other historical material which may be contributed.

Officers for the ensuing year:

President, Judge Richard W. Walker, of Huntsville.

Vice-Presidents, Madison County, Col. R. B. Rhett and Wm. L. Clay.

Jackson, Hon. Jesse E. Brown.

Marshall, W. C. Rayburn.

Colbert, Thomas R. Roulhac.

Lauderdale, Edwin C. Crow.

Limestone, W. T. Sanders.

Morgan, W. E. Skeggs.

Lawrence, Judge J. C. Kumpe.

Franklin, W. I. Bullock.

Secretary and Treasurer, Oliver D. Street, Guntersville.

BOOK NOTES AND REVIEWS.

NOTES.

The American Monthly *Magazine*, Washington, D. C., for April, May and June, 1902, contains the proceedings, papers and reports of the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Feb. 17-22, 1902.

A *Gazetteer of Texas* has been prepared by Henry Gannett, and published by the U. S. Geological Survey as Bulletin No. 190, and as House document No. 472 (1902, 8 vo. pp. 162, 8 maps.)

Bulletin No. 194 of the Survey (House document No. 635) contains an account of the *Northwest boundary of Texas*, by Marcus Baker (1902; 8 vo. pp. 51, *ill. and maps.*)

Rabbi A. J. Messing, Jr., of Montgomery, has published a small memorial volume *In Memoriam*, to William Ullman, late of Selma, Ala. It contains a good likeness of Mr. Ullman, an account of the obsequies, tributes of the press, a biographical sketch, and letters of condolence.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Alabama State Bar Association was held at Huntsville, July 4-5, 1902. The *Proceedings* contains a stenographic report of the meeting, several addresses, and the committee reports (8 vo. pp. 160, xxx.)

Those who are interested in the work of the patriotic societies of the United States will find pleasure in a paper by Mary E. Cardwill on "The Growth and Value of Patriotic Societies" in *The Critterion*, New York, for Oct., 1902.

The same issue contains "Recollections of Admiral Porter," by Gen. James Grant Wilson.

The Errand Boy of Andrew Jackson is the title of an historical story from the press of The Lathrop Publishing Co. It is written by W. O. Stoddard, and deals with events in the famous campaign of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

The story of *The Old Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, C. S. A.*, June, 1861 to April, 1865, is narrated by Dr. W. J. Worsham in a volume of 235 pages. The work contains 7 *maps* of battlefields, and 15 half-tone cuts of officers. Col. C. W. Heiskell contributes a supplementary chapter.

The results of the investigation made by E. H. Crowder, at the instance of the War Department, of the alleged supply camp in Louisiana for shipments of horses, mules and supplies from that State for use of the British Army, in South Africa, are contained in a *Report* made by him in June last (1902; 8 vo. pp. 15, House doc., 649.)

"The South and Her History" is the title of a paper by Dr. David Y. Thomas, of Hendrix College, Ark., in the October, 1902, *Review of Reviews*. The writer briefly summarizes the more important work which has been done in behalf of its history, and calls attention to the present historical activities of the State governments, societies and individuals in the South.

The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, have published *Colonel John Gunby of the Maryland Line*, written by A. A. Gunby, a lawyer of Louisiana (12 mo.; \$1.00 net.) While the volume gives an account of Col. Gunby's contributions to American liberty, only a small part is devoted to his personal history. The book goes beyond a mere biographical sketch, and recites the stirring events of the War of the Revolution in which he was a part.

The *Bulletin* of the University of Virginia, July, 1902, pp. 22-30, contains several short articles of a reminiscent character on Dr. Wm. LeRoy Broun, an alumnus of that institution. There is also a brief sketch in the *Experiment Station Record* of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, vol. xiii, No. 6. Dr. Broun was in the service of the Confederate Ordnance Department. In the *Journal* of the U. S. Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va., Jan.-Feb., 1898, he has an excellent article respecting Confederate ordnance. This article is reprinted in the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, vol. xxvi, p. 368 *et seq.*

The Bookworm, as a monthly review and chronicle of new books and musical matters, begun publication at Birmingham, Ala., in December, 1900, vol. i, No. 1; subscription price \$1.00 per annum. It has now reached vol. ii, No. 8, Sept., 1902, and has been much enlarged. The publishers Messrs. Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, have recently had an edition of twenty-five copies of the first volume substantially bound in half morocco. The enterprise is to be commended, but the value of the book would have been greatly enhanced by a title page, table of contents and an index. The pagination should have been continuous from the first page to the end of the volume instead of by numbers. The editor is Mr. G. C. Earle, and his list of contributors and reviewers contain many well known names.

The *Proceedings* of the regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, held in Washington, D. C.,

April 18, 1902, have been published (8 vo. pp. 121.) The Society had the honor of being permitted to hold its session in the banquet hall at Mt. Vernon. After the business exercises Dr. Thomas Edward Green delivered an oration before the Society at the tomb of Washington. On the evening of April 19th there was a banquet at the New Willard hotel. On the next day the delegates attended religious services in a body at the Church of the Epiphany, where the rector, Dr. Randolph H. McKim, delivered an appropriate sermon.

Mrs. Perry has published an *In Memoriam* (12 mo. pp. 26, portrait) of her late husband, Col. William Hayne Perry, who was born June 9, 1839, in Greenville, S. C., where he died July 7, 1902. He was the son of Gov. Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, and his wife, Elizabeth Frances McCall, a niece of Senator Robert Y. Hayne. He was educated at Harvard University, and after graduation became a member of the bar. On the secession of South Carolina in 1861, he entered the Confederate service in Hampton's Legion, with which he served during the whole of the war. Resuming the practice of the law he was solicitor of the Western circuit, in South Carolina, 1868-1872. He served as State senator, 1880-1884, and in 1884 was elected to Congress, where he remained three terms. His wife was Louise, daughter of Hon. John Hollis Bankhead, of Alabama.

The *American Historical Magazine* for Oct., 1902, has an innovation in two full page half-tone likenesses of Gov. William Trousdale and Gov. William Carroll. The contents of this number are: "Governor William Trousdale," by B. F. Allen; "The Earliest Records of Davidson County;" "Campbell Papers;" "Madison County;" "Roberts Papers;" "The Family of Brown;" "Jedediah Morse to Moses Fisk;" "Select Documents;" "Governor William Carroll;" and "Editorial."

The *West Virginia Historical Magazine* for Oct., 1902 (8 vo. pp. 89), has the following papers: "Birthplace of President Jackson," by W. S. Laidley; "General Charles Lee," by John D. Sutton; "Kentuckians at Point Pleasant Battle," by Miss L. K. Poage; "Thomas Shepherd of Shepherdstown," by Mrs. F. J. Allen; "Dr. W. H. Ruffner," by Mrs. A. H. R. Barclay;" "Genealogy of Mr. V. H. Patrick," by Rev. R. D. Roller; "The Camerons of Virginia," by Rev. W. T. Price; "Rev. Alexander Campbell," by G. L. Cramer, with errata, index, etc. This periodical is the official organ of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, Charleston, and vol. 1, No. 1, came from the press Jan., 1901.

The *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* is published by the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston. Its

editor is the accomplished bibliographer, genealogist and historian, A. S. Salley, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Society. The first number was issued in January, 1900, and with the Oct. number, 1902, it will complete its third volume. They contain numbers of genealogies, historical and genealogical notes, hitherto unpublished documents, and much miscellaneous material on South Carolina history. Contents of the July number: "Papers of the First Council of Safety" and "Letters of Hon. Henry Laurens to his son John," both continued from the April number; "The Harlestons," by Theodore D. Jervey; "Notes and Queries," etc.

The contents of the *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association for October, 1902, (vol. vi, No. 2, Austin), comprise the following: "The Southwest Boundary of Texas," by I. J. Cox; "Some Materials for Southwestern History in the Archivo General de Mexico," by Herbert Eugene Bolton; "Reminiscences of C. C. Cox," "An Account of the Battle of San Jacinto," by James Washington Winters; and "The African Slave Trade in Texas," by Eugene C. Barker. Mr. Bolton's paper is of special importance as extending the information now at hand concerning unused manuscript material of value in Mexican archives. In "Notes and Fragments," E. W. Winkler has an account of the *Texas Republican*, the first newspaper in that State, the initial number of which appeared at Nacogdoches, Aug. 14, 1819.

The September, 1902, number of the *Publications* of the Southern History Association, Washington, D. C., opens with the first installment of a paper on "General Sumter and his Neighbors," compiled by Kate Furman from the papers of William Murrell and John Blount Miller. The "Diary of a Texas March," and the "Journal of Charles Porterfield," are concluded, while there is a continuation of the "Early Quaker Records in Virginia." Under the titles "Calhoun and Secession" and "The Hero of the Alamo" are given several documents; and a letter of John H. Reagan, dated Nov. 8, 1865, to George W. White sets forth the reasons why, in the opinion of its author, Jefferson Davis should not be tried.

In the course of a fourteen line notice of the first number of this *Magazine*, in which the mistake is made in saying that it is published from Birmingham instead of Montgomery, Ala., and that its yearly rate is two instead of three dollars, *The Book and News Dealer*, New York, for Oct., 1902, p. 42, makes this gratuitous observation: "It is strange that there is no magazine doing for the whole United States what the *Gulf States Magazine* is doing for the section indicated by the title."

It is very gratifying by way of reply to the foregoing to call attention to the Oct., 1902, issue of the *American Historical Review* (vol. viii, No. 1, 8 vo. pp. 204.) This excellent publication now

entering upon its eighth year has done a service, which can hardly be estimated, in stimulating a higher standard of historical scholarship, and in pointing to ideals in review work which had not hitherto been essayed. It is now the official organ of that great body of students, the American Historical Association, and is doing more "for the whole of the United States" than this *Magazine* can yet hope to do for its section. With rare exception its pages have been filled with carefully executed studies, documents of importance, and specially prepared book reviews. Its managing editor is Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The Oct. issue contains "The Financial Relations of the Knights Templars to the English Crown," by Eleanor Ferris; "Habeas Corpus in the Colonies," by A. H. Carpenter; the second part of his paper on "John Quincy Adams and the Monroe Doctrine," by Worthington C. Ford; "Lincoln and the Patronage," by Carl R. Fish. The department of documents comprises the second installment of copies from the Chatham MSS on the "English Policy toward America in 1790-1791," and copies of unpublished letters of Richard Cromwell, the Marquis de Lafayette, and Alexander H. Stephens.

REVIEWS.

MISSOURI TROOPS IN SERVICE DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Letter of the Secretary of War in Response to a Senate Resolution, etc. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902; (8 vo. pp. 336. Senate Doc., No. 412, 57th Cong., 1st Sess.)

The publication of this volume, coming as it does from official sources, places Missouri in the enviable position of leading all the States in having an exact and circumstantial statement as to her troops during the War between the States. It was compiled under the direction of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department in response to a Senate resolution, and sets forth a full account of the various classes of Missouri volunteers, militia and home guards that were in the service, the designations of the organizations composing them, and the laws, orders and regulations under which they were raised, as well as what organizations or classes of these troops are recognized by the War Department as having been in the military service of the United States and what organizations or classes are not so recognized. The Confederate organizations are also given. It may be interesting to recall the exceptional conditions existing in Missouri during the War, two governments being in existence, one maintaining its allegiance to the Federal Union, while the other united with the Confederate States. Not less than seventeen different classes of troops were organized in the State on the Union side, not counting the several varieties of those classified as home or citizen guards, while there were only three classes of troops on the Confederate side.

This volume has, however, more than a local value. To the student of military history it is filled with important suggestions. Its publication in full of all pertinent documents, such as orders,

proclamations, letters, reports, and acts of the legislature and Congress, with a designation of sources, is in the greatest degree helpful. And here it is respectfully suggested that since the series of War Records has been completed no better continuation can be projected by Congress than the preparation of a volume for each State similar to the one here noted. With the experience already gained, the work would not be difficult. Doubtless co-operation from States could be secured.

REMINISCENCES OF RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS AND REMINISCENCES OF TEXAS AND TEXANS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By W. D. Wood. (1902; 8 vo. pp. 58.)

It is not every attempt at setting down one's reminiscences that forms a successful or valuable historical contribution. Too often recollections are wanting in accuracy, and go no farther than mere local or personal mention. When, however, a writer has been an active participant in larger passing events, political, social or professional, and, after careful preparation in refreshing his recollection and verifying all important details, undertakes to embody in a graphic personal story the events of a long life time, the result must be of high value. The foregoing pamphlet is of this class, and is a substantial contribution to Texas historical material.

Judge Wood came to Texas in 1857, and at once entered upon a busy career. His reminiscences of Texas fifty years ago are illustrative of the customs, feelings and sentiments of the times, and present a graphic picture of conditions in the early years of the State. Anecdotes and personal incidents lend to the charm of the narrative. Added to these are a number of short sketches of judges and lawyers, and also early settlers, clerical and lay.

But the most valuable part of these reminiscences is that devoted to reconstruction, that awful period which lasted from the enactments of Congress to the inauguration of Governor Coke. The author very properly observes that "it is from the scenes and incidents, occurring during the troublesome period of the State's history, which only had record and place in the memories of the men of that day, that a proper understanding of the difficulties, troubles, trials, persecutions and deprivations that environed the people of Texas, can be appreciated and realized." Some of these scenes and incidents are recounted here, and are thrilling evidence of the patience, conservatism, manliness, determination and courage of the people under conditions which cannot now be reviewed without a shudder.

NATHAN HALE, THE IDEAL PATRIOT. A STUDY OF CHARACTER. By William Ordway Partridge. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1902. (12 mo. pp. 134; 14 illustrations.)

Mr. Partridge, the author, made a study of the "character, the purposes and the personality" of Nathan Hale, the Revolutionary hero for Art's sake. He says: "There are some men to embody whose spirit word-language seems inadequate and only enduring

bronze is fit. So the historian and the socialist turn to the artist and say, 'Art is a safeguard.'" After he produced in bronze the idealized statue, representing the martyr on his way to execution with

"His thoughts far away, poised and at rest,"

Mr. Partridge wrote the book under review. It is a biographical sketch, with a resume of the history of that period of the Revolution in which the subject was an actor.

The scope of the book really admits of but little more than a brief narrative of the chief events in Hale's life leading up to his sacrifice and death. With this much, however, it is believed the casual reader will be satisfied, and will catch the inspiration and lesson of the life of the young hero quite as fully as from a more elaborate study. Indeed, it is not to be supposed that this is intended so much for a biography, as a study in patriotic purpose. Nevertheless, the author ought to have used the new material made available by recent research, and to have carefully avoided error of fact. He would then have avoided the scathing criticism which his work has met in certain quarters. (*See Am. Hist. Review*, Oct., 1902, p. 175.)

But apart from the merits of his "study," a debt of gratitude is due the sculptor-author for his statue, which stands upon the college green of Yale, Hale's *alma mater*, which perpetuates the memory of this "ideal patriot," whose only regret was that he had "but one life to give for his country."

HERRINGSHAW'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Edited and compiled by Thomas W. Herringshaw. Chicago, 1902. (4to. pp. 1046; *portraits*.)

This work is put forth with much laudation by its publishers as a series of "accurate and succinct biographies." Elsewhere it is referred to as "accurate, concise and complete." In addition to these claims, the further claim is made that through the biographies presented "important lessons" are conveyed. Notwithstanding these pretensions, however, the slightest examination of the volume shows its utter unreliability and worthlessness. Filled with errors, it will do incalculable harm. And it teaches no "important lessons." The biographies are of the briefest character, and are confined to only a few lines for each individual. An average of twenty to twenty-five sketches appear on each page.

After a cursory examination as to Alabama characters, with which the writer is particularly familiar, the errors below are noted. Doubtless an exhaustive examination would show many more, while special students would discover many as to the States with which they are especially acquainted.

On p. 76, John H. Bankhead is said to have been born in Lamar, Ala., when the Congressional Directory from which his sketch is taken, says that he was born in Moscow, in Marion (now Lamar) County, Ala., etc. On p. 266, it is stated that John Crowell was born in Halifax County, Ala., and was elected territorial delegate in Congress from Alabama in 1817, the true facts being that he was born in Halifax county, N. C. (no such county in Alabama); and was elected delegate in 1818. No mention is made of his im-

portant service as Creek Indian agent. On p. 547 William Kelly is referred to as born in Tennessee in 1770, as a member of Congress from Louisiana, 1821 and 1822, and a Senator from Louisiana 1822 to 1825, and as dying about 1832. The facts are that he was born in Greenville district, S. C., Sept. 22, 1786, and died Aug. 24, 1834, and that he was a member of Congress from Alabama 1821-2, and U. S. Senator from the same State, 1822-5. In the sketch of William R. King, p. 557, no reference is given to his resignation of his seat in the U. S. Senate to accept the mission to France; and he did not die in Cahaba, as there stated, but at his plantation, or country seat, near Selma. On p. 584 the statement is erroneously made that Gov. David P. Lewis "held most of the public offices in the gift of his State." John McKee was not a member of Congress from Virginia, but from Alabama, 1823-1829, see p. 641. In the sketch of Gov. Israel Pickens, it is to be noted that he died in the island of Cuba, and not in Cabarrus, N. C., as there stated. In the sketch of William Lowndes Yancey, p. 1041, there is no hint as to his advanced position as a Southern leader, nor of his membership in the Alabama secession convention, nor of his European mission, nor of his service in the Confederate States Senate from Alabama.

As an example of confusion the sketches of the two Robert Williams are cited, p. 1016. The first Robert Williams was Governor of the Mississippi Territory, but was born in Prince Edward County, Va., and not Caswell County, N. C. Every fact stated as to the second Robert Williams except as to the date and place of his birth and his service as adjutant-general of N. C., refer to Governor Robert Williams, who was in Congress, was Land Commissioner, etc. The second, or Gen. Robert Williams, died in Tennessee, and not in Louisiana. They were first cousins.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF C. G. MEMMINGER. By Henry D. Capers, A. M. Richmond, Va., Everett Waddey Co., 1893. (8 vo. pp. 604, *illustrations.*)

Although nearly ten years have passed since this work appeared, the importance of the subject and the tragic events in which he was a conspicuous actor, will justify further special review and notice. The motif apparent in this highly valuable contribution to the history of Southern men of the middle third of the nineteenth century, is to place on record that part of the career of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, embraced within his service as Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States. The author was his Chief Clerk for one year, from February, 1861, as long as the Provisional government of the Confederacy existed, and his personal attachment to his chief was ardent and tireless. Mr. Memminger was the son of a German officer in Wurtemberg, where he was born in 1803. His father died while he was yet an infant, and his mother brought him to Charleston, S. C. Here she died, and at four years of age he was admitted to the Orphans' Home, where he spent his early years. Later he entered South Carolina College, where he graduated.

Completing a course in the law he rose rapidly at the bar. He soon entered the Legislature of South Carolina. A single instance will illustrate his general position of conflict with the school of politics that controlled in his life time in South Carolina, as re-

gards federal relations. For cause the Legislature of that State passed an act denying to free negro sailors from other States the rights of the shore from their ships in any South Carolina ports. This law was enforced at Charleston, in 1844, by the incarceration of certain offenders of the proscribed class from a Boston ship in the harbor. The Legislature of Massachusetts dispatched a noted lawyer, Samuel Hoar, to argue before a federal court in South Carolina the constitutionality of the State law. The Legislature of South Carolina, then in session, passed a resolution requiring the Governor to expel Mr. Hoar from the State "after notice." Representative Memminger was the only member of his branch of the Legislature voting nay on the resolution.

Mr. Memminger's early sympathies were with the Unionists of South Carolina. He was a delegate to the secession convention of South Carolina of 1860 and voted as all the delegates voted, for secession. Ere that time, throughout his life, he had been an uncompromising opponent of separate State secession, basing his argument upon the ground that a State, e. g., the State of South Carolina, with only 30,000 square miles, was not large and populous enough to avoid centralization of the powers of government, destructive of liberty. He had not lost his life-long antipathy to secession, in 1860, but he found then the peril of conquest from the North confronting him. Thus even as his father in Germany sixty years before, had resisted Napoleon's entry into the land, he consented to the only then available measure of resistance to John Brown and Brown's successor.

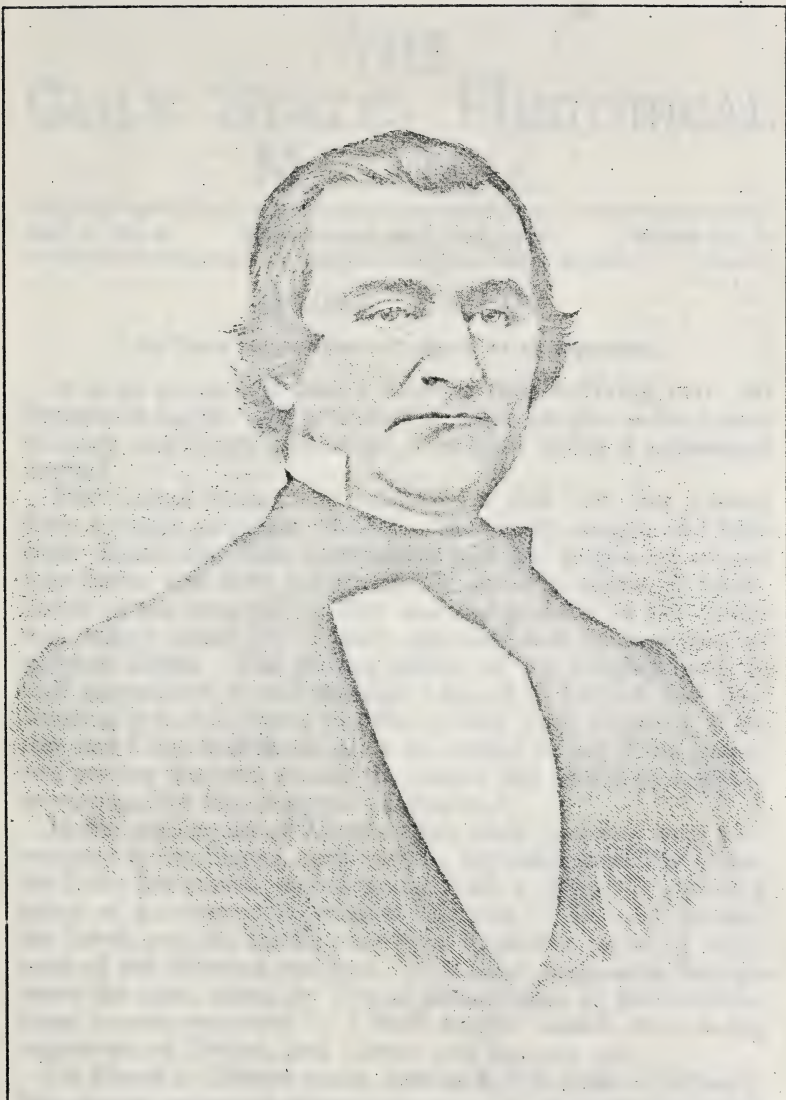
Whether the antecedents of Mr. Memminger were qualifications for his appointment to the determining powers of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, is a question in the field of speculation. There is an indubitable sphere of instinct in the maintenance of government among men by men. Shakespeare alone seems to have possessed a soul which could comprehend all kinds of men, adapting them to things wide and things narrow. It is not apparent from Colonel Capers' account of Secretary Memminger that he was the man who could fashion a result from his opportunities in his office. Unlike Secretary Chase, he had at his disposal millions of bales of cotton, the most powerful agent of commerce known to man. Chase had nothing to place in comparison with cotton as a basis of paper money. Chase issued paper money and gained results in war; Memminger issued paper money and lost an empire, the richest under the sun, dependent on war and its results. In the light of the contemporary conditions, it seems that Secretary Memminger in office was confused, yet earnest. He was apprehensive of catastrophe at the outset and his apprehension may well have disinclined him to the necessary desperation of successful endeavor. Had the Confederate finances succeeded, the Confederate government must have lived. Chase proved the proposition in his own once forlorn situation. Secretary Memminger had spent his life arguing against secession and its inevitable consequences, which was defeat.

In the supreme moment he was doctrinaire, forgetting that safety and life had broken adrift from decent regulations, such as Napoleon, and Stonewall Jackson and Bedford Forrest learned early to violate and to become useful and great in their acts of violation.

Mr. Memminger was not superficial. He was German. The Southern movement of 1861 was radically Southern. There was moral and physical test of capacity in the leader and the test was instinctive sympathy with the necessity at the foundation of the Southern nation.

As a citizen of South Carolina, active, brave, intelligent, honest without guile, Mr. Memminger was a light upon the hill top. His activity permeated every field of thought—his energy was memorable in high places. He did invaluable work in reform of education in the free schools, for a period longer than the life of one generation. His work in the Legislature on State finances was that of a financier in skill and a statesman in breadth of apprehension. He elevated his profession at the bar by his presence there. He was a pillar of his church in the humbleness of his religion and the absolute purity of his life. He promoted commerce and manufacture. He was clear in his view of every social element that gave strength to an advancing civilization.

J. W. D.



W. L. Gancey

THE GULF STATES HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. 1. No. 4.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan., 1903.

Whole No. 4.

YANCEY: A STUDY.

By JOHN WITHERSPOON DuBOSE, of Montgomery.

It is of an earnest man I write, a deep-believing man, his thought in his life time articulate of high energies in the sphere of truth and liberty; his fame, "the peak above a submerged world."

The United States had conquered a rich and vast domain from a feeble neighbor, Mexico. Should the people of fifteen slave States and their institutions and the people of sixteen free States and their institutions be equal in rights of inhabitancy of the conquest? That was the problem of the American theory when Mr. Yancey appeared first as organizer of political forces. The serious nature of the problem may be well appreciated at this distance when it is recalled that confronting it in the closing months of their lives, Calhoun, Webster and Clay, indifferent alike to conflict of surviving creeds and ancient quarrels among themselves had united in common protest against the conquest of Mexico.*

In the one month of March, 1850, three speeches were pronounced in the Senate, each with an argument radically different from the others, each arguing from a different premise a policy of government to settle the dispute of the joint owners, the South and the North, over their respective rights of occupancy of the Mexican conquest. The three arguments then go down the ages, along the line of demarcation of the constitutional system, separated by it from another system, even as the arguments of Brutus, and Caesar and Pompey go.

On March 4 Calhoun spoke, coming first in order of delivery, his closing argument after forty years of historic legislative activity. He was ambitious to leave to posterity this teaching,

*When the call for volunteers for the war with Mexico was made, 45,640 men responded from the slave States, and 23,084 from the free States. There were two armies of invasion, each of which was commanded by a Southern man.

that the constitutional equilibrium of the two sections of the country could not be overthrown by legislation of Congress with safety to the American idea. The South and the North were equally involved in the fatal effects of disturbance of the constitutional equilibrium. He said: "Had this destruction been the operation of time the South would have had no room to complain, but such was not the fact. It was caused by the legislation of this government which was appointed as the common agent of all and charged with the interests and security of all. * * * * A single section governed by the will of the numerical majority has now in fact the control of the government and the entire powers of the system. What was once a constitutional federal Republic is now in reality converted into one as absolute as the autocrat of Russia and as despotic in its tendencies as that of any absolute government that ever existed."*

The substance of the Carolinian's argument was that the Constitution followed the flag. Calhoun died before the debate closed. Three days later, March 7, Webster spoke. He denied Calhoun's proposition that the Constitution followed the flag. His argument was burdened with an appeal of alarm and a confession of revolutionary conditions in the free States. He deplored their "Liberty Laws," which made it a felony in a citizen to serve on the *posse comitatus* of a United States marshal charged by a United States court to execute the fugitive slave law. He had denounced nullification in South Carolina, in 1833, and he denounced nullification now in Massachusetts, in 1850. He said: "And I desire to call the attention of all sober-minded men at the North, of all conscientious men, of all men not carried away with some fanatical idea or by some false impression, to their constitutional obligations. I put it to all sober and sound minds at the North as a question of morals and a question of conscience. What right have they in their legislative capacity, or any other capacity, to endeavor to get around this Constitution or to embarrass the free exercise of the rights secured by the Constitution," to the slave master? "None, none at all. Neither in the forum of conscience nor before the face of the Constitution are they, in my opinion, justified," etc.†

Mr. Webster had made a tour of some of the slave States four years before, for the first time. He returned from it profoundly impressed. At Columbia, South Carolina, he was taken by the Hamptons over their plantations nearby. He left his carriage and walked among the negroes in gangs at work

**Works of Calhoun*, vol. iv, pp. 546, 551.

†*Works of Webster*, vol. v, p. 355.

in the fields, and talked freely with them. He went into their houses, examined the plantation nursery, the plantation kitchen and the general provisions for the discipline and care of the negro population. That night, at dinner, he rose to speak. Throwing out his hand, he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I feel Calhounish!" In course of his free remarks he said: "No change could be made which would benefit the slave," referring to the plantation system.* The speech of March 7 was the last important political utterance of Webster. The sentiments were resented in his own State by his defeat in the election of Charles Sumner to his seat. The Massachusetts historians all condemn the "speech of March 7."

On March 11, William H. Seward, a Senator from New York, made from his seat an elaborate reply to both Calhoun and Webster. He laid deep the foundation of revolution. His careful utterance revealed the wanton nature of the fast forming revolutionary party. He said: "I think all legislative compromises radically wrong and essentially vicious. * *

* *. They involve a relinquishment of the right to reconsider in future the decision of the present on questions prematurely anticipated. And they are an usurpation—as to future questions—of the providence of future legislators. There is a higher law than the Constitution to regulate our course in the domain and dedicate it to the same noble purposes."†

Mr. Seward forgot that the sword may be separated from the law only by the "compromises" of the law. Ten years passed, and Abraham Lincoln, taking up Seward's doctrine, took up the sword of conquest of half the States by the other half.

It is unnecessary to the purpose here to reproduce the record of evidence that the historic "Alabama Platform" of 1848, was prepared in advance of the meeting of the State Democratic Convention of February 11 in the same year, at Montgomery, by Mr. Yancey, a delegate from Montgomery county. The resolutions sought to commit the national Democratic party, soon to assemble in quadrennial convention at Baltimore, to the constitutional principle, that "the treaty of cession (of Mexican territory) should contain a clause securing an entry into those Territories to all citizens of the United States, together with their property of every description and that the same should remain protected by the United States while the Territories are under its authority."

The Alabama resolutions were rejected by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in May, 1848, by a vote of 216

*B. F. Perry's *Reminiscences of Public Men* (1883), p. 65.

†*Congressional Globe*, March 12, 1850.

to 36. Thereupon Messrs. W. L. Yancey and P. A. Wray, delegates from Alabama, in compliance with their instructions, declined to participate farther in the proceedings of the body.

No issue was raised by the Democrats of Alabama or any State on the principle of these resolutions in the national election of 1852. General Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, and William R. King of Alabama were the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President, and were elected with practical unanimity on the basis of the Clay compromise of 1850. Mr. Yancey had not accepted the compromise. The following correspondence* expresses his position at that time:

"Kingston, Oct. 15, 1852.

"Dear Sir: Since I have been at this place, representing in part the Troup and Quitman interest for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, I have been told frequently that you intend voting for General Pierce and not for Governor Troup.

"Allow me to say that I am satisfied, even from conversation with yourself that great injustice is done you & the Southern Rights party of which you have been the soul and spirit for several years; but I feel that injustice will continue to be done unless you permit your views, in some distinct public form or manner, to become known.

"Hoping that you will appreciate the motive that prompts me to address you & give me an immediate reply,

"I am very respectfully,

"Your ob't s'v't

"G. W. GAYLE.

"Hon. W. L. Yancey, Kingston, Ala."

"Kingston, Autauga Co.,

"Court House, Oct. 15, 1852.

"Dear Sir: Your note of 15th inst. has just been handed to me. I reply in great haste.

"I have taken no active part in the present campaign because, in my opinion, the excitement and partisan feeling usually attendant upon a Presidential election, is highly unfavorable to the formation of a just judgment upon the great questions of policy & principle involved in these contests. * * * If my vote were at all necessary to give the vote of this State to General Pierce or to elect him, in order to prevent the election of General Scott, I should feel it to be my duty to vote for General Pierce. As matters now stand, however, I conceive that no such necessity exists, & I shall cheerfully give my vote for

*Mr. Gayle's letter and Yancey's reply are found in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, Oct., 1852.

that ticket which in every respect represents my views, namely, Troup & Quitman. No purer men, no sounder statesmen, no more devoted friends of the South and the Constitution can be found than Troup & Quitman. I would to God they could be elected! The event would be the bright dawn of a new era in the history of the government—the renewal of the better days of the Republic. But such an event no man looks to & probably no man so little expects it as the venerable Troup. Voting that ticket, therefore, I conceive to be merely an effort to organize & keep together the Southern Rights party, with a view to ulterior usefulness. If my views can have any influence upon those who take an active part in this canvass, my advice would be, to avoid all efforts to irritate the feelings & excite the opposition of members of the two great national parties in the South. These are the ranks from which we expect to draw recruits hereafter to the standard of the South when occasion shall arise for rearing it. It would certainly contribute to the success of that cause if, at the close of this canvass the friends of Troup and Quitman shall be looked upon by the partisans of Pierce, and of Scott, more as friends of the South than as partisan opponents of those two distinguished candidates for the Presidency.

“Very respectfully yours, etc.,

“W. L. YANCEY.”

Mr. Yancey looked ahead from the standpoint of Senator Seward's speech, of March 11, 1850. “Organize and keep together” was his cry to the Southern people. “Avoid all efforts to irritate the feelings and excite the opposition of the two old parties,” yet contending on Southern soil, in vain, for the better days of the Republic.

The Clay compromise failed; it appeared no more after 1852; Yancey's prophecy prevailed. Riot and murder followed in every free State the efforts of the Federal Courts to enforce that provision of the compromise which was, in fact, no more than a repetition of the clause of the Constitution, copied from early New England laws, requiring fugitive slaves to be restored to their masters. Fourteen free States were in defiant nullification. Their “Personal Liberty Laws” imposed a fine of thousands of dollars and long imprisonment in the penitentiary upon any citizen who should serve on the *posse comitatus* of a United States marshal charged with the duty of arrest of a fugitive slave. President Pierce, elected on the compromise, was reduced to the humiliation of official confession of the shameful failure of the expedient. The measure had been well tested. In this President's fourth and last annual message he said:

"The minds of many otherwise good citizens have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the Southern States as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility toward their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution."*

A little while later Caleb Cushing, of Boston, introducing Jefferson Davis to an audience at Faneuil Hall said:

"I would imagine when I listen to a Republican speech here in the State of Massachusetts, I would imagine fifteen States of this Union, our fellow-citizens or fellow-sufferers, our fellow-heroes of the revolution; I would imagine not that they are our countrymen, endeared to us by ties of consanguinity, but that they are from some foreign country, that they belong to some French or British or Mexican enemies. There never was a day in which the forces of war were marshalled against the most flagrant abuses toward the United States—there never was a war in which these United States have been engaged—never even in the death-struggle of the Revolution—never in our war for maritime independence—never in our war with France and Mexico—never was there a time when any party in these United States expressed, avowed, proclaimed—ostentatiously proclaimed—more intense hostility to the British, French, Mexican enemy, than I have heard uttered or proclaimed concerning our fellow-citizens—our brothers in fifteen States of this Union."†

Yancey studied law, read history and science and bided his time. He had been of no party since 1848; no party wanted him.

On November 19, 1855, the ball was set in motion that passed up to Yancey; a seemingly simple movement, that was destined to end in awful events. On that day Governor John Anthony Winston, an unrelenting enemy of Yancey, led in a call for a convention of the people of Alabama to meet in the capitol at Montgomery, January 8, 1856. Winston and seventy others, all men of eminence, signed the call. It invited "our fellow-citizens of Alabama who concur in the views and objects of this Address, whether formerly belonging to the Whig or Democratic parties of the State, to convene by delegations from their respective counties at the capitol at Montgomery on the 8th day of January, 1856."

Yancey had not signed the call; he was not wanted. The people of Montgomery county sent him to a seat in the Con-

*Richardson's *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, vol. v, p. 399.

†Mrs. Jefferson Davis's *Memoir*, vol. i, p. 595, cited from the *Boston Morning Post*, Oct. 12, 1858.

vention. There he delivered a speech, on the night of the first of three days' meeting. He spoke for two hours, an example of decisive oratory in the world's history.

Thus the Southern movement of 1860-61 began its organization in the House of Representatives of Alabama on the night of January 8, 1856. Yancey then and there entered upon his career of leadership of that movement. The beginning was not formal but informal; not within party lines, but without party lines. The leader was not a party leader but a party outcast. It was a movement free from sin in its conception. It passed onward to the most faithful struggle, with the most steadfast purposes amidst the firmest walk in fear of God, to stand finally an emblem of wrecked endeavor exhausted of the vital spark. Governor Winston was a true man of high ambition. He had not put his name down at the head of the call for the Convention, he had not taken his seat (an unprecedented thing for a Governor in office to do) on the floor to discuss questions without a purpose to lead and a just expectation of leadership. But Yancey, never in his life, sat as a participant in a popular or party convention to be second to any man who had a seat there. He was born to lead. It was not his ambition but his fate.

The new party, the "Democratic and Anti-Know-nothing" party, selected at that January meeting a full delegation to the forthcoming quadrennial Democratic National Convention to meet at Cincinnati, and sent with the delegation the Alabama Platform of 1848 and the Alabama instructions revived from that date. The Buchanan and Breckenridge platform incorporated the Alabama demand. The new party put Yancey at the head of its electoral ticket and, for the first time in his life, he canvassed the State, speaking for his cause from Mobile to Huntsville. His canvass bore permanent fruit.

The Democracy of Alabama, now the people of Alabama, assembled in regular Convention, January 11, 1860, to appoint delegates to the forthcoming National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C. For the third time the Alabama Platform of 1848 was re-enacted. Yancey was there and spoke. There was no note of disharmony. He said: "Gentlemen, we have no need of dispute among ourselves. I care nothing for instructions."*

At the Charleston Convention Yancey was the admitted representative of the South. His speech rose to the full measure of his opportunity and surpassed his reputation. He said:

"We come here, then, with the two-fold purpose of saving the country and of saving the Democracy. * * * * We are in the numerical minority but we do not murmur at this;

*Personal recollections.

we cheerfully accept the result, but, as firmly, we claim the right of the minority,—and what is that? We claim the benefit of the Constitution, made for the protection of minorities. In the march of events, conscious of your numerical power, you have aggressed against us. We hold up between ourselves and your advancing column of numbers that written instrument which your fathers and ours made, and by the compact of which you with your power were to respect us and our rights. * * * * Constitutions are made solely for the protection of minorities and the guidance of majorities. * * * * We come with the Constitution in our hand and say to you, if we have been wrong, let us reason together and see if we cannot be set right; if we have been right, let us re-endorse that right in plainer and less equivocal language. And why? If I had come here, my countrymen, as a disunionist, if I had come here as a disruptionist, if I had come as a factionist, I should come to you now with the Alabama platform in my hand and present it for adoption without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t, but I say to you frankly, while the majority report is not all that Alabama wants, not even all that Alabama asks; that while it falls short of what I believe the true policy of statesmanship requires to arrest this cancer which is not only eating into your body but into the body of the country at large, from our desire to harmonize, from our desire to confer with brothers, knowing that you represent all sections of this vast country, we are willing to come together on some such platform as you may make and which will afford us protection in the South. * * * * But our friends at the North say they cannot give up this doctrine with safety. Why? Why can you not give it up? What right of yours is at stake? What property of yours is menaced? What social relation of yours is endangered by your accepting our views? None whatever!"

Mr. Yancey spoke more than two hours and the night was well on. It was expected the question on the two reports from the committees, the minority refusing the principle contended for by Alabama and the majority accepting and endorsing the principle, would be put to the Convention the next day. Richard Taylor, a delegate, a young sugar planter, the only son of Zachary Taylor, gives the following account of an invaluable historical incident which followed the delivery of the speech: "Filled with anxious forebodings, I sought, after nightfall, the lodgings of Messrs. Slidell, Bayard and Bright, United States Senators, who had come to Charleston, not as delegates, but under the impulse of hostility to the principles and candidacy of Mr. Douglas. * * * * Mr. Yancey was sent for, came into our views, after some discussion, and undertook to call his people together, at that late hour, and secure their consent to

disregard instructions. We waited until near dawn for Yancey's return but his efforts failed of success."*

The minority resolutions of the Committee were adopted by the Convention and the Alabama delegation withdrew, followed by others, until finally at Baltimore, whither the disrupted Convention adjourned, all the slave States withdrew to form a Convention of their own, over which Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, President of the Charleston full Convention, presided.

Mr. Yancey, the leader of the Alabama Convention, the uncontested leader of the South, was willing, at Montgomery, to go to Charleston uninstructed. Bearing with him to Charleston instructions, the most exacting, he was willing there to disregard them without fear of the responsibility. He had a wide view of the duties of his leadership. Would the unity of the National Democratic party promise anything for the party in the pending contest? or would the disruption of the party, on his instructions, promise relief to the South? The free States controlled, beyond peradventure, the election. The free States had already, and for long, passed upon the question. They already had, each for itself, a Republican State government, in all departments. Having Republican State governments, it was improbable that they would choose Democratic electoral colleges.

Much is written to establish the unbelievable, to obscure the light, to make loathsome as an infirmity and to sink out of memory the example so matchless as the conduct of the South. The question of 1860 was not new. In a letter to John Holmes, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, dated Monticello, June 22, 1820, Mr. Jefferson wrote of the Missouri compromise, "the men of '76 have lived in vain." Charles Tait, ten years a Senator from Georgia, later a cotton planter of Wilcox county in the new State of Alabama, was of concurrent opinion with Jefferson. Under date July 20, 1820, he wrote a letter to his personal friend, John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, abounding in apprehensions. Calhoun sought to re-assure his correspondent, writing that he had made a recent tour of the North, describing his pleasure in what he saw and heard. Interpreting it all to his friend in Alabama, he wrote, under date, "War Dept., Oct. 26, 1820: Judging from such facts as came to my knowledge I cannot but think that the impression, which exists in the minds of many of your virtuous and well informed citizens of the South, and among others are your own, that there has commenced between the North and the

*Taylor's *Destruction and Reconstruction*, p. 12.

South a premeditated struggle for superiority, is not correct. That there are some individuals to the North, who for private objects, wish to create such a struggle, I do not doubt. It suits their ambition, and gives them hopes of success, as the majority of votes both in Congress and the electoral college is from the North; or rather from nonslave holding States. * * I by no means identify the advocates for restriction [of slave territory] and Missouri, with them. The advocates for restriction are actuated by a variety of motives. The great body of them are actuated by motives perfectly honest. Very few indeed look to emancipation. I state the case, as I am well assured that it exists. We to the South ought not to assent easily to the belief that there is a conspiracy either against our property, or just weight in the Union.”*

The Southern People, “Saxon, Norman and Dane,” French, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, for more than a century home bred, land proprietors, prosperous and happy, individual in habit and of uncertain combinations, free alike from isms and paupers, had easily preserved the instinct of their ancestry that the sole office of government was the administration of justice. All honest white men were qualified voters with both leisure and inclination to learn from statesmen and leaders of thought, the principles of liberty as no other people had opportunity. On the other hand, government was needed at the North to protect “Captains of Industry” in their arduous, ingenious and necessarily selfish struggle for accumulation of wealth and conquest of trade. Conquest of trade dictated the tariff of 1828, supported by the Act of March 3, 1833, creating a virtual dictator of the President for the avowed purpose of enforcing the tariff. We come to a very brief review of what followed. The South was the victim. The Abolition party, from its origin in the prurient sentiment of William Lloyd Garrison, to its completed work in the sword of Abraham Lincoln was the instrument.

President Jackson demanded the Act of March 3, 1833, and Daniel Webster was of the Committee that reported it unanimously; Calhoun protested and warned in vain. Two years later, December 7, 1835, President Jackson said in his annual message to Congress: “I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.”†

**Gulf States Historical Magazine*, 1902, vol. i, p. 99.

†*Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, vol. iii, p. 175.

President Buchanan in his last annual Message, Dec. 3, 1860, wrote: "The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects.

* * * * The immediate peril arises not so much from these [political] causes as from the fact that incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves. * * * * Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. * * * * Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure."*

On February 24, 1860, the Governor of Alabama approved a Joint Resolution, passed by the Senate of the General Assembly unanimously and by the House with only two dissenting votes. The preamble reads as follows: "Whereas, anti-slavery agitation, persistently continued in the non-slaveholding States of this Union, for more than a third of a century, marked at every stage of its progress by contempt for the obligations of law and the sanctity of compacts, evincing a deadly hostility to the rights and institutions of the Southern people, and a settled purpose to effect their overthrow even by the subversion of the Constitution, and at the hazard of violence and bloodshed; and whereas, a sectional party calling itself Republican, committed alike by its own acts and antecedents, and the public avowals and secret machinations of its leaders to the execution of these atrocious designs, has acquired the ascendancy in every Northern State, and hopes by success in the approaching Presidential election to seize the government itself; and whereas, to permit such seizure by those whose unmistakable aim is to pervert its whole machinery to the destruction of a portion of its members would be an act of suicidal folly and madness, almost without a parallel in history; and whereas, the General Assembly of Alabama, representing a people loyally devoted to the Union of the Constitution, but scorning the Union which fanaticism would erect upon its ruins, deem it their solemn duty to provide in advance the means by which they may escape such peril and dishonor, and devise new securities for perpetuating the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," etc.

The resolution commanded the governor, under the contingencies named, to call a sovereign Convention, the Secession Convention.

**Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, vol. v. pp. 626-27.

"Mr. Yancey could have saved the Union by the wave of his hand," exclaimed a distinguished delegate many years later. But the leadership of Mr. Yancey was in defense of the principles of existing government and not in the fabricating of a new one. The "Union" of the Constitution was already gone. There was a question of risk, risk in defense and risk in submission. Yancey as a preserver of the American idea is to be tested by the physical and moral status of the Confederate States in the family of nations. We enter with confidence upon that line of enquiry.

Omitting Kentucky and Missouri, notwithstanding that Kentuckians and Missourians assisted the Confederates, the States represented in the Confederate Congress comprised 823,315 square miles, an area greater than the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany and Italy. The population, in whites, was 8,479,707, and in slaves 4,285,437. Besides these two elements there were approximately 1,000,000 free negroes, half of whom were found in the one State of Virginia. The capacity of the whites for war was without parallel in modern times. A Confederate soldier who had not been taught in infancy the management of a horse and the use of a shot gun was hardly known; and equally unknown was the Confederate soldier who had not gone forth from a fixed home. The material resources of the land were largely dependent on slave labor, thoroughly organized so that, as the custom held, every age and both sexes had practical assignment in the plantation economy. It is hardly more than truth, that every 100 plantation negroes produced more of market values than a corresponding number of agricultural laborers in any part of America.

The effect of federal legislation upon the slave States is demonstrated in the two methods of tariff. The Clay American System was finally overthrown in the slave era by the Walker tariff of 1846. The Walker tariff gave to the slave States their first fair trial in rivalry of development with the free States. The following partial statistics are sufficient to indicate the result:

ASSESSED VALUES.

States	1850.	1860.
Georgia,	\$335,425,714	\$645,895,237
Florida,	22,862,270	73,101,500
Alabama,	228,304,232	495,237,078
Mississippi,	228,951,130	607,324,911
Louisiana,	233,998,764	602,118,568
Texas,	52,740,437	365,200,614
Arkansas,	39,841,025	219,256,473
Tennessee,	201,246,686	493,903,892

The prosperity was not only phenomenal but universal. The increase in Texas, more than 600 per cent., was essentially characteristic. If there was in 1860-61 a presence of jeopardy to Southern institutions and civil liberty, the proof of valid foundation for national life was sufficient to a brave people to rise to its assertion. Nor are there wanting other and sustaining evidences of strength in the structure of Southern slave society. We shall compare three typical original States from each section, slave and free. In the last census decade of slavery the accrement of general wealth in Virginia was 84 per cent.; in Massachusetts 42 per cent.; it was 90 per cent. in South Carolina to 70 per cent in New York; it was 92 per cent. in Georgia and 94 per cent. in Pennsylvania.

Taking the main industries in Alabama and in Massachusetts, where steady development began in each about the same time, say in the thirties, it is seen that cotton production in Alabama from 1850 to 1860 increased 76 per cent., while the average increase of cotton and shoe manufactures in Massachusetts in the same period was 80 per cent. Passing on to try the principal southwestern slave States and the northwestern free States by the same test of relative prosperity in the last decade of slavery, it is seen that the cash value of farms in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, cotton States, rose more than 300 per cent., from \$150,878,113 in 1850 to \$536,688,174 in 1860, while the cash value of farms in the free agricultural States, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, rose from \$600,934,633 to \$1,645,664,638, somewhat in excess of 200 per cent.*

In the arena of contesting capacity to construct and maintain the civil institutions of a Republic, the slave States of 1860 take immortal pre-eminence. A file of the New York Herald is not at the moment available, but it is safe to say here that upon the publication of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, prepared by a Committee of the Provisional Congress, of which Robert Barnwell Rhett was chairman and on which Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, Louis T. Wigfall served as principal members, that newspaper urged a re-organization of the Union by the adoption in common of the Southern organic law by the two sections. George N. Saunders appeared in Montgomery in the time the Constitution was being considered. Thomas R. R. Cobb, a delegate to the Congress, wrote to his wife in Georgia, under date March 6, 1861: "I found out yesterday why George N. Saunders was here. He is an agent from Douglas [Stephen A] and is work-

*All statistics here used are from the Eighth Census.

ing to keep out of the Constitution any clause which would exclude 'Free States.' The game now is to reconstruct under our Constitution. There will be a hard fight on this question when we reach it."*

(To be concluded.)

**Southern Historical Society Papers*, vol. xxviii, p. 285.

EXECUTIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF

AMERICA, 1861-1865.^a

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

Jefferson Davis, February 18, 1861, and February 22, 1862.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Alexander H. Stephens, February 18, 1861, and February 22, 1862.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Robert Toombs, February 21, 1861.

Robert M. T. Hunter, July 25, 1861, to February 17, 1862.

William M. Browne (ad interim).

Judah P. Benjamin, March 18, 1862.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Judah P. Benjamin, February 25, 1861.

Thomas Bragg, November 21, 1861. ^b

Thomas H. Watts, March 18, 1862. ^b

Wade Keyes (ad interim).

George Davis, January 2, 1864.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Christopher G. Memminger, February 21, 1861.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY— cont'd.

George A. Trenholm, July 18, 1864.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Stephen R. Mallory, March 4, 1861.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Henry T. Ellet, February 25, 1861 (declined appointment).

John H. Reagan, March 6, 1861.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Leroy P. Walker, February 21, 1861, to September 16, 1861.

Judah P. Benjamin, November 21, 1861. (Was also acting from September 17, 1861, to November 21, 1861, and from March 18, 1862, to March 23, 1862.)

Brig. Gen. George W. Randolph, March 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith (assigned temporarily), November 17, 1862.

James A. Seddon, November 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. John C. Breckenridge, February 6, 1865.

CONGRESSES.

PROVISIONAL CONGRESS.

First session.

Assembled at Montgomery, Ala., February 4, 1861. Adjourned March 16, 1861, to meet second Monday in May.

Second session (called).

Met at Montgomery, Ala., April 29, 1861. Adjourned May 21, 1861.

^aCompiled from official records by the Record and Pension Office, War Department, and reprinted here by permission.

^bThe date when Watts ceased to perform duty as Attorney-General is not definitely fixed by the records. He was inaugurated as Governor of Alabama December 2, 1863.

Third session.

Met at Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861. Adjourned August 31, 1861.

Fourth session (called).

Met at Richmond, Va., September 3, 1861. Adjourned same day.

Fifth session.

Met at Richmond, Va., November 18, 1861. Adjourned February 17, 1862.

FIRST CONGRESS.

First session.

Met at Richmond, Va., February 18, 1862. Adjourned April 21, 1862.

Second session.

Met at Richmond, Va., August 18, 1862. Adjourned October 13, 1862.

Third session.

Met at Richmond, Va., January 12, 1863. Adjourned May 1, 1863.

Fourth session

Met at Richmond, Va., December 7, 1863. Adjourned February 17, 1864.

SECOND CONGRESS.

First session.

Met at Richmond, Va., May 2, 1864. Adjourned June 14, 1864.

Second session.

Met at Richmond, Va., November 7, 1864. Adjourned March 18, 1865.

Members of the Provisional Congress, February 4, 1861, to February 17, 1862.

ALABAMA.

Richard W. Walker.
Robert H. Smith.
Jabez L. M. Curry.
William P. Chilton.
Stephen F. Hale.

Colin J. McRae.
John Gill Shorter.
Thomas Fearn. *a*
David P. Lewis. *a*
Nicholas Davis. *b*.
H. C. Jones. *b*.
Cornelius Robinson. *c*

a Admitted Feb. 8, 1861; re-
signed April 29, 1861.

b Admitted April 29, 1861.

c Admitted Nov. 30, 1861; re-
signed Jan. 24, 1862.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson. *d*
 Albert Rust. *d*
 Hugh F. Thomason. *d*
 W. W. Watkins. *d*
 Augustus H. Garland. *d*

FLORIDA.

J. Patton Anderson. *e*
 James B. Owens.
 Jackson Morton. *f*
 George T. Ward. *g*
 John P. Sanderson. *h*

GEORGIA.

Robert Toombs.
 Howell Cobb.
 Francis S. Bartow. *i*
 Martin J. Crawford.
 Eugenius A. Nisbet.
 Benjamin H. Hill.
 Augustus R. Wright.
 Thomas R. R. Cobb.
 Augustus H. Kenan.
 Alexander H. Stephens.
 Thomas M. Foreman. *j*
 Nathan Bass. *k*

KENTUCKY.

Thomas B. Monroe. *a*
 Henry C. Burnett. *a*
 Thomas Johnson. *b*
 John J. Thomas. *c*
 Theodore L. Burnett. *c*
 Daniel P. White. *d*
 L. H. Ford. *e*
 George B. Hodge. *f*
 John M. Elliott. *g*
 George W. Ewing. *h*

LOUISIANA.

John Perkins, jr.
 Alexander De Clouet.
 Duncan F. Kenner.
 Edward Sparrow.
 Henry Marshall.
 Charles M. Conrad. *i*

MISSISSIPPI.

Wiley P. Harris.
 Walker Brooke.
 William S. Wilson. *j*
 William S. Barry.
 James T. Harrison.
 Alexander M. Clayton. *k*
 J. A. P. Campbell.
 Jehu A. Orr. *l*
 Alexander B. Bradford. *m*.

MISSOURI.

George G. Vest. *n*
 Casper W. Bell. *n*
 Aaron H. Conrow. *n*
 Thomas A. Harris. *o*
 John B. Clark. *o*
 Robert L. Y. Peyton. *p*

NORTH CAROLINA.

George Davis. *q*
 W. W. Avery. *q*
 W. N. H. Smith. *q*
 Thomas D. McDowell. *r*
 A. W. Venable. *q*
 John M. Morehead. *q*
 R. C. Puryear. *q*
 A. T. Davidson. *q*
 Burton Craige. *s*
 Thomas Ruffin. *t*

d Admitted May 18, 1861.
e Resigned May 2, 1861.
f Admitted Feb. 6, 1861.
g Admitted May 2, 1861; re-
 signed Feb. 5, 1862.
h Admitted Feb. 5, 1862.
i Killed at Manassas, Va., July
 21, 1861.
j Admitted Aug. 7, 1861.
k Admitted Jan. 14, 1862.
a Admitted Dec. 16, 1861.
b Admitted Dec. 18, 1861.
c Admitted Dec. 30, 1861.
d Admitted Jan. 2, 1862.
e Admitted Jan. 4, 1862.
f Admitted Jan. 11, 1862.

g Admitted Jan. 15, 1862.
h Admitted Feb. 14, 1862.
i Admitted Feb. 7, 1861.
j Resigned April 29, 1861.
k Admitted Feb. 8, 1861; re-
 signed May 11, 1861.
l Admitted April 29, 1861.
m Admitted Dec. 5, 1861.
n Admitted Dec. 2, 1861.
o Admitted Dec. 6, 1861.
p Admitted Jan. 22, 1862.
q Admitted July 20, 1861.
r Admitted July 22, 1861.
s Admitted July 23, 1861.
t Admitted July 25, 1861.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

R. Barnwell Rhett, sr.
 Robert W. Barnwell.
 Lawrence M. Keitt.
 James Chestnut, jr.
 Christopher G. Memminger.
 W. Porcher Miles.
 Thomas J. Withers.
 William W. Boyce.
 James L. Orr. *u*

TENNESSEE.

Robert L. Caruthers. *v*
 Thomas M. Jones. *v*
 J. H. Thomas. *v*
 John F. House. *v*
 John D. C. Atkins. *w*
 David M. Currin. *x*
 W. H. De Witt. *x*

TEXAS.

John Gregg. *y*
 Thomas N. Waul. *z*

(Granville H. Oury was recognized as the delegate from Arizona Territory, from January 18, 1862.)

William B. Ochiltree. *z*
 John H. Reagan. *aa*
 Williamson S. Oldham. *aa*
 John Hemphill. *bb*
 Louis T. Wigfall. *l*

VIRGINIA.

John W. Brockenbrough. *a*
 Waller R. Staples. *a*
 Robert M. T. Hunter. *b*
 William C. Rives. *c*
 James A. Seddon. *d*
 William B. Preston. *d*
 W. H. Macfarland. *d*
 Charles W. Russell. *d*
 Robert Johnston. *d*
 Robert E. Scott. *e*
 Walter Preston. *e*
 Thomas S. Bocock. *f*
 James M. Mason. *g*
 Roger A. Pryor. *g*
 Alexander R. Boteler. *h*
 John Tyler. *i*

Senators of the First Congress, February 18, 1862, to February 17, 1864.

ALABAMA.

Clement C. Clay, jr. *l*
 William L. Yancey. *k*
 Robert Jemison, jr. *l*

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson.
 Charles B. Mitchel.

FLORIDA.

Augustus E. Maxwell.
 James M. Baker.

GEORGIA.

Benjamin H. Hill.
 John W. Lewis. *m*
 Herschel V. Johnson. *n*

KENTUCKY.

William E. Simms.
 Henry C. Burnett. *o*

LOUISIANA.

Edward Sparrow.
 Thomas J. Semmes.

u Admitted Feb. 17, 1862.
v Admitted Aug. 12, 1861.
w Admitted Aug. 13, 1861.
x Admitted Aug. 16, 1861.
y Admitted Feb. 15, 1861.
z Admitted February 19, 1861.
aa Admitted March 2, 1861.
bb Admitted March 2, 1861;
 died January 4, 1862.
l Admitted April 29, 1861.
a Admitted May 7, 1861.
b Admitted May 10, 1861.
c Admitted May 13, 1861.
d Admitted July 20, 1861.

e Admitted July 22, 1861.
f Admitted July 23, 1861.
g Admitted July 24, 1861.
h Admitted Nov. 27, 1861.
i Admitted Aug. 1, 1861; died
 January 18, 1862.
j Admitted Feb. 19, 1862.
k Admitted March 27, 1862;
 died July 28, 1863.
l Admitted Dec. 28, 1863.
m Admitted April 7, 1862. Ap-
 pointed by the Governor.
n Admitted Jan. 19, 1863.
o Admitted Feb. 26, 1862.

MISSISSIPPI.

Albert G. Brown.
James Phelan. *j*

MISSOURI.

John B. Clark.
Robert L. Y. Peyton. *p*
Waldo P. Johnson. *q*

NORTH CAROLINA.

George Davis. *r*
William T. Dortch.
Edwin G. Reade. *s*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Robert W. Barnwell.
James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.

Landon C. Haynes.
Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.

Williamson S. Oldham.
Louis T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.

Robert M. T. Hunter.
William B. Preston. *t*
Allen T. Caperton. *u*

*Members of the House of Representatives of the First Congress,
February 18, 1862, to February 17, 1864.*

ALABAMA.

E. S. Dargan.
William P. Chilton.
James L. Pugh.
Jabez L. M. Curry.
John P. Ralls.
David Clopton.
Francis S. Lyon.
Thomas J. Foster. *a*
William R. Smith. *b*

ARKANSAS.

Felix I. Batson.
Grandison D. Royston.
Augustus H. Garland.
Thomas B. Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B. Dawkins. *c*
Robert B. Hilton.
John M. Martin. *d*

GEORGIA.

Augustus H. Kenan.
Hines Holt. *e*
Augustus R. Wright.
Lucius J. Gartrell.
William W. Clark.
Robert P. Trippe.
David W. Lewis.
Hardy Strickland.
Charles J. Munnerlyn. *f*
Julian Hartridge. *g*
Porter Ingram. *h*

p Admitted Dec. 19, 1863.
q Admitted Dec. 24, 1863. Ap-
pointed by the Governor.
r Resigned Jan. 22, 1864.
s Admitted Jan. 22, 1864. Ap-
pointed by the Governor.
t Died Jan. 15, 1863.
u Admitted Jan. 26, 1863.
a Admitted Feb. 19, 1862.
b Admitted Feb. 21, 1862.

c Resigned Dec. 8, 1862.
d Admitted March 25, 1863.
e Resigned prior to Jan. 12,
1864.
f Admitted Feb. 22, 1862.
g Admitted March 14, 1862.
h Admitted Jan. 12, 1864. Suc-
ceeded Hines Holt.
j Admitted Feb. 19, 1862.

KENTUCKY.

Willis B. Machen.
 John W. Crockett.
 Henry E. Read.
 George W. Ewing.
 Horatio W. Bruce.
 James W. Moore.
 Robert J. Breckinridge, jr.
 John M. Elliott.
 Theodore L. Burnett. *a*
 James S. Chrisman. *i*
 Ely M. Bruce. *j*
 George B. Hodge. *k*

LOUISIANA.

Duncan F. Kenner.
 Charles J. Villere.
 John Perkins, jr.
 Charles M. Conrad.
 Henry Marshall.
 Lucius J. Dupre.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ethelbert Barksdale.
 John J. McRae.
 J. W. Clapp.
 Israel Welsh.
 Otho R. Singleton.
 Reuben Davis.
 Henry C. Chambers. *a*
 William D. Holder. *l*

MISSOURI.

Casper W. Bell.
 George G. Vest.
 Aaron H. Conrow.
 William M. Cook.
 Thomas W. Freeman.
 Thomas A. Harris.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Robert R. Bridgers.
 Owen R. Kenan.
 Thomas D. McDowell.
 Thomas S. Ashe.
 J. R. McLean.
 William Lander.
 Burgess S. Gaither.

A. T. Davidson.
 W. N. H. Smith. *a*
 Archibald H. Arrington. *m*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William W. Boyce.
 William Porcher Miles
 Milledge L. Bonham. *n*
 John McQueen.
 James Farrow.
 Lewis M. Ayer. *o*
 William D. Simpson. *p*

TENNESSEE.

David M. Currin.
 Henry S. Foote.
 Thomas Menees.

TENNESSEE.

George W. Jones.
 William G. Swan.
 William H. Tibbs.
 E. L. Gardenhire.
 John V. Wright.
 Joseph B. Heiskell.
 John D. C. Atkins. *a*
 Meredith P. Gentry. *b*

TEXAS.

John A. Wilcox. *c*
 Peter W. Gray.
 Caleb C. Herbert.
 William B. Wright.
 M. D. Graham.
 Frank B. Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

John R. Chambliss.
 James Lyons.
 Roger A. Pryor. *d*
 Thomas S. Bocock.
 John Goode, jr.
 Daniel C. De Jarnette.
 William Smith. *e*

i Admitted March 3, 1862.
j Admitted March 20, 1862.
k Admitted Aug. 18, 1862.
l Admitted Jan. 21, 1864, *vice*
 Reuben Davis, resigned.
m Admitted Feb. 20, 1862.
n Resigned Jan. 17, 1863.

o Admitted March 6, 1862.
p Admitted Feb. 5, 1863.
a Admitted March 8, 1862.
b Admitted March 17, 1862.
c Died Feb. 7, 1864.
d Resigned April 5, 1862.
e Resigned April 6, 1863.

VIRGINIA—continued.

Alexander R. Boteler.
 Waller R. Staples.
 Walter Preston.
 Albert G. Jenkins. *f*
 Robert Johnston.
 Charles W. Russell
 James P. Holcombe. *g*
 John B. Baldwin. *h*
 Charles F. Collier. *i*
 Samuel A. Miller. *j*
 David Funsten. *k*
 Muscoe R. H. Garnett. *l*

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

Marcus H. Macwillie. *m*

CHOCTAW NATION.

Robert M. Jones. *n*

CHEROKEE NATION.

Elias C. Boudinot. *o*

Senators of the Second Congress, May 2, 1864, to March 18, 1865, date of adjournment of the second session.

ALABAMA.

Robert Jemison, jr.
 Richard W. Walker.

ARKANSAS.

Charles B. Mitchel. *p*
 Robert W. Johnson.
 Augustus H. Garland. *q*

FLORIDA.

Augustus E. Maxwell.
 James M. Baker.

GEORGIA.

Benjamin H. Hill.
 Herschel V. Johnson. *r*

KENTUCKY.

Henry C. Burnett.
 William E. Simms.

LOUISIANA.

Thomas J. Semmes.
 Edward Sparrow.

MISSISSIPPI.

Albert G. Brown.
 John W. C. Watson.

MISSOURI.

Waldo P. Johnson.
 George G. Vest. *s*

NORTH CAROLINA.

William T. Dortch.
 William A. Graham.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

James L. Orr.
 Robert W. Barnwell.

TENNESSEE.

Landon C. Haynes.
 Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.

Williamson S. Oldham.
 Louis T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.

Robert M. T. Hunter.
 Allen T. Caperton.

f Resigned Aug. 5, 1862.
g Admitted Feb. 20, 1862.
h Admitted Feb. 27, 1862.
i Admitted Aug. 18, 1862.
j Admitted Feb. 24, 1863.
k Admitted Dec. 7, 1863.
l Admitted Feb. 21, 1862.
m Admitted March 11, 1862.
n Admitted Jan. 17, 1863.

o First appears on roll Jan. 8, 1864.
p Died previous to Nov. 8, 1864.
q Admitted Nov. 8, 1864. Succeeded Senator Mitchel.
r Admitted May 24, 1864.
s Admitted Jan. 12, 1865. Appointed by the Governor.

Members of the House of Representatives of the Second Congress, May 2, 1864, to March 18, 1865, date of adjournment of the second session.

ALABAMA.

M. H. Cruikshank.
William P. Chilton.
David Clopton.
James L. Pugh.
James S. Dickinson.
Francis S. Lyon. *a*
Thomas J. Foster. *b*
William R. Smith. *c*

ARKANSAS.

Augustus H. Garland. *d*
Thomas B. Hanly.
Rufus K. Garland. *c*
Felix I. Batson. *e*
David W. Carroll. *f*

FLORIDA.

Robert B. Hilton.
S. St. George Rogers. *g*

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge.
William E. Smith.
Mark H. Blandford.
Clifford Anderson.
John T. Shewmake.
Joseph H. Echols.
James M. Smith.
George N. Lester.
Hiram P. Bell.
Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY.

Willis B. Machen.
Henry E. Read.
James S. Chrisman.

Theodore L. Burnett.
Horatio W. Bruce.
Humphrey Marshall.
Ely M. Bruce.
James W. Moore.
Benjamin F. Bradley.
George W. Triplett.
George W. Ewing. *h*
John M. Elliott. *h*

LOUISIANA.

Charles J. Villere.
Charles M. Conrad.
Lucius J. Dupre.
John Perkins, jr.
Benjamin L. Hodge. *i*
Duncan F. Kenner. *i*
Henry Gray. *j*

MISSISSIPPI.

Jehu A. Orr.
Israel Welsh.
Henry C. Chambers.
Ethelbert Barksdale.
John T. Lampkin.
William D. Holder. *a*
Otho R. Singleton. *k*

MISSOURI.

John B. Clark. *l*
Thomas L. Snead. *m*
Aaron H. Conrow. *a*
George G. Vest. *b*
Robert A. Hatcher. *a*
Peter S. Wilkes. *c*
N. L. Norton. *d*

a Admitted May 4, 1864.
b Admitted May 6, 1864.
c Admitted May 21, 1864.
d Elected to Senate Nov. 8, 1864.
e Admitted Nov. 8, 1864.
f Admitted Jan. 11, 1865.
g Admitted May 3, 1864.
h Admitted May 24, 1864.
i Admitted May 25, 1864.

j Admitted Dec. 28, 1864, *vice* Hodge, deceased.
k Admitted May 9, 1864.
l Admitted June 10, 1864.
m Admitted Nov. 7, 1864.
a Admitted Nov. 7, 1864.
b Admitted Nov. 7, 1864. *Ap-*
pointed Senator Jan. 12, 1865.
c Admitted Nov. 8, 1864.
d Admitted Nov. 21, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. N. H. Smith.
James T. Leach.
Josiah Turner, jr.
John A. Gilmer.
James M. Leach.
Burgess S. Gaither.
George W. Logan.
James G. Ramsay.
Thomas C. Fuller.
Robert R. Bridges. *e*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Porcher Miles.
William D. Simpson.
James Farrow.
William W. Boyce.
Lewis M. Ayer.
James H. Witherspoon. *f*

TENNESSEE.

Joseph B. Heiskell.
William G. Swan.
Arthur S. Colyar.
John P. Murray.
Henry S. Foote.
Edwin A. Keeble.
Thomas Menees.
John D. C. Atkins.
John V. Wright. *j*
James McCallum. *g*
Michael W. Cluskey. *a*
David M. Currin. *h*

TEXAS.

A. M. Branch.
Frank B. Sexton.
Simpson H. Morgan. *i*

John R. Baylor. *j*
Stephen H. Darden. *d*
Caleb C. Herbert. *d*

VIRGINIA.

Robert L. Montague.
Robert H. Whitfield.
Thomas S. Gholson.
Thomas S. Bocock.
John Goode, jr.
William C. Rives, *k*
Daniel C. De Jarnette.
John B. Baldwin.
Waller R. Staples.
Fayette McMullen.
Robert Johnston.
Charles W. Russell.
David Funsten *g*
Samuel A. Miller. *g*
Frederick W. M. Holliday. *l*
William C. Wickham. *a*

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

Marcus H. Macwillie.

CHEROKEE NATION.

Elias C. Boudinot.

CHOCTAW NATION.

Robert M. Jones.

CREEK AND SEMINOLE NATIONS.

S. B. Callahan. *m*

e Admitted May 24, 1864.

f Admitted May 5, 1864.

g Admitted May 3, 1864.

h Died May 21, 1864.

i Admitted May 21, 1864. Died

Jan. 16, 1865.

j Admitted May 25, 1864.

k Resigned March 1, 1865.

l Admitted May 4, 1864.

m Admitted May 30, 1864.

THE RECLAMATION OF AN INDUSTRY.

BY EDMUND KEMPER BROADUS, Prof. of English, University of South Dakota, and late Prof. of English, Stetson University, De Land, Fla.

In the dreary winter of 1894-5 Florida seemed Paradise Lost. In the bright promise of its fruit-laden groves, the thoughtful observer of to-day can see a Paradise Regained. How this Eden became a desert, and what efforts are now being made to restore it to its original beauty and prosperity, it is the purpose of this article to tell.

Before the great freeze, orange-growing was confined almost exclusively between 28° and 30° N. latitude. From 1836 to the last decade of the century, nothing had occurred to interrupt the steady and profitable growth of the industry. Now and then slight frosts had been experienced, and occasionally tender young trees were killed; but the old groves, some of which had seen more than half a century of bearing, had never been impaired.

Nowhere in the world was orange-growing carried to such a high state of cultivation, and nowhere was such an enormous capital invested as in this section. Before the Civil War, groves had been but little cultivated, but with the introduction of Northern capital, cultivation began in earnest. The trees were set out in the open fields wherever an eligible site could be found, with preference, whenever it was practicable, for a site near water. Orange-growers did nothing usually but look after their groves; oranges were their only source of revenue.

The finest and most successful groves paid their owners a large profit. The old Dummit grove, the father of many a thrifty offspring on Indian river; the Spear grove, a little south of Sanford in Orange county; the Rembert grove on Drayton Island, in Lake George, planted by a son of John C. Calhoun; the Mandarin grove, once the property of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the groves of General Henry Sanford, who spent his life studying orange-culture in the Old World, and to whose groves Spain, Italy, Africa, Sicily, and even the Euphrates contributed their best—these were some of the most famous plantations in the old days. Under the skilful management of such men as General Sanford, the industry in the decade before the freeze rapidly developed.

An idea of the extent of this development can be gained from the following table, compiled by the State Agricultural Department at Tallahassee:

1884—	Number of boxes produced,	625,000
1885—	“ “ “ “	900,000
1886—	“ “ “ “	1,250,000
1887—	“ “ “ “	1,450,000
1888—	“ “ “ “	1,900,000
1889—	“ “ “ “	2,664,791
1890—	“ “ “ “	3,023,044
1891—	“ “ “ “	3,585,564
1892—	“ “ “ “	3,657,075
1893—	“ “ “ “	4,163,849
1894—	“ “ “ “	5,000,000

Then came the freeze. On December 27, 1894, the first blizzard began to be felt. From this date till December 29, occurred a series of killing frosts, accompanied by a wind of from 25 to 30 miles an hour, culminating on December 29 in a temperature of 14° at Jacksonville. By the last named date at least 3,000,000 boxes of oranges, still hanging on the trees, were frozen solid, the pulp when exposed having the appearance of watery snow. The sap had not begun to flow freely in the trees, however, and the wood was not materially injured. The orange-growers, after the first moment of panic, concluded that this was just a temporary setback, only a little more severe than the frosts of the past, and awaited with some confidence the usual second harvest.

This severe freeze was followed by several weeks of exceptionally high temperature. The sap, repressed by the cold, now began to flow. The buds began to push, and by the end of January numerous sprouts were growing vigorously. The growers everywhere were elated that the groves showed such power of prompt recuperation.

Such were the conditions when on February 7, 8, and 9 the second blizzard came. The first freeze had destroyed the wealth of a year. The second wiped out the accumulations of a lifetime. The trees, young and old alike, soft with sap, froze to the center. Splendid groves, averaging 25 to 30 feet in height, stood for a few weeks like serried phalanxes of skeletons, and then came crashing to the ground, the brittle limbs and trunks breaking before every wind. The growers, who in the heyday of their prosperity had put every cent of their large profit back into the land, found themselves penniless and resourceless. The moral effect of the losses was heightened by the grewsome aspect of the dead trees. A wave of panic swept over the State. Waterworks were left unfinished; the plough stopped midway in the furrow; houses, half-built, lifted their gaunt rafters to the sky; the very kitchen utensils were left on the shelves; and the people, pauperized in a night, got North as best they could. Twelve months after the freeze,

something like fifty per cent. of the homes through the northern section of the State had been left untenanted, a prey to the depredations of animals and the encroachments of nature.

But in the general panic, many stuck to their guns—some, it is true, because they were too poor to go; but others, because, in spite of everything, they still believed that the industry could be saved. They remembered that in 1886 the thermometer had gone almost as low as in 1895, but that in that year the growers had been spared a second freeze following on the heels of the first. They learned that back in 1835 had occurred a freeze so severe that a temperature of 8° was recorded at Jacksonville, and orange trees forty or fifty years old had been killed at St. Augustine. A country that had recovered its prosperity under primitive conditions, they reasoned, could surely recover it again under modern agricultural methods. And so they stayed.

There was need of infinite courage. To regain the lost ground, money had to be spent and laborers hired. But there was no money to be had, and the negro would not work for promises. Nor did the growers understand at once how to meet the conditions. At first the denuded trees began to put forth a few leaves, and hopes were entertained that some might be saved. But by the first of May, it became clear that the leafage was only a delusive aftermath, and that even the thickest trunks were frozen to the center. By this time, it was too late to bud, and so a whole year was lost, with nothing done except the melancholy carting away of tons of dead orange wood.

A few wealthy men, however, had sent to California for budwood and grafts, and by February and March, '96, the majority of those who preferred root-grafting had followed their example. The West was laid under tribute to save the East, and thousands of packages of delicate twigs were hurried across the continent. Meanwhile the old stumps, cut level with the ground, had begun to send out sprouts, and in these stumps, those who preferred budding to grafting, had budded the California importations.

Others again, through judgment or necessity, applied the principle of *laissez-faire*. The sprouts sent up by the old trunks were allowed to grow unmodified, and in cases where the original growth had been a sweet orange this was satisfactory; but in many instances the old trees in profuse bearing before the freeze were themselves grafts on an original sour-orange stock; and now these inedible varieties, with the persistence of type characteristic of nature, reasserted their individualities.

New conditions were giving rise to a new opportunity. The

growers, not being handicapped by the existence of mature groves of inferior quality, budded or grafted varieties best adapted for the Northern markets, and maturing at seasons when they would be most valuable commercially. This was true especially of the grape-fruit, then for the first time winning recognition as commercially valuable, and of the various types of "kid-glove" orange—the earliest to ripen, and in some ways the most satisfactory, of the oranges.

Meanwhile, horse and man had to be fed; and in the abandoned groves, by this time razed to the ground, the farmers planted velvet beans, cow-peas, and beggar weed. It soon appeared that these, planted with no especial thought of advantage to the orange trees, were as a matter of fact the best method of promoting their growth. These plants drew their sustenance from the air, and gave out into the soil nitrogen, the very thing to fertilize the groves. A little experiment revealed the fact that almost unwittingly, the growers had hit upon the very thing which they most needed—a fertilizer which would promote the development of the tree, but would not unduly foster the fruitage. Those who had the foresight and patience to wait looked forward to a time when the tree would be mature enough to bear with safety abundant crops, and so discouraged a premature fruitage. In addition, of course, there was the intrinsic value of these growths. The beggar-weed proved to be to Florida what the clover crop has been to Kentucky or Virginia—at once the best provender and the best fertilizer which it was possible to provide.

Meanwhile, as the trees began to develop, the problem of protection to the delicate first growths became of immediate importance. The first method to be used was "firing," and it is still the one most generally employed. Billets of pine wood are piled at points equidistant among the trees, and when the weather-bureau issues warning of a freeze, the growers scour the country for "help;" wagon-loads of laughing negroes debouch at the groves, and as the waning hours of the night bring the most acute cold, the sky becomes lighted up with the glow of many fires. It is a picturesque sight when viewed from a distance—the blazing piles among the green trees, the figures darting from point to point, the distant laughter and song. But the night is long, and enthusiasm is apt to pall before the sun brings back the needed warmth to the air.

Next in popularity to firing is "tenting." Around each tender tree is placed a canvas tent similar to the ordinary camp tent in structure, but of diminutive proportions. Within the tent, and close beside the trunk of the tree, is an oil stove, which it is the duty of the wise virgins of the grove always to keep filled with oil. A field of these tented trees, stretching

as far as the eye can see, is like the encampment of a Lilliputian army, ready to withstand the siege of General Jack-Frost. A peep within the tent-flap at night reveals the glow-worm light of the stove and the dim outlines of the leafy boughs, coming to a safe fruitage in a comfortable temperature. The tents, however, are expensive; and the rapidly developing trees soon outgrow their canvas clothes and have to have a new suit. Nor can the cast-off garments be handed down to the next generation, for most of the groves are at about the same stage of development.

But the surest, though by all odds the most expensive form of protection, is by massive sheds, which house the whole grove. As yet but few, and those the most wealthy of the growers, have adopted this method; but those who have are enthusiastic in its praise. In their judgment, it not only ensures the trees against frost, and protects them from winds, but lends a better color to the fruit, and lessens the danger from insects. An obvious advantage, also, is the possibility of commanding the market by bringing the fruit to maturity at any season of the year. The fact that an outlay of not less than 800 dollars per acre is required to construct sheds of average height, is, however, an overwhelming obstacle to the average grower.

While these methods of protecting the varieties already known are being practiced through the State, the Agricultural Department in Washington is attempting to develop hardier varieties which will resist a comparatively low temperature, unprotected. To attain this object, the Department is hybridizing the hardy trifoliate orange (inedible), with the various varieties of the ordinary sweet orange. A number of these hybrids have been produced, and are now being grown in various parts of the State; and while it is too early to forecast the outcome of these experiments, it has at least been demonstrated that hardy evergreen oranges can be produced which will stand a degree of cold much lower than that which can be borne by the ordinary orange. Some of these varieties have stood a freeze of 15° F. without injury. As yet, however, none has fruited, and so it is impossible to determine their full value.

In closing this little survey, it is instructive to compare the number of boxes grown in successive years since the freeze with the amounts produced up to 1894. In that year, it will be remembered, the Florida groves reached their maximum of 5,000,000 boxes. In 1895, the number of boxes produced was only 46,580—an appalling contrast. Since that time the gain has been slow but surer, on the whole, than it could ever have been under the old regime. Now with the bitter lesson of the freeze in their minds, the fruitgrowers know how to meet almost any emergency.

1895—	Number of boxes produced,	46,580
1896—	“ “ “ “	93,152
1897—	“ “ “ “	216,579
1898—	“ “ “ “	293,445
1899—	“ “ “ “	334,466
1900—	“ “ “ “	700,000
1901—	“ “ “ “	1,200,000

The agriculturalists may well congratulate themselves on the success that has attended their efforts. Hercules did not strive more perseveringly for the apples of the Hesperides than have these steadfast laborers for the golden fruit which nature had snatched away from them in a moment of seeming caprice. Capricious indeed the disaster seemed at the time; but in the wiser retrospect of the present, the caprice of nature has become but a part of the "one unceasing purpose," and out of the shattered fortunes of '95 has grown a new and better Florida.

THE FIRST LAW OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

CONTRIBUTED BY DUNBAR ROWLAND, DIRECTOR MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Act of April 7, 1798, creating the Mississippi Territory provided for the appointment of a Governor, Secretary, a Court with common law jurisdiction to consist of three judges, and other civil officers; it provided that the governor and three judges, or a majority of them, should "adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original states, civil and criminal, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances;" to report them to Congress from time to time, the same to be in full force until disapproved by Congress or altered by a territorial assembly. By virtue of that law President Adams appointed Winthrop Sargent, governor of the territory, John Steele, secretary, and Peter Bryan Bruin, Daniel Tillton and William McGuire, judges.

No laws were promulgated during 1798 because Judges McGuire and Tillton had not reached the territory. The first law promulgated in the Mississippi Territory bears date of February 28, 1799, and is signed by Winthrop Sargent, Peter Bryan Bruin, and Daniel Tillton. There is an impression, arising from statements in Claiborne's *History of Mississippi*, that Judge Bruin did not sign the Sargent laws about which there was so much indignant protest.

The administration of Governor Sargent seems to have been marked by continual controversy arising out of the laws passed by the governor and territorial judges. The protests of the people against the first territorial laws so passed finally culminated in a Congressional investigation which resulted in many of the laws being revoked.

The objections to the Sargent laws mainly urged were that the laws were made in violation of the ordinance of 1787; that the punishment for the crime of treason was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, that a fee of \$8.00 was charged for a marriage license, and that certain fees were fixed as perquisites of the governor without authority of law. It was charged that the laws were chiefly copied not from the laws existing in the old States but from a code of laws prepared by Governor Sargent when he was secretary of the Northwest Territory; and it was charged also that Gen'l St. Clair had condemned the laws when submitted to him as governor of that territory. Only one of the judges appointed by President

Adams was a lawyer, hence it was not strange that the first code of laws should have been faulty and defective. Judge McGuire was a lawyer, but he did not arrive in the territory until about April, 1799, and many of the most objectionable laws had been promulgated at that time. Judge Bruin and Judge Tillton were good men but they knew little about the science of law.

Since the creation of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi these original manuscript laws have been discovered and are now on file in this Department. The manuscripts are in a good state of preservation and the great seal of the territory is perfectly preserved thereon.

In a letter from Governor William C. C. Claiborne to Secretary Madison, dated December 20, 1801, the following interesting estimate in which the court was held is given. The Governor writes:* "The legislature is engaged on a new judiciary system. The manner in which the superior and inferior courts have heretofore been arranged is generally condemned. There is certainly room for improvement. One half, perhaps more, have no confidence in the judges. The legislature participates in this feeling, and will, I fear, be inclined to legislate more against men than principles.

"It is an unpleasant state of things, and will be for me the source of much trouble. A late decision made by the superior court of this territory has occasioned much complaint, and aroused the sympathies of the legislature. Subsequent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Spain, and shortly before this district was evacuated the Spanish governor granted to certain of his favorites much valuable land, and to evade objections these grants purported to have been made previous to the treaty.

"In some few cases these fraudulent grants were made of lands which had been previously granted in good faith. And in a case of this kind where suit had been instituted, the holder of the fraudulent grant (which falsely bore date older than the bona fide grant) obtained recovery. In the inferior court when the suit commenced, parole testimony was admitted to invalidate the antedated grant, and the defendant had a verdict. But upon appeal to the higher court parole testimony was declared inadmissible, and the judgment below was reversed. This case is generally considered a very hard one, and the legislature, to afford a remedy, contemplated a law authorizing the admission of parole testimony; but upon my intimating that, for the present, I could not assent to such a measure it was dropped. A statute for the admission of parole testimony to disprove and invalidate a record would be a grave

*Journal of Gov. Claiborne, vol. i. pp. 31, 32 and 33.

innovation upon the law of evidence. Yet I can see no other way by which these frauds can be set aside, unless indeed, as I think a court of chancery would reach the case. And most of the lawyers here think it would not. I shall be happy to have your opinion on the matter.”*

FIRST LAW OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

A LAW IN AID OF, AND IN ADDITION TO, THE REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR FOR THE PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MILITIA OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

All free male inhabitants between the age of sixteen and fifty, the officers of civil government appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, or commissioned by the Governor; ministers of religious societies, that are and may be established, and regularly educated practicing physicians, only excepted, shall be liable to, and perform military duty, and be divided agreeably to the order of the commander in chief, into corps of horse and foot, and formed in the following manner.

Sixty-four rank and file shall form a company of infantry, or rifle-men, or a troop of horse.

To each company of infantry or rifle-men, there shall be appointed a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer and a fifer.

To a troop of horse, one captain, one lieutenant, and one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals and one trumpeter.

The whole militia of the territory shall, until the commander in chief may otherwise direct, be formed into two legions, and bear the names of the counties to which they shall respectively appertain, so soon as such shall be erected and laid off.

A lieutenant-colonel shall command each legion, and there may be appointed such other field officers as the commander in chief may deem necessary.

There shall also be appointed to each legion, an adjutant and a quartermaster; and whenever the commander in chief shall believe it essential to the well ordering of the militia of this territory, he may appoint an adjutant general, with the rank of a major or lieutenant colonel.

Each and every horseman shall furnish himself with a sword, one pistol, twelve rounds of cartridges, three flints, a priming wire, small portmanteau, and such other arms and accoutrements as the commander in chief may direct.

Every militia man who is enrolled for service on foot, shall furnish himself with a musquet and bayonet, cartridge box and

*This is our first reported case and the opinion of the court has been termed a gross blunder.

thirty rounds of cartridges, or rifle and tomahawk, powder horn and bullet pouch, with one pound of powder and four pounds of bullets, six flints, priming wires, brushes and knapsacks.

And every person enrolled in this militia, who shall be found deficient upon any muster day, in the arms ammunition and accoutrements, or any of them, herein ordered to be furnished, shall after a reasonable time given in the judgment of the legionary commandants, (not exceeding six months) to enable him to procure the same, at each and every time of default be fined in the sum of three dollars.

The officers shall be armed and accoutred as the privates, with the addition of swords only for the infantry.

Upon the second Saturday of each and every month, officers commanding companies are to assemble and parade their men at such time and place as they may deem best adapted for their general convenience, and there diligently exercise them for the space of two hours, in marching, wheeling, firing with good aim, and the use of the bayonet for the infantry.

There shall be four field days in each and every year, to be named by the commander in chief, or the commandants of legions under his order, upon which the respective commands that can, in his judgment, with any convenience be assembled, must be exercised as legionary corps.

If any person enrolled in the militia shall refuse or neglect to appear upon the regular stated muster or field days, after being informed by a commissioned or non commissioned officer of the time and place of parade, or shall refuse to do his duty when appearing, he shall be fined in the sum of three dollars for each default, except in case of absence and when he shall render a sufficient excuse to his captain.

If any commissioned, non commissioned officer or private shall cause or promote any disorder upon the regular stated muster or field days, so as to impede or prevent the military exercises which may be ordered, he shall be tried by a court martial, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

All fines are to be collected by a warrant of distress from the captain or senior officer of a company, directed to any one of the sergeants, who is to levy upon the goods or chattels of the defaulter, and after advertising the same for five days, if the fine is not then paid, he shall proceed to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder so much of the effects as will answer the fine, and one dollar for his own use, returning the overplus if any there be to the party who owned the property so distrained, and the fine levied shall be by the officer from whom the warrant issued be paid unto the county treasury for the use of the legions, and to be appropriated in such way and manner as the

field officers, or a majority of them, shall direct with the approbation of the commander in chief.

Upon any invasion of this territory, or the appearance thereof, or domestic disturbances actually existing or apprehended, the commander in chief or commandants of counties, in pressing emergencies where the commander in chief cannot seasonably be resorted to, are authorised to make such detachments for guards, patrols, and other military duty as the public exigencies may in his, or their opinion, require (provided that in all cases where detachments are ordered by commandants of legions, report thereof shall be made without delay to the commander in chief) and in case of refusal to appear and perform duty under such authority, or disobedience or neglect of orders in time of service, the defaulter shall be deemed guilty of cowardice and be heard, tried, and sentenced by a court martial.

All officers shall be attentive to the forming, disciplining, parading, and commanding their respective corps, and to such other duties as shall respectively bind them by this law; and by the orders from time to time to be given them by the commander in chief or other of their superior officers.

If any officer shall be guilty of a breach of this law or in any respect violate or neglect his duty, he shall be heard, tried, and sentenced by a court martial.

A court martial shall not consist of more than nine members, nor less than three, whereof one at least shall have rank superior to a lieutenant.

Courts martial may be appointed by the commander in chief, or the commandants of legions, but the commander in chief only shall have the power of approving and carrying into effect sentences of courts martial whereby the punishment shall be capital or an officer cashiered; and the commander in chief is authorised and empowered to remit fines that may be inflicted, where it shall appear from the oaths of two credible witnesses that the person fined is unable to pay the same without great distress to himself or family.

The free male inhabitants above the age of fifty shall arm and accoutre themselves either as cavalry, or those who serve on foot (at their own option) but they shall not be liable to military service except in cases of actual invasion, and under the immediate direction of the commander in chief.

The foregoing is hereby declared to be a law of the Mississippi Territory, this twenty-eight day of February, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. In testimony of which we have undersigned our names and caused the public seal to be thereunto affixed.

Winthrop Sargent,
Peter Bryan Bruin,
Daniel Tillton.

THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE IBERVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY REV. A. C. HARTE, MOBILE.

ORGANIZATION.

At the instance of P. J. Hamilton, Esq., and the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association the following gentlemen: Messrs. P. J. Hamilton, F. G. Bromberg, Erwin Craighead, Erwin Ledyard, and A. C. Harte, assembled in the Association lecture hall Tuesday, Sept. 4th, 1901, to consider the advisability of organizing a club for the study of local history. After general discussion, a preliminary organization was effected with Mr. P. J. Hamilton president pro tempore and A. C. Harte secretary pro tempore. The meeting adjourned to assemble for permanent organization on Thursday, Oct. 3rd.

On Thursday, Oct. 3rd in the Association lecture hall, the meeting was called to order by president pro tempore, Mr. Hamilton. The following were present: Messrs. Hamilton, Craighead, Ledyard, Harte, and T. A. Taylor. After general discussion, it was deemed wise to adjourn, for permanent organization on Saturday, Oct. 5th.

By general invitation on October 5th, at 7:30 p. m. the following were present in the Association lecture hall, Messrs. Hamilton, Craighead, Ledyard, Taylor, Harte, L. DeV. Chaudron, W. K. P. Wilson, Leo Brown, and Cary Butt. President pro tempore, Mr. Hamilton, called the meeting to order. Messrs. Hamilton, Chaudron, and Harte made remarks endorsing the object of the proposed club. On motion of Messrs. Harte and Chaudron a committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, consisting of Messrs. Harte, Wilson, and H. Pillans. On motion of Messrs. Craighead and Ledyard a committee was appointed to report on the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Mobile. The president appointed the following committee: Messrs. Craighead, Butt, and Chaudron. The meeting then adjourned to reconvene on the call of the president.

At the call of the president, Mr. Hamilton, on October 19, 1901, the following gentlemen assembled in the Association lecture room: Messrs. Hamilton, Ledyard, Craighead, Butt, Bromberg, Brown, Taylor, Chaudron, and Harte.

Mr. Craighead reported that the committee on the bi-centennial celebration had had no meeting, and asked to be relieved from service on the committee on the ground of business en-

gagements. Mr Craighead was retained on the committee, and Mr. Butt was made chairman.

The committee on constitution reported the following constitution which was adopted by a vote of eight to one.

CONSTITUTION.

Of the Iberville Historical Society of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mobile, Alabama.

I. *Name.*

The name of this Society shall be The Iberville Historical Society of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mobile, Ala.

II. *Object.*

1. The study of the history, antiquities, and traditions of Mobile territory, and their preservation to posterity.
2. The collection and preservation of historical records, papers, books and objects.
3. The marking of historical sites in and about Mobile.

III. *Officers.*

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and a Corresponding Secretary. They shall be elected at the annual meeting in October, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. Their duties shall be those assigned to such officers in Roberts' Rules of Order. They shall be members in good standing of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mobile, Alabama.

IV. *Executive Committee.*

This committee shall consist of five members, three of whom shall be the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. This committee shall arrange the annual program of work. No money shall be expended except by their direction. They shall under no circumstances go into debt.

V. *Membership.*

The membership of this Society shall be limited to thirty. Any person is eligible to membership who shall agree to furnish once a year an article of original research on a subject agreed on by the Executive Committee, or perform such other work as shall be assigned by that committee. Members may be elected at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present.

VI. *Property.*

All records, collections, etc., of this Society shall be the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mobile, in trust for the purposes of the Society, unless otherwise specified at the time of their acquirement, unless the Young Men's Christian Association shall become extinct, in which latter case the property shall belong to some public educational institution agreed upon by a two-thirds vote of the Society at a regular meeting.

VII. *Dues.*

There shall be no stated dues for members. The Executive Committee shall from time to time as necessary levy assessments not to exceed one dollar. Assessments may not be more than four dollars per year.

VIII. *Meetings.*

This Society shall meet upon the second Tuesday in each month except the months of July, August, and September. The hour of meeting shall be appointed by the Executive Committee. There shall be at least one public meeting a year, at which reports of the work of the Society shall be read, and such other proceedings had as may be decided on by the Executive Committee.

IX. *Quorum.*

One-fifth of the active members, provided the number be not less than five, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

X. *Rules of Order.*

This Society shall be governed in the transaction of business where no provision exists in the Constitution or by-laws, by Roberts' Rules of Order.

XI. *Amendments.*

Amendments to the Constitution may be made at any regular meeting of the Society, provided that the amendment proposed has been read and handed to the Secretary in writing at the regular meeting immediately preceding that at which the vote is to be taken.

After the adoption of the constitution on October 19, 1901, the following officers were elected: *President*, P. J. Hamilton, Esq.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Leo Brown; *Corresponding Secretary*, A. C. Harte, all residing in Mobile.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The work of the Iberville Historical Society to date includes the following: It definitely fixed the location of the site of Ft. Louis de la Mobile at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff, brought about the successful celebration of the Bi-centennial of the Founding of Mobile, the erection of a monument at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff, and the erection of a bronze tablet at the court-house. While the celebration of the Bi-centennial, the erection of the monument and tablet were the work of the special Bi-centennial committee, the inspiration came from the Society.

The following addresses and papers have been prepared and delivered before the Society:

"The Life of Iberville," by P. J. Hamilton, Esq.

"The Indian Canal and Fort The Bon Seccour," by Louis DeV. Chaudron.

The following subjects have been assigned:

Mr. Erwin Ledyard, "Mobile and the Civil War."

Mr. H. Pillans, "The Nomenclature of the Coast and of Mobile Streets."

Mr. A. C. Harte, "Oral Traditions of Mobile," and "The Spanish American War."

The Society was successful in having transferred and put up in Bienville Square and Duncan Place the old guns from Water and St. Michael streets.

The members of the Society are: Peter J. Hamilton, Leo W. Brown, Erwin Craighead, T. A. Taylor, H. Pillans, Erwin Ledyard, Cary W. Butt, A. C. Harte, Paul E. Rapier, Wm. Fry Tebbetts, Paul C. Boudousquie, Richard Hines, F. G. Bromberg, L. DeV. Chaudron.

FLORIDA NEWSPAPER FILES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.*

De Funiak Springs.

The Breeze. w.

May 18, 1899-Dec. 27, 1900.

Fernandina.

Weekly East Floridian.

May 26, 1859-Dec. 19, 1860. 2 vols.

The Florida Mirror. dem. est. 1878. w.

July 1, 1882-July 31, 1886. 2 vols.

Mar. 30, 1889-Nov. 22, 1893. 1 vol.

Jan. 6, 1898-Dec. 27, 1900.

The Florida News. w.

Feb. 10, 1858-Dec. 23, 1858. 1 vol.

Jan. 20, 1859-May 19, 1859.

Previously published at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville.

The Florida News. w.

Oct. 2, 1846-Dec. 27, 1851. 1 vol.

Jan. 1, 1853-Dec. 31, 1853. 1 vol.

Jan. 21, 1854-Dec. 22, 1855. 2 vols.

Jan. 12, 1856-Dec. 13, 1856. 1 vol.

Jan. 3, 1857-Dec. 26, 1857. 1 vol.

Publication continued at Fernandina.

The New South. w.

July 15, 1874-June 23, 1875. 1 vol.

The Florida Republican. w.

Mar. 1, 1849-Dec. 13, 1849. 1 vol.

Jan. 3, 1850-Dec. 19, 1850. 1 vol.

Jan. 2, 1851-Nov. 13, 1851. 1 vol.

Mar. 6, 1851-Mar. 30, 1854.

Jan. 2, 1852-June 16, 1853. 1 vol.

June 15, 1854-Apr. 16, 1856. 1 vol.

July 9, 1856-Apr. 1, 1857.

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The abbreviations are : w., s.-w., and d., weekly, semi-weekly, and daily; v., volume, meaning one bound book; ind., dem., rep., est., Independent, Democrat, Republican and Established.

Semi-Weekly Republican.

May 1, June 5, 1856.

The Jacksonville Standard. w.

Feb. 24, 1859-May 12, 1859. Odd nos.

The Florida Times. w.

Oct. 5, 1865-Dec. 28, 1865.

Jan. 25, 1866.

June 14, 1866-July 5, 1866.

The Florida Daily Times.

Feb. 1, 2, and 3, 1883.

Consolidated with The Daily Florida Union.

The Florida Times-Union. d.

Feb. 4, 1883-Sept. 8, 1897. 26 vols.

Continued as:

The Florida Times-Union and Citizen. dem. est. 1878. d.

Sept. 9, 1897-Dec. 31, 1900. 9 vols.

The Weekly Florida Union.

Dec. 31, 1864-Dec. 30, 1865. 1 vol.

Feb. 3, 1866-July 28, 1866.

Mar. 7, 1868-Sept. 3, 1868. 1 vol.

May 19, 1877-Dec. 24, 1877. 1 vol.

The Florida Union.

Sept. 9-Dec. 30, 1868.

The Daily Florida Union.

Jan. 1, 1876-May 13, 1877.

Nov. 20, 1881-Jan. 31, 1883. 3 vols.

Consolidated with The Florida Daily Times.

Key West.

Key West Register and Commercial Advertiser. w.

Feb. 19-Sept. 3, 1829. 1 vol.

Pensacola.

The Florida Democrat. w.

Jan. 23-May 20, 1846.

The Floridian. w.

Sept. 1, 1821-Aug. 17, 1822. 1 vol.

Mar 8, 1823-Dec. 20, 1823. 1 vol.

See The Weekly Floridian of Tallahassee.

Pensacola Gazette. w.

Mar. 13, 1824-Dec. 14, 1826. 3 vols.
 Jan. 5, 1827-Oct. 21, 1828. 2 vols.
 Feb. 17, 1829-Dec. 19, 1829. 1 vol.
 Jan. 2, 1830-Sept. 18, 1830. 1 vol.
 Nov. 5, 1830-Dec. 11, 1830.
 Jan. 2, 1833-Dec. 4, 1833. 1 vol.
 Jan. 7, 1836-Dec. 24, 1836. 1 vol.
 Jan. 14, 1837-Dec. 1, 1838. 1 vol.
 Jan. 11, 1840-Dec. 26, 1840. 1 vol.
 Jan. 16, 1841-Dec. 21, 1844. 4 vols.
 Mar. 29-April 5, 1845.
 Jan. 10, 1846-Aug. 29, 1846. 1 vol.
 Jan. 8, 1848-Oct. 1, 1853. 6 vols.
 Feb. 28, June 6 and 27, 1857.

The Daily news. dem. est. 1889.

Jan. 1, 1898-Dec. 31, 1900. 5 vols.

The West Florida Times. w.

Jan. 6-Mar. 17, 1857. Odd nos.

St. Augustine.

Florida Herald and Southern Democrat. w.

Jan. 4, 1823-Dec. 26, 1826. 4 vols.
 Mar. 25, 1829-Dec. 16, 1829. 1 vol.
 Jan. 5, 1832-Dec. 5, 1833. 2 vols.
 Jan. 30, 1834-Nov. 6, 1834. 1 vol.
 Jan. 10, 1835-Oct. 8, 1835. 1 vol.
 Jan. 6, 1836-Dec. 26, 1842. 7 vols.
 Nov. 1, 1838-Sept. 21, 1848. 3 vols.

The News. w.

Nov. 3, 1838-Sept. 11, 1846. 1 vol.
 Jan. 3, 1840-May, 1840.
 Feb. 19, 1841-Jan. 1, 1842.
 Jan. 8, 1842-Dec. 9, 1843. 2 vol.
 Jan. 13, 1844-Dec. 21, 1844. 1 vol.

St. Joseph.

St. Joseph Times. w.

Jan. 1-Dec. 23, 1840. 1 vol.

Tallahassee.

The Florida Advocate. w.

Feb. 7, 1829-Apr. 25, 1829.
 June 13, 1829-Aug. 1, 1829.
 Consolidated with The Weekly Floridian.

The Weekly Floridian. dem. est. 1821.

Sept. 3, 1829-Dec. 15, 1829.
Jan. 5, 1830-Nov. 1, 1831. 2 vols. odd nos.
Jan. 3, 1832-Dec. 27, 1834. 2 vols.
Jan. 31, 1835-Dec. 5, 1835. 1 vol.
Jan. 2, 1836-Dec. 29, 1838. 3 vols.
Jan. 4, 1840-Apr. 2, 1842.
Mar. 14, 1846-June 26, 1852. 6 vols.
Jan. 1, 1853-Dec. 22, 1860. 8 vols.
May 15, 1877-Nov. 25, 1893. 6 vols.
Dec. 2, 1893-Dec. 29, 1900.

See The Floridian of Pensacola.

Florida Intelligencer. w.

Feb. 24-Dec. 8, 1826. 1 vol.

Southern Journal. w.

Jan. 13, 1846-Dec. 15, 1846.
Jan. 5, 1847-Apr. 13, 1847.

Florida Sentinel. w.

May 21, 1841-Dec. 31, 1841.
Jan. 14, 1842-Apr. 18, 1843.
Jan. 1, 1850-Mar. 22, 1853.

Star of Florida. w.

July 14, 1841-Sept. 1, 1843. 3 vols.
Feb. 23, 1844-Dec. 19, 1845. 2 vols.

The Florida Watchman. w.

Feb. 17, 1838-Nov. 3, 1838. 1 vol. odd nos.

NOTES ON THE GENEALOGY OF THE POE FAMILY.*

Dear Sir:—I received your very kind and complimentary letter only a few minutes ago, and hasten to reply.

I have been long aware that a connection existed between us—without knowing precisely in what manner. Your letter, however, has satisfied me that we are second cousins. I will briefly relate to you what little I have been able to ascertain, or rather to remember, in relation to our families. That I know so little on this head will not appear so singular to you when I relate the circumstances connected with my own particular history. But to return. My paternal grandfather was General David Poe of Baltimore—originally of Ireland. I know that he had brothers—two I believe. But my knowledge extends only to one, Mr. George Poe. My grandfather married, when very young, a Miss Elizabeth Carnes of Lancaster, Pa., by whom he had five sons, viz: George, who died while an infant; John, William, David and Samuel; also two daughters, Maria and Elisa. Of the sons none married with the exception of David. He married a Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, an English lady, by whom he had three children, Henry, myself and Rosalie. Henry died about four years ago, and Rosalie and myself remain. The daughters of General David Poe, Maria and Eliza, both married young. Maria married Mr. William Clem, a gentleman of some standing and some property in Baltimore. He was a widower with five children, and had after his marriage with Maria Poe, three others, viz: two girls and one boy, of which a girl, Virginia, and a boy, Henry, are still living. Mr. Clem died about nine years ago without any property whatever, leaving his widow desolate and unprotected, and little likely to receive protection or assistance from the relatives of her husband, most of whom were opposed to the marriage in the first instance, and whose opposition was no doubt aggravated by the petty quarrels occurring between Maria's children and Mr. C's children by his former wife. This Maria is the one of whom you speak, and to whom I will allude again presently.

Elisa, the second daughter of the General, married a Mr. Henry Herring of Baltimore, a man of unprincipled character and by whom she had several children. She is now dead, and Mr. Herring having married again, there is no communication

*The original of this letter is in the possession of William T. Poe, Esq., of Birmingham, a grandson of the addressee, Mr. William Poe, who resided at the time of its receipt in Augusta, Ga.

between the family of his wife's sister. Mrs. Poe, the widow, of General D. Poe, and the mother of Maria, died only about a year ago at the age of 79. She had for the last eight years of her life been confined entirely to bed, never, in any instance, leaving it during that time. She had been paralyzed and suffered from many other complaints, her daughter, Maria, attending her during her long and tedious illness with a Christian and martyr-like fortitude, and with a constancy of attention and unremitting affection, which must exalt her character in the eyes of all who know her. Maria is now the only survivor of my grandfather's family.

In relation to my grandfather's brother, George, I know but little. Jacob Poe of Frederickstown, Maryland, is his son,—also George Poe of Mobile—and I presume your father, Wm. Poe. Jacob Poe has two sons, Neilson and George, also one daughter, Amelia.

My father, David, died when I was in the second year of my age, and when my sister, Rosalie, was an infant in arms. Our mother died a few weeks before him. At this period my grandfather's circumstances were at low ebb, he from great wealth having been reduced to poverty. It was, therefore, in his power to do but little for us. My brother, Henry, however, he took under his charge, while myself and Rosalie were adopted by a gentleman in Richmond, where we were at the period of our parents' death. I was adopted by a Mr. John Allan of Richmond, Va., and she by a Mr. Wm. McKenzie of the same place. Rosalie is still living with Mr. McKenzie still unmarried, and is treated as one of the family, being a favorite with all. I accompanied Mr. Allan to England in my seventh year and remained there for five years at school, since which I resided with Mr. A. until a few years ago. The first Mrs. A. having died, and Mr. A. having married again, I found my situation not so comfortable as before, and obtained a cadet's appointment at West Point. During my stay there, Mr. A. died suddenly and left me—nothing. No will was found among his papers. I have been accordingly thrown upon my own resource. Brought up to his profession, and educated in the expectation of an immense fortune, (Mr. A. having been worth \$750,000) the blow has been a heavy one and I had nearly succumbed to its influence, and yielded to despair. But by the exertion of much resolution, I am now beginning to look upon the matter in a less serious light, and although struggling still with many embarrassments, am enabled to keep up my spirit. I have lately obtained the editorship of the Southern Messenger, and may yet do well.

Mrs. Thompson, your aunt, is still living in Baltimore. George Poe of Baltimore allows her a small income.

In conclusion, I beg leave to assure you that whatever aid you may have in your power to bestow upon Mrs. Clem will be given to one who well deserves every kindness and attention. Would to God I could at this moment aid her. She is now, while I write, struggling without friends, without money and without health to support herself and two children. I sincerely pray God that the words which I am now writing may be the means of inducing you to unite with your brothers, and your friends, and send her that immediate relief, which it is utterly out of my power to give to her just now, and which, unless it reaches her soon, will, I am afraid, reach her too late. Entreating your attention to this subject, I remain,

Yours very truly and affectionately,

(Signed)

EDGAR A. POE.

It would give me the greatest pleasure to hear from you in reply.

To Mr. Wm. Poe.

DOCUMENTS.

I. A NEW ENGLAND ESTIMATE OF CALHOUN.

The following comparatively recent letter from Senator Bradberry is of interest as presenting a contemporary estimate by an associate, who belonged to an opposite school of political thought and who represented a section of the country whose people were followers of Webster, and who differed radically from the constituency of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Glass who has furnished the letter for publication is an Episcopal clergyman, residing in Anniston, Ala.

Augusta [Maine], Jan. 14, 1897.

Rev. Jas. G. Glass:

My dear sir, I must beg you to excuse my delay in acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter, and thanking you for the volume containing Trent's Sketches of Southern Statesmen that accompanied it. The delay has been unavoidable. When they were received I was not very well, and it required all the strength I could spare to get through with my duties as Chairman of the Committee on our Centennial Celebration and get ready for the occasion; and as yet I have only found time to take a glance at Mr. Trent's sketch of Calhoun.

While some traits of his character are very well drawn, it appears to me there seems to be a willingness to underestimate the man and his ability. His idea of genius necessarily includes the creative power of a *poet*, and hence he concludes that Calhoun was not a man of genius! I think his definition is too narrow, and that he would deny to some of the greatest men in history the appellation of genius as well as Calhoun. In my opinion he stood next to Webster in *intellectual power*, in a Senate that contained such great men as Clay, Cass, Benton, Douglas, Chase and others, and that History will assign him a place among the men of genius. It is true that Clay may have surpassed him as an *orator* and an adroit controller of men, for *he* was a wonderful popular leader, as well as an able statesman; while for *massive power*, I thought that only Webster was before Calhoun. He never spoke without commanding the closest attention. Without any attempt at oratorical display he skillfully took his position and then reasoned so clearly, rapidly and forcibly as to enchain the attention of his hearers. He left the impression of immense power. He dwelt so long upon his theory of government that he thoroughly convinced himself; and came to the belief that a sovereign State was not bound by the decision of the Supreme Court when the State deemed it important to exercise its sovereignty. His intense thought upon the rights of the States made him over-

look the fact that the Supreme Court was established to determine, among other things, the constitutionality of the laws which *the people* of the States were bound to obey, and that it was *not* the tribunal of *one* party, but was established by *both*.

That he was sincere I have never doubted.

He was a man of marked integrity and purity of life. An instance of his conscientiousness now occurs to my mind.

On *Private Bill* day, he uniformly came to the Senate and remained during the session to aid in guarding the public treasury against the fictitious claims that then, as now, were pressed upon the attention of Congress, while others of the old, distinguished Senators left that work for the younger members.

He had a great love of converting young men to his theory of government, confining it to the exercise of those powers and measures only that were *necessary* to its sovereignty, leaving all others for the States. He had a great fear (but none too great) of the corrupting influence of public patronage. But I must break off here as I have time for no more to day.

I must beg you to excuse these poorly ill-digested remarks, which will fail to give any thing like a good idea of the man whom Webster believed to be a "Roman Senator when Rome was."

Yours very truly,

James W. Bradberry.

II. OBSERVATIONS ON AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH IN THE SPRING OF 1865.

The following letter, written by John Murray Forbes to his wife, is contributed for publication by his son, Mr. Thomas Semmes Forbes, of Birmingham. The writer was born in Falmouth, Va., in 1816, and was a lawyer of prominence. He represented Fauquier county in the Virginia House of Delegates, 1862-3. After the expiration of his term he was appointed by the State of Virginia to look after her interests in the Salt Works of Southwest Virginia. He was in Richmond a large part of the time during the war, and when he was not there he was mixing with the people not only of Virginia, but of the entire south. The salt business brought him to Montgomery at least once during the war. This letter therefore will be interesting as representing the views of a well informed man who was not confined in his sphere of observation to the Confederate Capital, but whose opinions must have been influenced by the people at large of the entire South.

Richmond Saturday
18 Feby., 1865.

My Dear wife

I had a very pleasant ride to Mr. Parr's the day I left home, contrary to expectations. Tuesday I got only as

far as the vicinity of the "Highlands"*—Mr. Hudson's. The travel was very bad and my horse much jaded. I stayed there all night. The next day I was detained there by the sleet till 4 o'clock p. m. Then I started and got to "Wood Park"*** before night. I found all well. Thursday I took the cars† and reached here safely that evening. Salt matters are progressing before the committee and I ought to have been here sooner. I am very busy and shall be for some time to come.

I sent you a number of the *Examiner* from Gordonsville containing the Message of Lincoln as to the interview with Stevens, Hunter and Campbell. Our people have been made a unit by the result of these proceedings. Not a word is said about reconstruction now.

That party is rampant for resistance to the last degree. But in the Yankee Congress evidences of division among them are appearing. A motion to instruct a committee to ascertain if peace could not be procured—made since Lincoln's Message—was tabled by a vote of 73 ayes to 43 noes. This shows that the latter do not approve of his course. A minority it is true but it may grow, and I hope it will.

Columbia, So. Carolina (the capital) has been evacuated by Beauregard. This cuts our communications with all the country south of that point. But the gloom here when I left is dispersed. Virginia will agree to raising negro troops, I feel assured by those better informed than I am.

The skies look gloomy to my eyes. Our people will have to endure and exercise fortitude. But I do not despair, we will not loose our independence if we are true to ourselves.

The result of the effort for Peace compels us to struggle on, for submission and conquest are the same. It is believed that the Abolition party in the Federal Congress, hearing of Blaine's mission, by threats deterred Lincoln from the policy of peace indicated by permitting Blaine to come here, and made haste to pass a law submitting the question of freeing slaves to the several States, after they heard of Blaine's mission, in order that Lincoln might present it to our commissioners when they should present themselves and forced him to act as he did. This explains the apparent and indeed real inconsistency. The

*The "Highlands" was the home of Rev. Philip Slaughter on Cedar Mountain overlooking the battlefield. Dr. Slaughter and the writer of the letter married sisters.

**The home of the Willis family near Rapidan Station. Mrs. Willis was a first cousin of the writer.

†The bridge over the Rapidan River on the Orange & Alexandria R. R. had been destroyed and cars only went as far north as the river near Rapidan Station.

statement that neither he nor Seward knew of Blain's purpose is not credited by any one.

* * * * *

We must not repine. May God bless you all is the prayer of
Your devoted husband,

J. M. F.

III. THE LAST RESTING PLACE OF MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON.

COMMUNICATION TO CONGRESS.

(*Senate Ex. Doc. No. 6, 42nd Cong., 3rd Session.*)

War Department, December 2, 1872.

The Secretary of War has the honor to invite the attention of the United States Senate and House of Representatives to the fact that the remains of Major-General James Wilkinson, a veteran of the American War of Independence, who was in 1796 Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and was at a later date one of the first territorial governors of Mississippi and Louisiana, now lie in a corner of the church of San Miguel, in the city of Mexico, which has long since been closed, without monument or inscription to mark his tomb.

He has therefore the honor to recommend that Congress authorize the exhumation of the remains of this gallant and meritorious American soldier, and their removal to the National Cemetery of the United States in the city of Mexico, the expenses of such disinterment to be defrayed from the general appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of national cemeteries.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

COMMUNICATION FROM WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department,
Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington, November 6, 1900.

Mr. Thomas M. Owen,
Secretary of the
Alabama Historical Society,
Birmingham, Ala.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of September 13, 1900, to the Secretary of War, requesting information relative to the

place of interment of Genl. James Wilkinson, late of the U. S. Army, I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed transcript, in Spanish, from the records of the Church of San Miguel, Mexico City, Mexico, relating to the burial of Genl. Wilkinson in the cemetery of that church on December 30, 1825, and to respectfully state that the Superintendent of the United States Cemetery, Mexico City, reports that he obtained said transcript from the Presiding Priest of San Miguel Church: that the grave of Genl. Wilkinson was not marked by any permanent number or headstone, and in time its identity was lost: that the Cemetery was closed in the year 1860, and the remains, together with others buried in same plot, were exhumed and reinterred in one vault under the church, thus making identification impossible at this time.

By direction of the Qr. Mas. General,
Respectfully,

W. S. PATTON,
Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

CERTIFICATE FROM CHURCH RECORD.

I, the Presbyter Francisco Loria Curate of the Parish of the Archangel San Miguel of Mexico, certify that in the book of Spanish services marked with the number 14, which begins the 29th of April, 1822, and closes the 6th of July, 1826, on pages 169 and following is found the entry signalized by the number 280, which reads exactly as follows: "In the City of Mexico, on the thirtieth of December, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, by previous order of the Provisor in charge, Doctor Don Ciro Villaurutia, on account of the absence of Doctor Don Jose Maria Bucheli, were performed the obsequies in this Parish and afterwards was buried in the cemetery of the same, the body of General James Wilkinson native of the United States of North America in the seventy-fourth year of his age."

In the margin: "280—General James Wilkinson." The above is a faithful copy and corresponds to the original referred to above.

In confirmation of which I affix my signature the twenty-seventh of October, one thousand and nine hundred.

Presbyter Francisco Loria.

MINOR TOPICS.

REINTERMENT OF GOVERNOR ISRAEL PICKENS, OF ALABAMA.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing his Excellency the Governor to cause the remains of the late Israel Pickens to be removed from the Island of Cuba to his late residence in Greene County.

WHEREAS the public manifestation of a lively and lasting regard for the memory of illustrious citizens, distinguished for public services, wisdom, virtue and patriotism, forms the strongest incentives to noble and virtuous actions, ardent pursuit of honorable fame and love of country. The death of our distinguished fellow citizen Israel Pickens, late Governor, of Alabama, which occurred in the Island of Cuba on the twenty-fourth day of April eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, affords to the General Assembly of this State an opportunity of providing for the removal of his remains to his late residence in Greene County, and thereby of manifesting to the world the high estimation in which they, in common with the citizens they have the honor to represent, entertain for his character and public services, rendered justly dear to Alabama by an able and zealous devotion to their best interests in the high and important offices which he has filled, with honor to himself and honor to his country.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That his Excellency the Governor be directed to cause the remains of Israel Pickens to be removed from the Island of Cuba to his late residence in Greene county, and that five hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.—From Acts, 1827-28, pp. 160-161; approved Jan. 15th, 1828.

DEATH OF JUDGE ELIHU HALL BAY.*

The venerable ELIHU HALL BAY, is no more! He departed this life on Monday night [Nov. 19, 1838] last, without a struggle, in the 85th year of his age. For near half a century, he filled the office of Associate Justice of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas of this State [S. C.], having been

*See query in vol. i, p. 57, of this Magazine.

appointed on the 19th of February, 1791, and having held the office until the day of his death. In consequence of his infirmities of body, however, he was exempted by the legislature, for about twenty years past, from the performance of Circuit duty; but, nevertheless, for a number of years after, voluntarily held the Law Courts of Charleston, in the absence of other judges, and continued, up to the period of his decease, to discharge the duties of a judge at Chambers. His usefulness was much impaired, for a long time, by great difficulty of hearing; but during his latter years he exhibited the rare phenomenon of a partial recovery from deafness in extreme old age. In his two volumes of Reports of the Earlier Decisions of our Courts, in his published decisions as a Judge of the Constitutional Court and in his numerous manuscript decisions, on an infinite variety of points of practice and other matters, he has left enduring monuments of his talents, industry and usefulness. During the several latter years of his life, his mental faculties had evidently undergone considerable decay, but there continued to be occasions, almost to the last, when even amid the intellectual wreck, would be found the elements of former eminence. He was profoundly versed in the Common Law, of which he had an unbounded admiration as a system of jurisprudence; and he will live in the recollection of our community as a humane, upright and learned judge.—*The Courier*, Charleston, S. C., November 21, 1838.

A PRISON INCIDENT ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND, LAKE ERIE,
AFTER THE SURRENDER OF GENERALS LEE AND
JOHNSTON.

After the surrender of the Confederate armies and after the war for Southern independence was virtually at an end, there were left as prisoners of war some thirty-six hundred prisoners, all officers save about one hundred who were privates.

As might naturally be expected, the matter of what the Federal Government would do with the Confederates was daily and hourly discussed. Some entertained great fears from Andrew Johnson who had so recently been elevated to the Presidency of the United States. Some believed that all the Confederate officers would be banished from the country, at least all above the rank of Captain, while others were of the opinion that some of the leaders would suffer death because of the part they had taken in the so-called rebellion, and there were those who believed that the Federal Government could and would permit all to return to their Southern homes.

On one bright day in April, 1865, was to be seen a group of three Confederates on prison grounds in earnest conversation; they were Col. J. Z. George, of a Mississippi regiment, since a United States Senator from that State, but now deceased; Major H. D. McDaniel, of a Georgia regiment, since a governor of that State, and the writer, Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Inzer, of the 58th Alabama regiment. Col. George said that as the war was over and further effort to establish the Confederacy would avail nothing, he wondered what would be done with those of us who had actually participated in the war and held positions in the Confederate Army, and he further said he thought perhaps some of the leaders and instigators in the rebellion would suffer some sort of punishment at the hands of our conquerors. Major McDaniel said he believed that those who would suffer most would be those who started the war and not, necessarily, those who fought its battles. The Major went on to say that in his judgment members of the secession conventions of the Southern States would suffer the severest penalties, and that he believed that they or some of them, would be shot. Those three officers were members of such conventions in their respective States and were the only ones who were members of such bodies in prison, at that time, on the Island. Colonel Inzer remarked that the Federal authorities did not know or care whether we had served in such conventions or not. Just then the Major interrupted him by saying, "Don't you fool yourself, Colonel, they know every one of us and just what we did in such bodies and since that time," and that some of us "would be shot." Just here it was agreed by all of them that if shot for treason to the Government each would suffer death without a murmur or one word of complaint, all realizing that they had done their duty, conscientiously, to the cause they loved.

Colonel George is now dead, I believe. Governor McDaniel, I am informed, is still living in Georgia, one of the best and purest of men it was my pleasure to meet during the war, and he will doubtless remember the conversation referred to above.

John W. Inzer.

Ashville, Ala.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GENERAL WILKINSON'S ORDER BOOKS.—General Wilkinson's old "Order books" in the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C., dating as far back as 1803, and coming on down for years, give a good deal of information about matters in Louisiana and Southern Mississippi and Alabama after the American troops took possession of the Louisiana Territory. In "the line of duty" I read them all, some ten years ago.

A. C. QUISENBERRY.

Hyattsville, Md.

SWORD AND PISTOL OF CAPT. LOUIS WAGNER.—At the second battle of Bull Run Capt. Louis Wagner, Company D, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded and taken prisoner. Whilst lying upon the field, he gave to a surgeon or officer of an Alabama Regiment a plain black leather belt with sword and an officer's revolver with 'Capt. Louis Wagner, Company D, 88th Pa.' engraved on the butt. It would appear from the official records that the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment was opposed by the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Alabama, of Wilcox's Brigade. It may be possible to procure some information of the sword or revolver from some of the officers or men of these commands, or others connected with the hospital. Any cost for their return will be cheerfully paid.

GEN. LOUIS WAGNER.

Philadelphia, Pa.

RELIC OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.—The following item appears in the *Chronicle*, Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1845: "The iron bolt to which Christopher Columbus was chained, during his imprisonment in St. Domingo, has been received at the town of Newbern, N. C. It was procured by Robert S. Moore, late Pursur in the U. S. Navy, recently deceased. It is indeed a curious and interesting relic." Can anyone locate this old relic?

GEN. EDWARD LACEY.—The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical *Magazine* for Oct., 1902, p. 246, has the following valuable note:*

Mr. Owen would have gathered a new item in the life of Lacey if he could have seen the roll of Lacey's first Revolutionary company which was published in the last issue of this magazine. He would also have seen that Reuben Lacey was not a Tory, at least at the beginning of the war. And he would have found an interesting item in the following obituary notice, published in the *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Charleston, S. C., Saturday, July 3, 1813:

*See pp. 41-44 of the July, 1902, issue of this *Magazine* for Lacey Genealogy, etc.

"Died, lately, in Kentucky, Gen. Edward Lacey, an old and firm patriot of the Revolution. He was for many years a member of the Legislature of this State, and held many other conspicuous and honorable posts as a public officer of the State, and formerly a resident of Chester District. The name of Lacey will ever be cherished by those who know him well—as a soldier, public officer and citizen."

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.—I desire to renew my request for data published in the Nov., 1902, issue of this *Magazine*, p. 221. I should also like information in regard to any of the men named below: C. C. Sheets, in the Alabama Convention of 1861; Lieutenant John T. Musgrove and Lieutenant Wilkinson, conscript officers in Blount county, 1863; Clark Livingston and James Ooten, enrolling officers in Winston county, 1863; Major E. Hollis, (probably from Pike county), Colonel Holly, and Captain W. C. Dowd, who were in Montgomery, March, 1864; Hon. James Johnston and Dr. Tuggles, of Columbus, Georgia, and George Reese, of West Point, 1864, (they may have lived across the line in Alabama); W. C. Brown, Jr., Thomas Lambert, James Wood (hanged by Confederate cavalry as a traitor), Parton Pardemon, John H. Paster (son-in-law of Wood), T. J. Pennington and J. W. Joiner, all of Randolph or adjoining counties in 1864; Abner R. Hill, Wedowee, Randolph county in 1864; Theophilus Burke, Meriwether county, Georgia, and Randolph county, Alabama, 1864; Lieutenant N. B. D. Armon, Talladega, 1864; L. McKee, Captain M. D. Robinson, Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Smith, Dr. R. L. Robinson (also a Methodist preacher), W. W. Dodson, William Kent, David A. Perryman, H. W. Armstrong, A. A. West, all of Randolph county about 1864; Captain William T. Smith, Demopolis, 1864; J. J. Giers, (brother-in-law of Governor Patton), Lauderdale county, 1864; Colonel H. W. Walter, Braxton Bragg's, A. A. General, 1864; Major McGaughey (General Roddey's brother-in-law), 1864-5; Lieutenant W. Alexander, in Roddey's command, 1865. Most of the officers named above were connected with the conscript service or with the reserves.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

Columbia University in the
City of New York.

HISTORICAL NEWS.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY, RICHMOND, VA.—The monument erected to the known and unknown Confederate dead buried in the cemeteries of Philadelphia, Pa., by the Dabney M. Maury Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy of that city, was unveiled in Hollywood cemetery on the afternoon of Oct. 25, 1902. The exercises were witnessed by a large concourse of people. The Speakers were Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, and Hon. John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia. Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson presided. Rev. W. R. L. Smith, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and a former member of Gen. Forrest's cavalry command, made the opening prayer. Then the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung, accompanied by a band. After the addresses the monument was unveiled by Miss Dabney Maury Halsey. This was followed by a salute.

EMBLEM OF THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.—The contest for the design to be adopted as the official emblem of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was decided Nov. 25, 1902. The winner was Charles Holloway, now of Clinton, Iowa. The successful design contains five figures. One, in the center, is a woman representing the territory of Louisiana. By her side stands Columbia, placing around her the American flag. The garments of France have fallen from her and lie at her feet. The colors of the French flag and the *fleur de lis* are plainly recognizable in them. In the background is a boat containing two figures—Progress and Rectitude. In front of Columbia and by the side of Louisiana sits the figure of a woman representing France holding in her lap the treaty of the Louisiana territory. Draped over her arm is the tri-color of France. She holds in one hand the sword of municipality. The border contains four large figures, typifying Agriculture, Commerce, Art and Science. Above are two small figures of Genius and Progress crowning Art and Science with a laurel wreath. In the lower corners are two shields with the colors of France bordered with the colors of France and the United States. The design is intended as the official seal for poster purposes, medal and any purpose connected with the Exposition. The scheme of colors comprises red, white, blue and yellow, representing the United States, France, and Spain.

Mr. Holloway was born in Philadelphia forty-two years ago and came to St. Louis when eleven years of age. He was a student in the St. Louis Art School several years, and was the winner of the prize offered by the Chicago Inter-Ocean for a figure typical of Chicago. In that contest Mr. Holloway's design was a woman, on whose breast were the words, "I Will."

THE PURCHASE OF BEAUVOIR.—The present movement looking to the establishment of a Confederate Soldiers Home at Beauvoir, President Jefferson Davis's old home, had its birth at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans held at Meridian March 11 and 12, 1902. At that meeting Hon. T. M. Henry, of Jackson, Miss., offered a resolution that the press of Mississippi, and the outside papers circulating in this territory, be requested to open their columns for popular subscriptions to secure the purchase money of ten thousand dollars, at which price Mrs. Davis agreed to sell the historic place for a soldiers' home. Mr. Henry was appointed a committee of one to lay the resolution before the papers and request their assistance in the praise-worthy and hitherto neglected undertaking. The movement met with success and in a few months \$8,500 was subscribed in cash, and enough enthusiasm aroused to insure the raising of the remainder of \$1,500 without delay.

It is also believed a sufficient sum will be secured in addition to repair the home and maintain it till the Legislature convenes, when it will be presented to the State with the understanding, that an annual appropriation be made by the Legislature to properly maintain it. There seems no doubt about the Legislature's doing this. Mr. Geo. C. Myers, of Holly Springs, was appointed at the recent meeting of the "Sons" in this city to make a personal canvass to secure the remainder of the money needed. He will soon start on his mission.

The Daughters of the Confederacy are now raising funds to equip the home after it is purchased. They already have a considerable sum on hand. They will be given proper recognition on the board of management.

Beauvoir, aside from its associations, is an ideal spot for the purpose designed. It is situated on the Mississippi Sound, with a wide and beautiful expanse of water in front and healthful pine hills behind. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad passes through the tract, which consists of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, at Beauvoir station, only half a mile distant from the home proper.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.—The board of trustees of the department of archives and history held its first annual session on Oct. 3, 1902, to review the affairs of the department, and to receive the report of the director.

This is the first report made of the affairs of the department, and it deals exhaustively with its organization and the materials collected. It reviews the causes which led up to the creation of the department, and the general movement all over the State for the preservation of historical materials, evidencing a healthy State pride in history, and especially the efforts of the various patriotic societies in collecting reliable historical data. Chief among these socie-

ties named are the Mississippi Historical Society, the United Confederate Veterans and the Sons and Daughters of Veterans.

An outline of the legislation creating the department, together with the suggestions contained in the message of Gov. Longino are also given.

After this preliminary the report proceeds with minutes of the first meeting of the board of trustees of the department; treats extensively of the condition of the State's archives, showing the neglect with which they were treated before the department took charge of them. They were found stored in the third story of the old capitol building without a custodian, and without a friend. They were scattered and tumbled about on the floor and piled in boxes, and looked upon as rubbish and waste paper.

The archives are traced through their wanderings "in the Wilderness" like the Israelites, their removal from "Old Concord," Natchez, Washington, Columbia, Jackson, Enterprise, Meridian, Columbus and Macon. A complete and concise description of five boxes of archives is given under the various subdivisions of Provincial, Territorial, State, beginning with the French, Spanish and English occupation of the State. It describes the original executive journal of Gov. Winthrop Sargent, containing 245 letters, dating 1798 to 1801, and the celebrated Sargent laws, in forty-four manuscripts. It also describes the Executive Journals of Gov. William C. C. Claiborne, containing 1,700 letters, which the report states is most valuable historical material of a primary character, relating to the early days in Mississippi territory and the Louisiana purchase and the battle of New Orleans.

Other valuable materials cited in the report are: The official letters of Gov. Robert Williams, 100 in number; the Executive Journal of Gov. David Holmes, 1810 to 1814, 662 letters; 679 letters of Gov. Holmes; letters of Acting Governors Dangerfield, Ware and Wade, and the legislative archives and original legislative journals of the earliest territorial times; the State archives of Govs. Holmes, Poin Dexter, Leake, Brandon, Scott, Runnels, McNutt, Tucker, Brown, Matthews, Quitman, Guion, Whitfield, Foote, McRae, McWillie, Pettus, Clark, Sharkey, Humphreys, Ames and Alcorn.

The discovery of the Confederate war records of the State is set out at length, and the value of this splendid find to the department is set forth. The records comprise the rosters of 765 companies raised in Mississippi, order books, military telegrams, letters and other historical data. (See this *Magazine*, Sept., 1902, pp. 147-9, for further description.)

The Hall of Fame vote, and the result of the ballot, is set out in full, and made a matter of history.

The report refers to thirty-five portraits of distinguished Mississippians which have been donated to the department by families of the

dead, and to valuable contributions of newspapers which have been collected; sketches by leading writers and literary men; the newspapers sent complimentary to the department, and then closes with a financial report.

The report shows that the most satisfactory progress has been made since the establishment of the department, and already has it been thoroughly organized. The materials have been collated and arranged for convenience of ready reference as far as can be done in the cramped quarters at present occupied, but when the department is accommodated in the new capitol building a new era will begin for it and for the State in the establishment of an institution of such a worthy character.

The trustees completed their labors on the morning of Oct. 4, after which it adjourned. Aside from reading the report of Director Rowland and auditing the accounts there was little of interest done. The trustees went over the entire work done by Mr. Rowland in organizing the department and outlined the plans for its future work. They were extremely well pleased with the progress that has been made and strongly commended the director.

Judge Kimbrough offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the diligence displayed by Hon. Dunbar Rowland in the discharge of his duties as director of the Department of Archives and History are most gratifying to this board, and entitle him to the gratitude of the people of the State. His success is phenomenal, demonstrating his entire fitness for the position. We tender him our most cordial thanks for his most faithful discharge of duty under exceptional difficulties."

On the night of the 3rd the members of the board and other guests were entertained by the director at a banquet. There were present Gen. S. D. Lee, Chancellor R. B. Fulton, Judge S. S. Calhoon, Dr. R. W. Jones, Judge Robert Powell, Judge B. T. Kimbrough, Hon. J. R. Preston, Hon. C. H. Alexander, Dr. Franklin L. Riley, Prof. J. M. White and Prof. G. H. Brunson. The toasts were as follows: "Records of Mississippi," Gen. S. D. Lee; "The University in the History of Mississippi," Chancellor R. B. Fulton; "The Confederate Soldier," Judge S. S. Calhoon; "An Educated Womanhood," Hon. J. R. Preston; "The Law in History," Hon. C. H. Alexander; "The Historical Society," Dr. F. L. Riley. Judge Powell presided as toastmaster.

BOOK NOTES AND REVIEWS.

Essays and Poems is the title of a small pamphlet of prose and verse by George Newman Ward, late of Abbeville, Ala. (1902; 12 mo. pp. 53.)

A revision of Chart No. 577, Fernandina to Jacksonville, Fla., has been issued by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The U. S. Geological Survey has issued (1902) the "Pauls Valley" and the "Rush Springs" quadrangles, topographic sheets of parts of the Indian Territory.

Judge C. W. Raines, of Austin, Texas, whose *Year Book for Texas*, 1901, has been previously noticed (Sept., 1902, p. 163), announces the second volume of this work. It is to cover 1902-1903.

Clifford Lanier, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala., a brother of the lamented Sidney Lanier, has issued through the Gorham Press, Boston, a beautiful little volume of verse entitled *Appollo & Keats on Browning* (1902; 12 mo. pp. 77.) The title poem is a fantasy, while the remaining selections consist of short poems many of which had previously appeared. There are several negro dialect poems written by the brothers, Sidney and Clifford Lanier, *duo*, who were the pioneers in this *genre*.

Messrs. F. F. Hansell & Bro., limited, of New Orleans, announce the appearance early in 1903 of a new edition of Gayarré's *History of Louisiana*. This reprint is rendered necessary owing to the fact that all previous editions have been out of print for several years, and a considerable demand for the work has arisen. The only change will be an introduction and biography of the author, by Miss Grace King, and an analytical index prepared by William Beer, Librarian of the Fisk Free and Public Library, and of the Howard Memorial Library.

Biological Laboratory Methods (The Macmillan Co., 1902; 12 mo. pp. 321, *illustrations*), is the title of a text-book by Dr. Patrick Hues Mell, prepared for students, and intended to give full and clear instructions concerning the use of the microscope and other instruments and methods required in biological laboratories. Dr. Mell at the time of its preparation was the director of the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn, but he is now the president of Clemson College, S. C.

The Tennessee Valley Historical Society has issued its Circular No. 2, the title of which is *Preliminary Announcement, 1902; Constitution; and Roll of Members* (8 vo. pp. 4.) This Society was organized Sept. 3, 1903 (see this Magazine, Nov. 1902, p. 226), and now has on its roll fifty-two members. The president is Hon. Richard W. Walker, of Huntsville, and the secretary is Oliver D. Street, Esq., of Guntersville, Ala. A volume containing its *Proceedings and Papers* is announced for publication during 1903.

The *Publications* of the Southern History Association, November, 1902, concludes Kate Furman's paper on "General Sumter and his Neighbors," and continues the "Early Quaker Records in Virginia." The first installment of a journal, kept by Wm. H. Wills is given under the title of "A Southern Sulky Ride in 1837, from North Carolina to Alabama." The introductory note enclosed in brackets is prepared by Prof. George S. Wills, of Westminster, Md., presumably a descendant. The use of sundry brackets and parentheses mars the page, and has no justification in the matter of clearness or necessity. Why such a title should be given this old diary or journal is hard to conjecture. "Conditions in North Carolina in 1783" is the title of a letter written by John Sitgreaves, June 18, 1783, to Captain John Davis. Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, who contributed the letter from his private collection, has a review of Miss Mary S. Locke's *Anti-Slavery in America* and also of Dr. J. C. Ballagh's *History of Slavery in Virginia*.

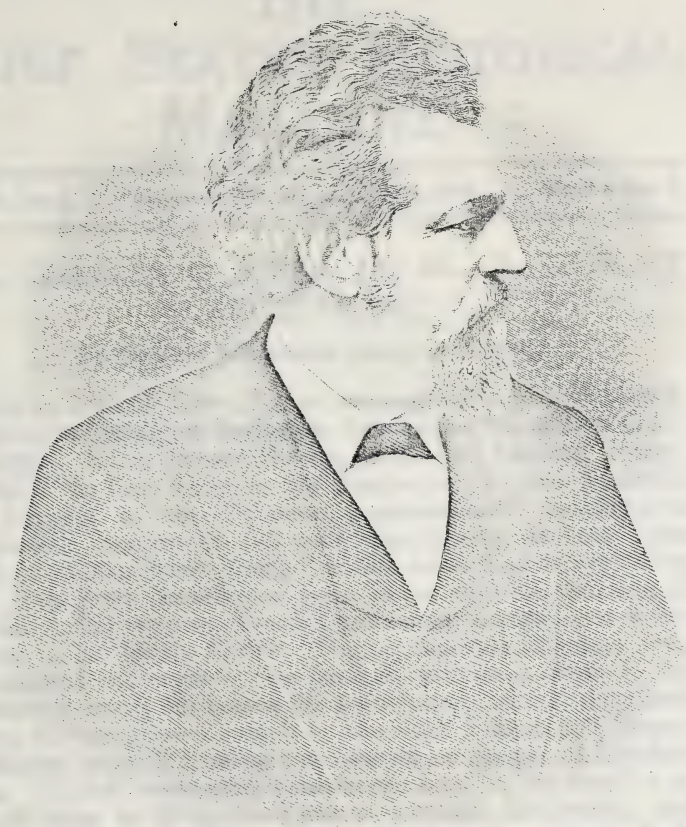
The *Sewanee Review* for October, 1902, completes the tenth volume of this periodical. It has the following contents: "Robert Louis Stevenson," by Marie Louis Whiting; "Rhythm and the Science of Poetry," by Paul Elmer More; "The Naval Administration of the Southern States during the Revolution," by C. O. Paullin; "The Correspondence of John C. Calhoun," by Gustavus M. Pinckney; "The Rev. George Patterson, D. D.," by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor; "The Social Question and the Christian Answer," by Kemper Boock; "Two Dramas," by G. B. Rose; "The Future of the Democratic Party," by Messrs. McNeal and Mikell; "Ten Years of the *Sewanee Review*," by Dr. John Bell Henneman, the present editor; Reviews, Notes, etc. The story, in the last article, of the founding and history of the undertaking is told by Dr. Henneman in a most interesting way. The hopes of the founders, Dr. Wm. P. Trent and Dr. B. Lawton Wiggins, have been more than realized, and at the end of its first decade the *Review* stands easily at the head of the Southern periodicals of "the type of the English Review."

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical *Magazine* for October, 1902, (vol. iii, No. 4) has an interesting body of contents,

principally documentary, as follows: "Papers of the Second Council of Safety," "Officers of the So. Ca. Regiment in the Cherokee War," "Letters of Hon. Henry Laurens to his son John," and "Capt. John Colcock and Some of his Descendants," with notes, queries, etc. The genealogy is by the accomplished editor, Alexander S. Salley, Jr., and is not only elaborate, bringing the family record down to the present generation, but it is fortified by numerous citations.

The *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for October, 1902 (vol. x, No. 2) contains "The Germans of the Valley," by John W. Wayland, "Ferrar Papers," "Henry County," "Abridgement of Virginia Laws, 1694," "The John Brown Letters," "Some Colonial Letters," "Pioneer Days in Alleghany County," "Virginia Militia in the Revolution," "Will of Wilson Cary, 1772," "List of Tithables in Northampton County, Virginia, 1666," Genealogy (the Brooke, Hern-don, Cocke, Gray, Bowie, Robb, Lindsay, Minor, RoBards and Farrar families), Notes, Reviews, etc.

The *South Atlantic Quarterly* concludes its first volume with a list of valuable papers (Oct., 1902, vol. i, No. 4): "The Reign of Passion," "The Principle of Neutralization applied to Canals," by John H. Latane; "The Principle of Instructing United States Senators," by Dr. Wm. E. Dodd; "On Manitoulin," by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner; "Pure Scholarship," by Henry F. Linscott; "The South and Service Pension Laws," by Dr. Wm. H. Glassom; "Some Un-noticed Evils of Untruth," by Dr. Wm. I. Cranford; "William Lowndes," by Fannie White Carr; "How a Young Man built up History in Mississippi" (the reference being to Dr. F. L. Riley), Reviews, Notes, etc.



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Charles C. Jones, Jr.



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WHOLE No. 5.

COL. CHARLES C. JONES, JR., LL. D., LATE OF
AUGUSTA, GA.

BY CHARLES EDGEWORTH JONES, of Augusta.

Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., the subject of the present sketch, was born in the city of Savannah, Georgia, on the 28th of October, 1831. He is descended from an old and honored lineage, in which the best blood of the Pinckneys, Haynes, Swintons and Legarés of the Palmetto commonwealth commingles, his earliest ancestor, in the male line, having removed from England to Charleston, South Carolina, more than two centuries ago. His great-grandfather, John Jones, who was the first of the family coming from South Carolina to Georgia, was a rice planter in St. John's Parish. During the Revolutionary war, he espoused the cause of the patriots, and, as a major in the continental army, fell before the British lines around Savannah during the sanguinary assault by the allied French and American forces under D'Estaing and Lincoln on the 9th of October, 1779. On that memorable occasion he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Lachlan McIntosh; and met a soldier's death from a cannon ball while gallantly leading a charge on the fateful Spring Hill redoubt. It should also be mentioned that his grandfather, in the maternal line, was Captain Joseph Jones, who, as commander of the famous Liberty Independent Troop, worthily distinguished himself in the War of 1812; and thus is our subject's claim to sturdy ancestry fully substantiated.

Rev. Chas. C. Jones, D. D., father of the historian, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, was, at the time of his son's birth, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in the city of Savannah. Resigning his charge in November, 1832, he removed with his family to his plantation in Liberty county, Georgia, where he devoted his energies to the religious instruction of the negroes. He was the apostle to that benighted people, and freely gave

his time, talents and money to their evangelization, and the improvement of their moral and religious condition.

Dr. Jones was a gentleman of liberal education, a wealthy planter, an eloquent pulpit orator, at one time Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, and for some years he occupied the position, at Philadelphia, of Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions. He was the author of several works on the religious instruction of the negroes, of a Catechism specially prepared for their spiritual enlightenment, and of a History of the Church of God.

Colonel Jones' boyhood was spent at the paternal homes—Monte-Video and Maybank plantations in Liberty county. At the former,—which was a rice and sea-island cotton plantation on North Newport river,—the winter residence was fixed, while the latter—a sea-island cotton plantation—located on Colonel's Island, lying between the island of St. Catharine and the mainland, was the summer retreat. The region abounded in game and fish. An indulgent father generously supplied his sons* with guns, dogs, horses, row-boats and sail-boats, and fishing tackle. As a natural consequence Colonel Jones, at an early age, became an adept with the fowling-piece, the rifle, the rod and the line. This out-door exercise and these field sports laid the foundations for a fine constitution, and encouraged an ambition to excel in shooting, riding, swimming, fishing, and sailing. The opportunity as thus afforded for enjoyment and manly diversions was exceptional, and the training then experienced produced a lasting impression. The civilization of the Georgia coast, under the patriarchal system then existent, was refined, liberal, and generous. The school was excellent for the development of manly traits.

The early studies of Col. Jones were pursued at home, generally under private tutors; occasionally under the immediate supervision of his father. In 1848 he repaired to South Carolina College at Columbia, where his Freshman and Sophomore years were passed. That institution was then in the zenith of its prosperity, being presided over by the Hon. William C. Preston, who was assisted by such professors as Dr. Francis Lieber and Dr. Thornwell. Subsequently matriculated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, in the Junior class of 1850, Colonel Jones at once took high rank among his fellows; and, graduating with distinction he received his A. B. diploma from this college in June, 1852.

Selecting the law as his profession, he went to Philadelphia, and, as a student, entered the office of Samuel H. Perkins, Esq.

*The late Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., LL D., of New Orleans, was the other.

After reading law here for about a year, he matriculated at Dane Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which institution he received in 1855 his degree of LL. B. While he was a member of that law school, Joel Parker, Theophilus Parsons, and Edward G. Loring were the professors. Besides taking his regular law-course, he attended the lectures of Professor Agassiz, Mr. Longfellow, Dr. Wyman, Professor Lowell and Dr. Holmes.

Returning home in the winter of 1854, he entered the law office of Ward and Owens in Savannah, and was called to the bar in that, his native city, on the 24th of May, 1855. In due course he was admitted to plead and practice in the Supreme Court of Georgia; in the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States; in the District Court of the Confederate States; and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the second year of his professional life, he became the junior partner of the law firm of Ward, Owens and Jones. When Mr. Ward went abroad as United States Minister to China, Mr. Owens retired from the firm, and the Hon. Henry R. Jackson, late United States Minister to Austria, was admitted as a member. The firm continued to be Ward, Jackson and Jones until Judge Jackson took his seat upon the bench as Judge of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the District of Georgia. The business of this law firm was large and lucrative.

On the 9th of November, 1858, Colonel Jones married Miss Ruth Berrien Whitehead of Burke county, Georgia. He was married a second time on the 28th of October, 1863, to Miss Eva Berrien Eve* of Augusta, Georgia, a niece of the late Dr. Paul F. Eve of Nashville, Tennessee. These ladies were, respectively, niece and grandniece of the Hon. John MacPherson Berrien, attorney-general of the United States during President Jackson's administration, and afterwards United States Senator from Georgia.

In 1859 Colonel Jones was chosen an alderman of Savannah, and, in the following year, he was, without solicitation, nominated and elected mayor of that city,—a position, writes Governor Stephens, seldom, if ever before, conferred on one so young, by a corporation possessing so much wealth, population, and commercial importance. With the exception of this position of mayor he never held public office in his life, or drew a dollar of the people's money.

During the term of his mayoralty the Confederate Revolution was precipitated, and many abnormal questions arose demanding for their solution serious consideration and prompt de-

*A sketch of the writer, a son of this marriage, will be found in the *Trans. Ala. Hist. Society*, 1898-99, vol. iii, p. 128, note.

cision. Colonel Jones was a secessionist, and it is believed that one of the earliest public addresses on the situation, delivered in Savannah, fell from his lips.

Declining a re-election to the mayoralty, he joined the Chat-ham Artillery—Captain Claghorn—of which light battery he was the senior first lieutenant. He had been mustered into Confederate service with that battery, as its senior first lieutenant, on the 31st of July, 1861, and remained on leave until his labors in the capacity of mayor were concluded. The Chat-ham Artillery was then stationed on the Georgia coast.

In the fall of 1862 the subject of this sketch was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, P. A. C. S., and was assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery for the Military District of Georgia. The assignment was important, and the command extensive, including some eight light batteries and nearly two hundred guns in fixed position. This command was subsequently enlarged so as to embrace the artillery in the Third Military District of South Carolina. His headquarters were established at Savannah.

Colonel Jones was brought into intimate personal and military relations with General Beauregard, Lieutenant General Hardee, Major Generals McLaws, Gilmer, Taliaferro, and Patton Anderson, and Brigadier Generals Mercer, Lawton, and others. He loved, and took a special pride in the artillery arm of the service, and preferred it to any other branch. In illustration of his partiality in this regard, it may be stated that at one time a commission of Brigadier General of Infantry was tendered him, which he declined. The artillery, both light and heavy in the Military District of Georgia, was remarkable for its proficiency.

Colonel Jones was Chief of Artillery during the siege of Savannah in December, 1864, which he has so graphically described in his work on that subject, and he figured prominently in the defense of the city. He was at one time in command of the field artillery on James Island during the siege of Charleston, and at another time was Chief of Artillery on the staff of Major General Patton Anderson in Florida. Upon the fall of Savannah he was summoned by General Hardee to the position of Chief of Artillery upon his staff, and was included in the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's army, which occurred near Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865.

Retrogressing slightly, we record the fact that in 1859 the career of Colonel Jones as an author and man of letters was, properly speaking, inaugurated. His *Indian Remains in Southern Georgia*—an address before the Georgia Historical Society on its twentieth anniversary, was then issued in pamphlet form. A few months later, or in 1861, appeared his *Monumental Re-*

mains of Georgia, of interest as the first of his numerous books. In the same year, his *Oration on the Occasion of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Chatham Artillery*, and his official *Report as Mayor of Savannah*, were also given to the public.

Late in December, 1865, Colonel Jones removed with his family to New York City, and there resumed the practice of his profession, which had been interrupted by the war. His success in that new abode was gratifying, and he continued to reside there until his return to Georgia in 1877.

Of the pleasure and profit which he derived from his sojourn in that great city, and of the broad and lasting influence exerted upon his intellectual life, there can be no question. His association with the literary characters and societies of the metropolis was most agreeable. The scope of his intellectual vision was enlarged, and his aspirations were elevated. He there enjoyed opportunities for study and literary research which he could not elsewhere have so conveniently commanded.

Among the proofs of his literary labor as there performed, we may refer to his *Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence* (1867), *Ancient Tumuli on the Savannah River* (1868), *Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws* (1868), *Ancient Tumuli in Georgia* (1869), *Reminiscences of the Last Days, Death and Burial of General Lee* (1870), *Casimir Pulaski*, an Address before the Georgia Historical Society on its Thirty-Second Anniversary (1873), *Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia Tribes* (1873), *Antiquity of the North American Indians* (1874), *The Siege of Savannah in 1779, as described in two Contemporaneous Journals of French Officers in the Fleet of Count D'Estaing* (translated and annotated—1874), *The Siege of Savannah in December, 1864, and the Confederate Operations in Georgia, and the Third Military District of South Carolina during General Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Sea* (1874), *Sergeant William Jasper*, an Address before the Georgia Historical Society (1876), *A Piece of Secret History* (1876), and *A Roster of General Officers, Heads of Departments, Senators, Representatives, Military Organizations, etc., etc., in Confederate Service during the War between the States* (1876).

Returning to his native State in the spring of 1877, Colonel Jones established his home at "Montrose," in the village of Summerville, near Augusta, Georgia, where he continued to reside up to the day of his much lamented death which occurred on the 19th of July, 1893. His law office was in the city of Augusta.

Since his return, collaterally with the practice of his profession, he was able to accomplish a world of valuable literary labor.

In 1878 his *Aboriginal Structures in Georgia* was rendered into type, and in the same year his *Dead Towns of Georgia*, his *Life and Services of Commodore Josiah Tattnall*, and his *Oration upon the occasion of the Unveiling and Dedication of the Confederate Monument in Augusta, Georgia*, were given to the public.

Shortly after the delivery of his *Address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its first Annual Meeting*, in April of the following year, Colonel Jones sailed for Europe where he spent several months very pleasantly and profitably among the treasures and monuments of the Old World. The Journal of his travels in England, Scotland, and on the Continent consists of some thirteen hundred manuscript pages and possesses special interest.

In addition to the Confederate Address already mentioned, the year 1879 likewise witnessed the publication of his *Primitive Manufacture of Spear and Arrow. Points on the Savannah River*. Shortly afterwards (in 1880) his *Review of Canon William Greenwell's British Barrows* appeared, together with his *Hernando de Soto, the adventures encountered and the route pursued by the Adelantado during his march through the territory embraced within the present geographical limits of the State of Georgia*, his *Address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Second Annual Meeting*, his *Memorial presented by Jean Pierre Purry of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, to His Grace, My Lord the Duke of Newcastle, Chamberlain of His Majesty, King George, etc.*, and *Secretary of State, upon the present condition of Carolina and the Means of its Amelioration* (translated, annotated and privately printed), and his *Centres of Primitive Manufacture in Georgia*.

The chronological order of publication of Colonel Jones' subsequent writings has been as follows: *The Georgia Historical Society; its Founders, Patrons and Friends* (1881), *An Address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Third Annual Meeting* (1881), *William Few, Lieutenant-Colonel of Georgia Militia in the Revolutionary Service* (1881), *An Address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Fourth Annual Meeting* (1882), *Review of Sir John Evans' Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland* (1882), *Silver Crosses from an Indian Grave Mount at Coosawattee Old Town in Murray County, Georgia* (1883), *Military Lessons inculcated on the Coast of Georgia during the Confederate War*, *An Address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Fifth Annual Meeting* (1883), *Funeral Oration upon the occasion of the Obsequies of Governor Alex-*

ander H. Stephens (1883), *The History of Georgia*; Vol. I, *Aboriginal and Colonial Epochs*; Vol. II, *Revolutionary Epoch*; (Boston and New York, 1883), *General Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Coast*, an address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Sixth Annual Meeting (1884), *The Life and Services of Ex-Governor Charles Jones Jenkins* (1884), *Historical and Geographical Sketch of Georgia* (1884), *Button Gwinnett* (1884), *The Necessity for Increasing the Salaries of the Judicial Officers of Georgia*, an address before the Georgia Bar Association (1885); *The Battle of Honey Hill*, an address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Seventh Annual Meeting (1885), *A Primitive Storehouse of the Creek Indians* (1885), *The Seizure and Reduction of Fort Pulaski* (1885), *Sepulture of Major-General Nathanael Greene and of Brig.-General Count Casimir Pulaski* (1885), *Bombardments and Capture of Fort McAllister* (1885), *The Life, Literary Labors, and Neglected Grave of Richard Henry Wilde* (1885), *Brigadier-General Robert Toombs*, an address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Eighth Annual Meeting (1886), *Biographical Sketch of the Honorable Major John Habersham of Georgia* (1886), *Negro Slaves and their Relations to the Confederate Government during the Civil War* (1886), *Monument to Gwinnett, Hall, and Walton, Signers from Georgia of the Declaration of Independence* (1887), *The Old South*; address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Ninth Annual Reunion (1887), *The Life and Services of the Honorable Major General Samuel Elbert of Georgia* (1887), *Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Post-Bellum Mortality among Confederates*; address before Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Quarterly Meeting (1887), *Memorandum of Route pursued by Colonel Campbell in 1779, from Savannah to Augusta, Georgia*, (annotated, 1887), *The English Colonization of Georgia, 1733—1752, "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. V,* (1887), *The Evacuation of Battery Wagner, and the Battle of Occan Pond*, address before Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Tenth Annual Reunion (1888),—*Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast, told in the vernacular* (1888),—*The Promulgation of the Declaration of Independence in Savannah, Georgia* (1888),—*A Roster of the General Officers of the Confederate States of America* (1889), *Address at Midway Meeting House in Liberty County, Ga.,* (1889), *Georgians during the War between the States*; address before Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Eleventh Annual Reunion (1889), *The Confederate Civil List,* (1889), *Kings, Presidents and Governors of Georgia, 1732-1889* (1889).

Funeral Oration in honor of President Jefferson Davis (1889), *The Siege and Evacuation of Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1864*; address before Confederate Survivors' Association, of Augusta, Ga., at its Twelfth Annual Reunion (1890), *Memorial History of Augusta, Georgia, during the Eighteenth Century* (1890), *Memorial History of Savannah, Georgia, during the Eighteenth Century* (1890), *Dr. Lyman Hall, Governor of Georgia in 1783* (1891), *Sons of Confederate Veterans*; address before Confederate Survivors' Association, of Augusta, Ga., at its Thirteenth Annual Reunion (1891), *John MacPherson Berrien*; address before Georgia Bar Association (1891), *Biographical Sketches of the Delegates from Georgia to the Continental Congress* (1891), *Address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Fourteenth Annual Reunion* (1892), *Oglethorpe as a Landed Proprietor in Georgia* (1892), *The Jews and their connection with the Colony of Georgia*, (1893), and *Military Operations in Georgia during the War between the States*, address before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., at its Fifteenth Annual Reunion (1893).

In addition to the foregoing publications, Colonel Jones has edited, with prefatory note, *The History of the Church of God during the Period of Revelation*; by Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, D. D., (1867); and he has likewise edited, with prefatory notes and annotations, *Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Georgia, 1755 to 1774*, (1881), and *A Journal of the Transactions of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, in America*; by the Rt. Honorable John Earl of Egmont, Viscount Perceval, etc., first President of the Board of Trustees of the Colony of Georgia (1886).

Thus do we see that Colonel Jones's permanent publications number eighty; of which fourteen are books, ten are pamphlets, twenty-nine are addresses, five are works edited and translated, and twenty-two are magazine articles.

The truth is, while he in no wise neglected his profession, or failed in the discharge of duties appurtenant to it, law was never to him a very jealous mistress. For him history, biography, and archæology presented enticing attractions. Governor Stephens bore testimony to this fact when he said: "He has not permitted the calls of his profession, however, to absorb all his time and energy. By a methodical economy in the arrangement of business peculiar to himself, he has, even under the greatest pressure of office duties, found leisure to contribute largely to the literature as well as science of the country by his pen."

In this rapid summary of the writings of Colonel Jones, we have not paused to consider the works by which his reputation

was achieved, and through which it will be perpetuated. We refer more especially to his *Antiquities of the Southern Indians*, and to his *History of Georgia*. As the one was instrumental in introducing him to the scholars and scientists of the Old World, and in establishing his claims as an eminent authority upon the subject of Archæology, so did the admirable qualities of the other commend it to the attention of the venerable Bancroft, and win for its author the appellation of the "Macaulay of the South."

Erect in carriage, six feet high, powerfully built, with broad shoulders surmounted by a massive head covered with a wealth of ringlets sprinkled with grey, with genial countenance, handsome features, and a lofty brow overhanging a pair of penetrating blue eyes, Colonel Jones was at once a man of commanding presence, and the soul of courtliness and grace. Eloquent in utterance, wise in counsel, decisive in action, public-spirited, liberal to the extent of his means, with a charity and sympathy as broad as the race, high-toned in sentiment and act, and noble and generous in his impulses, he presented an attractive portrait of unselfishness and earnest devotion to duty, challenging the respect and confidence of all. To charming conversational powers, social qualities of a high order, and an affable address, he united varied and comprehensive knowledge, a retentive memory, a mind open to all impressions, and an interest in everything savoring of intellectual development. His energy and activity were never more apparent than when engaged upon any literary composition. He then worked with great rapidity, seldom revising or reading his MS. until it was finished. In proof of this assertion we may instance his *Siege of Savannah* in December, 1864, which was written in seven evenings; the two volumes of his *History of Georgia*, which, exclusive of the preliminary study involved, were prepared, at odd intervals, during seven months; and his *Memorial Histories of Savannah and Augusta, Georgia*, which were begun and completed within less than two months. While he possessed the ability of rapid composition, he also had that other desirable attribute of excellent chirography. His penmanship was faultless, and his bold, flowing hand was not only legible but very attractive.

From his earliest years the subject of this memoir evinced a love for the collation and classification of primitive objects. His collection, comprising some twenty-five thousand specimens, is one of unusual interest. It illustrates in the most complete manner the customs and occupations of the aboriginal population prior to the advent of Europeans, and before the cruel Spaniards had rudely interrupted their simple methods of life. In association with the collection are several hundred typical objects of primitive manufacture from Europe, Asia, Africa, and other localities.

As a collector of autographs and historical documents, Colonel Jones occupied a distinguished place among those whose tastes were in harmony with his own. His series of *Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, of *Autograph Letters and Portraits of Presidents of the Continental Congress*, of *Presidents of the United States*, and of *Vice-Presidents of the United States*, of *Autograph Letters and Portraits of Members of the Continental Congress*, of *Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States*, and of *the Attorneys-General of the United States*, of *Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787*, and of *Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Signers of the Confederate Constitution*, are worthy monuments to his industry in this fascinating avenue of research.

His library was well selected, and consists of several thousand bound volumes, many of which have been privately illustrated at great expense, and in the highest style of the illustrator's art. Fine specimens of binding are not infrequent. In works pertaining to Georgia and adjacent States his library is especially rich.

Colonel Jones was twice complimented with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and was honored with membership in various literary and scientific societies both in this country and in Europe. Viewing the numerous and varied works of his accomplished pen, he was, without exaggeration, the most prolific author Georgia has ever produced and he stood at the head of the historical writers of the South of his generation.*

*It is proper to add, by way of making this sketch more complete, that Col. Jones had a sister, Mary S., who married Rev. Robert Q. Mallard, of New Orleans.

YANCEY: A STUDY.

BY JOHN WITHERSPOON DuBOSE, of Montgomery.

(Concluded.)

Together and separately, the two subjects of sectional variance, tariff taxation and slavery, resident in the original organic law of the Union, were released from the reformed Confederate States Constitution. Slaves from all sources of supply were denied the right of entrance and taxation of commerce involving, in the United States, inequitable disbursements of taxes between the sources of production, was here defined and limited.

The mature art of civil conduct, the phenomenal unity in aim, the unparalleled achievements in arms on land and seas, the all-sufficient material wealth, are the heroic surviving records of the Southern Confederacy which mystify to history the fact of its fall. Amidst the emblems of the catastrophe, there have from time to time risen up interpreters. We are told that ignorant slaves of a degraded race were numerous in the land; that ignorance was the primal law of labor here and that society upon such a mudsill was incompetent for a competitive national sphere of life.*

It must be a doubtful privilege of judgment to condemn, *ex post facto* conditions of society irremediable in their time. The surviving fact of patriotism forbid a society so powerful as the South, relatively with the societies of all the world, to accept extra-mural terms of reform or of life itself. There was a time in the history of Harvard College when the Southern students enjoyed carpets on the floors of their apartments while the floors of the men from the North went bare; when Southern students paid their dues in money current and Northern students paid in commodities, "a sheep weighing 67 pounds equals £1; 2 bushel of wheat, 8 shillings."†

The numerical majority in the federal government began its work of devastation of a sectional constitutional system. The Missouri compromise was experimental and slow at best. This measure of 1820 brought from Jefferson the prophetic outcry, "The men of '76 have lived in vain!" Force and exploitations of sectional supremacy over the constitutional sectional system

*Benjamin H. Hill's Oration, University of Georgia, 1871; and Henry W. Grady's Address before the New England Society of New York, 1886.

†*History of Higher Education in Massachusetts* (1891), p. 50.

took a long stride forward in Mr. Clay's "American System," of 1828, a plan for taxing the South for the benefit of the North, co-temporaneously urging the Liberian colonization of the Southern labor. Both these sectional measures fell to a timely death. One recourse only of revolution seemed open to the enemies of the South. William Lloyd Garrison, in 1831, began, with half dozen zealous men and a tiny weekly newspaper, to organize the North for violent destruction of slavery in the South. The project, intensifying in purpose and enlarging in methods, passed on through various phases, the missionary New England singing master, the emissary school master from the North, motions in Congress, John Brown, in brief time to Mr. Lincoln's coming, exactly 30 years later, with the most numerous and best equipped army the world has ever seen to conquer slavery.

The negative force in Southern society, African servitude, was remarkable in its identity as a substitute for the inevitable, generic negative force of social organization everywhere else. It was a happy substitute. The unlettered African of the South was not a victim of society but rather a carefully placed factor of society. He responded happily to the trust. In the operations of State laws, the master's rights of property in the body of the slave did not begin until the slave had been made legally secure in a permanent home on his master's land and legally secure for life in a humane support. The negro of the plantation, it is true, was allowed to remain in his prehistoric race ignorance of letters but in the elements of character contained in sobriety, fidelity to trust, manual skill, and application he had no equal in the agricultural labor of the world. The negro, the mudsill, the negative, expanded sensibly within the actual potentialities of society and it must stand in the sphere of *argumentum ad captandum vulgus* after the fact to contend that slavery incapacitated the South for independence.

The movement led by Mr. Yancey failed of prudently anticipated results. In consequence of its failure, the most serious status of the negro toward society, not only in the South but in the entire country presents itself now. A distinctly marked feature of the question of negro relations to government is that, in the Southern States, government is dual in motive, practice and efforts. The separate State governments in those States are constructed and conducted in sole and constitutional reliance upon political and social supremacy of the white population. On the other hand, the federal government in all its functions of administration in those States, but not in the Northern States, for example, in the post office and in the judiciary, bestows the honors and emoluments of public office either upon the negro or upon those whites who accept the government

policy of preference for the negro. The effect of the dual motives and instrumentalities of government in the Southern States is, the encouragement there of oligarchy in its most offensive characteristics. No government was ever more unworthy of the name of representative than the government which in motive and instrumentalities injects the negro into political positions in the South. The transparent effect of the duality of motive and instrumentalities in the civil government of the Southern States is, the practical destruction of the representation of those States in Congress. Southern members of Congress, to keep their places, in face of tireless agitation of the race question on the floor, must array themselves as the "Solid South." A solid section cannot develop the American idea of representative federal government. The rule applies to each section, North and South, alike, hence the inevitable substitute, an oligarchy.

Recurring to the original question, various and acutely suggestive to impartial history must be the revelations of competency in the South of 1860 to sustain a national existence on its merits. John C. Calhoun was, for eight years in the formative period of the practical government of the United States, 1817 to 1825, Secretary of War. His executive skill notable is in the fact that he imparted to the army a degree of organic energy never before reached by it, and which sustained it in its conquest of the Indian nations, Mexico and the Confederate States. Among other original measures of executive reform, introduced by this Secretary of War, was the system of weather observations and reports, now so happily matured in the Weather Bureau.* Matthew F. Maury of Virginia, discovered the geography of the sea, upon which discovery depended the laying of the first trans-Atlantic cable so rich in its political as well as commercial influence. Maury discovered the course of the winds, a knowledge which is imparted to commerce the widest consequence. Brooke of Virginia discovered the deep-sea sounding apparatus so essential to navigation. These discoveries and inventions blessed the North. Coming more directly to the test of military genius co-existent with the institution of slavery at the South, the system of organization of the Confederate army, proposed by President Davis, has been admitted by the ranking officer of the United States army, General Nelson F. Miles, to have excelled the organization of any American army at any time. At the outset, the Confederate government had no powder mills, no armories, no percussion cap machine, no improved cannon or projectiles. In brief time, its Ordnance Department was prepared to supply all the re-

**Life of Calhoun*, Harper and Bros., N. Y., 1843, p. 27.

quired ammunition and caps and improved projectiles. Captures of rifles and cannon on the field made by its soldiers bearing shot guns and cast off muskets into battle, supplemented the home supply. A Confederate common soldier, at an early period, invented a percussion cap machine, the most efficient in America and perhaps in the world; Colonel William Leroy Broun, of the Ordnance Department (late President of the Ala. Polytechnic Institute) discovered a new process for making the necessary fulminate.* The Confederate sub-marine torpedo boat, "Hunley," invented and built by Confederate soldiers at Mobile, blew up and instantly destroyed the great United States sloop of war, "Housatonic," February 17, 1864, lying in blockade off the port of Charleston, So. Ca.† From this humble source, with this initial, the sub-marine torpedo boat of the naval equipments of all modern nations sprung. The Confederate army is one of the few armies of the world's history, if any other there be, which held within its ranks the farmers whose wives managed the farms that produced the food for it; one of the few armies which detailed soldiers to go in the forest and cut timber to be worked up by other details of soldiers into army wagons, gun carriages and army saddles.

In March, 1901, General Edward McCrady delivered an address at the Centennial celebration of the Irish Volunteers, at Charleston, So. Ca. He said: "I cannot better tell you to-night of the first Irish company of the Confederate service than by quoting from my address before alluded to. Immediately upon our relief from duty on Sullivan's Island (April, 1861) Captain A. S. Parker, Captain James Armstrong and myself commenced the re-organization of the company to form another Regiment, which was to have been commanded by Colonel Pettigrew; and we at once reported its ranks full and ready for muster. But delay occurred, and in the meantime the Second Regiment under Colonel Kershaw was sent to Virginia and other troops refused permission to follow. Then began the struggle through which all who desired to get into the service had to go (?) It would be really amazing if we did not know the serious results to recall the difficulties which were interposed in the way of those who asked only to be allowed to fight for their country. In our case, it required one first to visit Montgomery and then Richmond. To get an opportunity of offering his life and the lives of others in the cause, one had to wait, for days, his turn to be heard and when he was heard he found all sorts of obstacles interposed to prevent the accomplishment of his purpose. At last however, after waiting and begging,

**U. S. Artillery Journal*, April, 1898.

†*See this Magazine*, Sept., 1902, vol. i, pp. 81-91.

the Confederate government in Richmond graciously agreed to accept our Company for the war, provided we could furnish ourselves with arms. This, of course, threw us back on the State for arms and I am almost afraid now to tell how we got them. But we did at last succeed in getting one hundred muskets and I soon was able to report one full Company of Irish Volunteers for the war and that we could raise a battalion. Indeed, another Company was organized and was actually in camp, and a third began to gather, with the offer of a fourth from the (interior) country, upon which I went again to Richmond and offered the battalion but received again the same conditional acceptance, viz: to arm ourselves. Upon my return, I received an order from Governor Pickens forbidding the organization of more than one Company. The camp at Hamstead was broken up and the men who in June, 1861, were refused admittance into the army were conscripted in 1862."

The government was confused. It was common talk. "The way to get the President to do the wrong thing is to advise him to go right," wrote Cobb from Montgomery to his wife. Again, May 10th, he writes in agony of disappointment: "Would to God that I could infuse some of my restless energy into the Executive departments!" May 4th he wrote: "Leroy Napier has given \$10,000 to the volunteers and their families and took \$40,000 in the Confederate loan."* The people were awake and the government asleep. Wade Hampton gave a large sum to the arming of his Legion; Z. C. Deas, of Mobile, armed at his own cost his Regiment, the Twenty-second Alabama Infantry, by rifles manufactured at New Orleans in 1861; N. B. Forrest armed his battalion of cavalry with arms he bought in Louisville, and John William Tayloe, of Marengo county, Ala., paid one-third of a private subscription fund of \$4,500 to equip his Cavalry troop. All this for the Confederate army. There were many like instances. Quickly after the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, General Joseph E. Johnston called the President to his army there and insisted on an immediate invasion of the North. The President replied he had no arms and he did not know when he would get any.† As soon as General Albert Sidney Johnston took command in the Southwest he called for many thousands of volunteers; they came. Secretary of War, Judah P. Benjamin, a lawyer of distinction, an unnaturalized Englishman, ordered the disbandment of the camps because the government would not feed troops that it could not arm!‡

*Southern Historical Society *Papers*, vol. xxviii, pp. 287-288.

†Manuscript account signed by Generals J. E. Johnston, G. T. Beauregard and G. W. Smith, all present at the convention.

‡William Preston Johnston's *Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston*.

The generalship in the army of the Confederate States, the seamanship of commanders of Confederate warships are unsurpassed in excellency in the annals of all time; the valor of the soldiers and sailors in service has no parallel. No nation ever lived with superior warlike instincts. The nation was entitled to good civil government but its resources were delayed, neglected and crippled by prolonged policies of its civil government; the young nation was entitled to harmony between its head and his subordinates, but the President was out of touch with both Senators from Alabama, Yancey and Clay, not even on speaking terms with these two of his most intimate friends in former days. Out of touch with Toombs, Wigfall, Rhett, indeed the head of the government was in confidence with no civilian who had led the people into the government he commanded. He was at enmity, open and defiant, with Generals Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard and Hardee. Stonewall Jackson tendered his resignation from the army because of direct interference from Richmond with his military field of operations; Forrest was in open revolt against the favorite officer among all of the President's favorites, General Braxton Bragg, and refused to serve longer under him. Longstreet says of Lee and the perplexities of that ranking officer in the field, by reason of interference and in appreciation from Richmond in his preparations to invade Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1863: "His early experience with the Richmond authorities taught him to deal cautiously with them in disclosing his views, and to leave for them the privilege and credit of approving, step by step, his apparently (?) hesitant policy, so that his plans were disclosed little at a time; and finding them slow in approving them, still slower in advancing the Brigades of Pickett's Division, and utterly oblivious of the effect of a grand swing north on our interior lines, he did not mention the part left open for Beauregard until he had their approval of the march of the part of his command as he held it in hand. The part assigned for Beauregard became the subject of correspondence between the authorities (civil) and the officers (subordinates in various disconnected posts to the South) who knew nothing of the general ideas and plans. The latter failed to see any benefit to accrue from taking troops from their commands and naturally offered objections to their going. The authorities, not comprehending the vast strength to be gathered by utilizing our interior lines, failed to bring about their execution and the great possibility was not fully tested."* The "authorities" refused General Lee's plan to move against Washington by way of Pennsylvania, fresh as he was from Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, while Beauregard should move with troops, brought

*Longstreet's *From Manassas to Appomattox*, p. 336.

from Charleston and the interior, upon Washington by way of Manassas; the "authorities," the year before, as we have seen, actually broke up the camps and disbanded the troops General Albert Sidney Johnston had collected to invade Kentucky and Ohio; the "authorities" removed General Joseph E. Johnston from the most successful campaign in the history of the war, on either side, the campaign in Northern Georgia, in 1864; the "authorities" heard General Lee's reiterated demands for food for his army in the trenches at Richmond without heed and finally saw Lee starved into surrender alongside a railroad that connected his army with bursting stores of provisions at Danville, Va., Greensboro, N. C., and other accessible points to the rear.*

What of the "authorities?" Who comprised the "authorities?" Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, ordered the mutilation of General A. S. Johnston's army and the suppression of his high genius; Benjamin was a Whig while Whigs were known, a Unionist, a "submissionist," a "centralist," never a student of military affairs but a lawyer and a politician. James A. Seddon was Secretary of War when Lee's plans, in 1863, were denied and Seddon had been a Whig and a Unionist even after the Confederate States had been born. He was a lawyer, in infirm health, never a student of war and its operations. Secretary Seddon had for First Assistant John A. Campbell, who had reluctantly resigned from the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States when life had become intolerable at Washington, by the suspicions of the authorities there. Campbell averred† after the war that he had never sympathized with the Confederate cause and that he had, while in the War Office, only contempt for President Davis' capacity, in his position. Secretary Seddon's next Assistant in order was Rev. Albert J. Bledsoe, a philosopher and controversialist, who knew nothing of war, theoretical or practical. When the end came, General Bragg was in command over Lee and all others in the field, and in four years' active service Bragg had not a single glory of his own. He was appointed to supreme command, under the President, immediately after his compulsory retirement from the army he had wrecked, the second army of the Confederacy.‡

The young nation, struggling with matchless genius and heroism, suspected of all nations, was entitled to its just and

**Gulf States Historical Magazine*, July, 1902, vol. i, p. 30 and references.

†Campbell's letter to Curtis, *Century Magazine*, Sept., 1889.

‡General Whiting's letter, in *Southern Historical Society Papers*, vol. xxvi, p. 129; Johnston's *Narrative*; Dr. Polk's *Life of General Polk*; Dr. Wyeth's *Life of Forrest*.

reasonable claims upon the guidance of statesmen from whose brain it had evolved, and upon the services of the Generals who were the willing paladins of its sacred cause. But, statesmen nor Generals were favored by a test of their powers. Mr. Davis wrote two voluminous histories of the Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, with labor and pains, but nowhere in his pages appear the names of Yancey, Rhett or Wigfall; Mrs. Davis wrote voluminously, along the same line, with no mention of Yancey, Rhett or Wigfall.

The President came into office at Montgomery with a wide personal knowledge of the statesmen who had brought forth the Confederate States and of the professional soldiers and sailors who had come under the new flag from the old. His first act after taking the oath of office was to offer to Mr. Yancey his choice of civil positions within his gift.*

In part, he had made up his cabinet and his original selections, so far as revealed, seem to have been made with expected wisdom. He testifies as follows: "I had intended to offer the Treasury Department to Mr. Toombs of Georgia, whose knowledge of subjects of finance had particularly attracted my notice when we served together in the United States Senate."† Even then Toombs was Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Provisional Congress.

An evil star rose upon the horizon of this young Republic—the star of small politics. In lieu of trust, upon his own knowledge, of Toombs, this self-consecrated President who would cheerfully have lowered his neck on the block in supreme sacrifice to the cause of his government, sacrificed that paramount consideration to an irreverent and disastrous distribution of political power by geographical divisions of the territory. He had heard nothing to justify the experimental substitution of Memminger for Toombs, for there were no facts in extenuation. At the outset, Toombs in his genuine sagacity and exuberant boldness, seeking to impress the young government with a sense of energy, had exclaimed, "Ninety per cent. of war is pure business." So was the "business" of war in the brain of Thomas R. R. Cobb, a Georgia delegate, when he urged the Provisional Congress to deny to aliens the benefit of the Courts to try their claims to property, the meaning being to secure the Confederacy cotton then in the ports that had been sold to Northern purchasers. Toombs, Yancey, Rhett and the original leaders of the Southern movement generally, advised that an exhaustive shipment of the millions of bales on hand, a fraction of the crop of 1860, and all of 1861, be made to Europe, there to be

*Report of Hon. Benjamin C. Yancey, brother of the leader, in person to the writer.

†*Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, vol. i, p. 142.

stored as the basis of trade in arms and munitions of war. Mrs. Davis, very near the President in his political acts and opinions, says in her *Memoir* of her husband, that the policy of suppressing the shipments of cotton to Europe was dictated by fear of capture on the seas. For want of means to defend this great source of war in the gin houses, it was there captured, appropriated by the enemy or burned by the Southern Generals.

The Confederate States, without arms or manufactories of arms, at the outset sent to Europe a purchasing agent, Caleb Huse, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of West Point, at the time of his appointment the drill master at the University of Alabama. From the date immediately following the "first Manassas," say September, 1861, to the latter part of the following winter, cotton being in plentiful supply on the plantations and the seaports open sufficiently to its egress, the Secretary of the Treasury sent to Huse, within that period, \$1,037.*

It is here a personal reminiscence, introduced in confirmation of the original measure of confidence of the Southern people in their resources, that John A. Winston, a political leader and a cotton merchant, Henry G. Humphries, a delegate to the secession convention and a cotton merchant, both of Mobile, expressed the gravest apprehensions upon the early confirmed policy of the government not to ship the cotton to Europe. Facilities were not wanting. Even in the last hours of the war, Governor Watts of Alabama dispatched W. C. Bibb, a cotton planter, direct to President Lincoln to negotiate for the exchange of raw cotton for gray cloth and other soldiers apparel.

Ignominious desertion of national character, evolved from a great and glorious civilization, or defense by war was the Southern alternative. We have in the end, time and opportunity to cast up the situation. The year 1903 opens with the negro question under federal auspices. It is a sectional question now, as since 1832. Emancipated slaves and the sword are the elements of the question now. At the North, permission to ignore the negro in politics or society is enjoyed by all classes of federal appointees. At the South, white beneficiaries of federal patronage, officers of the judiciary and the post office, are studiously selected upon a prerequisite of individual sympathies with the relation of the negro to the structure of society and in conflict with the general sense of the white community touching wholesome disposition of the negro.

Mr. Yancey went to Europe in the second month of the life of the Confederacy with a heavy heart. He foresaw failure of the diplomatic anticipations of the government he reluctantly

*Letter of W. L. Yancey to the President, April 17, 1861.

undertook to represent. On the original suggestion of Mr. Rhett, he asked to be instructed to offer England and France in return for their act of recognition of the independence of his country, twenty years trade in her ports upon a tariff not to exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem and port charges not to exceed expenses. The instructions were denied, without an equivalent.*

While abroad, Mr. Yancey seems to have found no difficulty in sending letters home. The following to his colleague on the Commission, of which he was the head, Mr. P. A. Rost, indicates that commerce was not cut off at that date with the Confederate States' seaports:

"London, 11th July, 1861

"Hon. P. A. Rost,

"Rue,

"Paris.

"My Dear Sir: I have received a letter from Bordeaux informing me of your kindness in purchasing and forwarding (to me) a case of red wine for 'long drinks.' I am very much obliged to you. It has not yet arrived but when it does I shall invite some friends here to test it and drink your health. Shall I send you the amount of the bill?

"Yours informing me of the opinions you had derived from conversations with leading gentlemen in Paris, rec'd yesterday. I was glad thus to be reassured of French views. Matters here seem to be progressing favorably to us.

"Say to Mr. King that no vessel of ours will sail very soon, perhaps not under a month. The merchant ships sail occasionally, one last week for Savannah.

"With my respects to Mrs. Rost and your sons, I (am) dear Judge.

"Yours very truly, &c., &c.,

"W. L. YANCEY."

To his ardent friend, Reuben Chapman, of Alabama, he had written a few days earlier:

"London, 3d July, 1861.

"15 Half-Moon St., Piccadilly.

"Dear Chapman: The enclosed, cut from the N. Y. correspondence (of June 19) of the London-Telegraph of 2d July informs me of your safe arrival in New York and probably peaceful departure. It has given to me relief and satisfaction. B— T— left Paris for his home about 4th ult. Gen. Fair has

*Manuscript history, prepared by Robert Barnwell Rhett.

also left. Falkner is still here. Preston from Spain is here and will leave for Washington in about three weeks. I have received several letters from my family, the last dated 9 June—all well.

"Public opinion is daily growing favorable to us. It does not manifest itself here, as in America, in strong, vehement language. Moderation is the normal condition of the English mind. But the cause of the North is understood at this time to be the cause of Selfishness and Force. I am satisfied England and France are sincere in their neutrality and will enforce it. I am equally satisfied that they will find causes to raise the blockade during the year, after our cotton is ready for market.

"From the tenor of my wife's letters, I think that she will be soon cramped for funds. Every thing is sold for cash. None of the male members of my family are at home. My spring courts were not held and clients are not paying. Will you be so good as to pay to her the amount I loaned you?

"I have written to her to come over by the first convenient opportunity that offers after my daughter joins her husband (Mr. John Harrell), who (is) in the Gen. P. A. Department at Richmond. If you find any family coming, please notify her of the fact.

"Cotton rose $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 29th, 25,000 bales sold on that day.

"You can write to me by sending the letter to a friend at Louisville with request to forward under cover to Baring Bro. & Co. I rec'd Mrs. Y's last that way.

"With my kind regards to Mrs. C. & your family.—I am, dear C—, yrs &c.

"W. L. YANCEY.

"Hon. R. Chapman,
"Huntsville."

The Treasury Department ceased to send funds to Europe to prosecute the war and the government had no foreign policy. Mr. Yancey offered his resignation, which was declined, at first, but finally accepted. Before he reached New Orleans by sea, in February, 1862, he was elected, without opposition, Senator in Congress from Alabama for a full term.

Arriving at Richmond, the seat of government, he was profoundly alarmed and oppressed in spirit by the want of energy in the Treasury Department. He was wont to spend familiar evenings in the parlors of his colleague, Senator Clay, a life long friend. "I shall never forget the pain and woe of Mr. Yancey's voice, as he talked over the fearful neglect of our government, nightly in my parlors," wrote the mistress of the house. He had ventured to write the following letter to President Davis soon after taking his seat in the Senate:

"Richmond, April 6, 1862.

"Sir: I have had occasion, very recently, to examine with some care the instructions of the War Department to Captain Huse. The finished military education of Captain Huse naturally inclines him to buy none but the most superior rifled arms. The instructions of the government strengthen him in that inclination. The markets of Europe can afford at this time few rifled muskets. Many very fair smoothbore muskets can be found in Europe if pains are taken to find them. The appointment of at least two additional officers to make different sections of Europe their spheres of action would facilitate the acquisition of such arms. Instructions to each officer to confine his operations to the sphere allotted to him would avoid conflict with others and also be some protection against speculative prices.

"The manufacturers of rifled and other muskets are now pretty much open to the monopoly of your contractor. But to this end a large amount in cash is absolutely necessary. Forfeited money must be deposited with the contract. Cash is absolutely required on the delivery of the arms—which would be monthly.

"I notice in Mr. Meminger's statement of the amount of money, sent to the Agent of the War Department, that in the most critical period of your contracts in England, between September 25, 1861, and January, 1862, nearly four months, he only sent \$1,031. The consequence was, Captain Huse had to beg an advance from Sir Isaac Campbell & Co. to the amount of half a million dollars. Had this house not come generously to his relief, we should have lost every contract; and also some fifty thousand muskets delivered in that period and since.

"The funds sent, up to March 1 ultimo, will only pay for deliveries under old contracts; which do not, I believe, call for more than 10,000 muskets per month.

"If we are to arm 200,000 additional men or, rather, obtain 200,000 or 300,000 additional muskets, by fall, not only will you be compelled to send additional officers, imbued fully with your ideas, but a million dollars a month also.

"Pardon me for the suggestions. They are dictated by a solemn sense of duty. I address them to you because I believe from the immense pressure upon you of very public interest, you cannot comprehend all unless with the aid of some plain spoken friends.

"I have spoken of what I know and submit it for what it may be worth to your consideration.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

"W. L. YANCEY."

The President was deeply offended in the contents of the letter of the Senator and promptly returned a reply, caustic, resentful and insinuating. The Senator knew his ground and relaxed nothing of his urgency. The government should prepare the country for war. He supported the President in the Senate, and in Alabama, especially upon the conscript law, while Governor Brown, of Georgia, and others in that State violently opposed that law. He frowned upon the suggestions, widely circulated, to compel the President to resign from his office.* He urged the Senate to pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell \$25,000,000 cotton bonds in Europe. In lieu of this sum, the Congress authorized the sale, in London and Paris, of \$15,000,000 only. The bids upon the call in those cities aggregated \$75,000,000, at least one of which rose to 5 per cent. premium.†

Men now living who lived then, men who have truthful books only from which to learn, need not be reminded here that the National Republican Convention of 1860, assembled at Chicago—the second National Convention of the new party—was a Free State Convention exclusively, the delegates ever trying “to get around this Constitution or to embarrass the free exercise of the rights secured by the Constitution,” as Mr. Webster had described them ten years before. The Convention had been carefully considered for four years and the issues steadily forced toward decision there. The various revolutionary sub-organizations,—Eli Thayer’s Kansas Colonization Society, Beecher’s Free Love Society, Mrs. Howe’s Fugitive Slave Rescue Society, Gerritt Smith’s Underground Railroad Directory, Lucretia Mott’s New Christ dogma—these and all the others, akin, had been fused the year before under the inspiration of John Brown’s incendiary raid and the fate of the leader. These wild forces of whirlwind came together at Chicago to prepare for precipitation in condensed force. They were in search of a leader. Brown’s work had made Seward impossible; if Seward, then no canonization of Brown. Lincoln had become the indubitable necessity of the revolution. Lincoln had no scruples arising from culture in statecraft or knowledge of religion. He was in himself a short argument of the intellect and the morals of the conglomerate, a summary of its forces. The nullifying States brought to Chicago none but themselves, committed to prolonged and uncompromising nullification. These States were in need of a President for them-

*Yancey’s letter to Hon. William F. Sanford.

†Contemporary reports of speeches and proceedings of Congress published in Richmond newspapers.

selves and themselves only. This page of certainty lies open, nor will it

"Let the imprisoned essence escape."

We follow the rough way of the revolution along its actual path. God and the men of the South who lived then only know what was intended there and here. There, "Wide Awakes," a million men, mustered at night in white tunics, drilled nightly, chanting "Old John Brown's Soul Goes Marching Along," men of all degrees and conditions, merchants, and their clerks, mechanics and hod carriers, lawyers, doctors, preachers. Possibly the progress of society demanded it all; probably it was all charlatanry; a windy sentimentality, bent on "Saving the World." The only part left to the South was, to see and dare. So taught Yancey his people.

The nullifying States, that had made every preparation to prolong nullification, as their prescribed relations to the Union, elected the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Within the lifetime of the same generation, State nullification had been denounced by act of Congress,* the act of March 2d, 1833, to work forfeiture, in the citizen aiding or abetting, of life, liberty and property, at the discretion of the President without appeal. The effect of this act, passed with the unanimous concurrence of the free States, was to supersede the civil authority by martial law in a nullifying State. So much for President Jackson's power over South Carolina, in 1833. Felix Grundy was Chairman of the Senate Committee that reported the bill and Mr. Webster, a member, the latter in effect taking charge in the Senate. The act expired by its own limitation. But under the theory of the act of March 2, 1833, the electoral vote of the nullifying States for Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, was counted by sufferance of Congress and not by right under the Constitution. The consent of Congress alone, under the theory of this act, qualified the electoral votes of the nullifying States and if the qualification so dependent was valid, the election was in itself a practical revolution of the government. On the other hand, Mr. Breckenridge received 72 electoral votes, unchallenged, all from States in unimpeachable standing in the Union.

What claim had Lincoln upon States not in nullification? No more than Davis had upon the States not in secession.

Breckenridge took the oath of Senator at Washington at the same hour Lincoln took the oath of President; in four months Lincoln had forced Breckenridge out. Like Grouchy at Waterloo or Longstreet at Gettysburg, Mr. Breckenridge came to the South too late. He had experimented as arrestor of revolution while wiser men accepted revolution.

Of two such lessons, why forget "the nobler and the manlier one."

*U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. iv, chap. 27, p. 632.

THE BONAPARTISTS IN ALABAMA.*

BY ANNE BOZEMAN LYON, of Mobile.

The tranquillity of Louis XVIII. was disturbed soon after his return from Ghent by the knowledge that there were men in his kingdom whose love for Napoleon might again prove dangerous. With this fear actuating him, he determined to send them from France. Fouché was told to write out the list of the persons who had conspired to re-establish the Empire during the first Restoration. There were two lists, one containing the names of some of the friends of the Minister of Police, to whom he was as merciless as to his enemies. The original number condemned to leave Paris was sixty, but it was reduced to thirty-eight by Louis. Nineteen of these were to be arrested and tried at once. They were: "Marshal Ney, Labédoyère, the two brothers Lallemand, Drouet, D'Erlos, Le-fevre-Desnouettes, Ameile, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton, Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Deville, Bertrand, Drouot, Cambronne, Lavalette, Rovigo.†

In the other list were as famous men to be banished from Paris. Of these only Réal, Garnier de Saintes and de Cluis are of moment here. The ordonnance of July 24th, 1817, decreed that they should depart from Paris in three days and go where they would be under the espionage of the Minister of Police.

Nevertheless, Louis, Talleyrand, the Duke de Richelieu and Fouché, the latter influenced, perhaps, by latent regard for his former party, thought it would be more advantageous to the Bourbons' interests to extenuate the fault of the offenders. To obviate the result of a trial the king and his ministers sought to provide the Bonapartists with money to escape. Even though the arrests were delayed and passports given the accused, they were finally arrested as they were fleeing from France. But many of them, with courage worthy of the man for whom they had dared so much, refused to go, as their departure would be a tacit admission of guilt.

The trial and execution of Labédoyère and ultimately of Ney were of such significance that, at the end of 1816 and beginning of 1817, a number of Imperialists were allowed to sail for Philadelphia. Broken in spirit they desired to be alone in a

*This paper was printed some years ago in a short-lived magazine. It is of sufficient value and merit to warrant republication, with revision, for preservation in more permanent form.

†Lamartine's *L'Histoire de la Restauration*.

new country, a wilderness where they could be absolutely beyond the reach of the Bourbon's displeasure. Frenchmen themselves, they knew their people and their king. True, he had evinced much nobility toward them, but he might change. Fouché was at times implacable, and one was never sure of him. To elude him they decided to leave Philadelphia and go to the west. They looked to it as a refuge where they could gather up the shattered forces of brain and soul and begin another life.

After mature deliberation Colonel Nicholas Simon Parmentier, one of the emigrants, was sent to Washington to request the United States government to grant them a tract of land in the West. "An act to set aside and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement and cultivation of the Vine and Olive, passed on the 3d day of March, 1817." The Secretary of the Treasury was required "to designate and set apart any four contiguous townships, each six miles square of vacant public lands lying in that part of the Mississippi Territory, and now the Territory of Alabama, and authorized to contract for sale of said four townships at the rate of two dollars per acre to make payable fourteen years after the contract which should be concluded with any agent or agents of late emigrants from France who have associated together for the purpose of forming a settlement in the United States."*

Clausel, Réal, the Lallemands, the Vandammes, Lacanel, Peniers, Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Marshal Grouchy, Victor Grouchy, Pierre Drouet, de Cluis, the de Saintes, Garnier and his brother, General Raoul, Bazile Meslier, Simon Chaudron and Frederic Ravesies, agent of the "Tombeckbee Association," were the chief grantees.

During the absence of Colonel Parmentier the emigrants ascertained that the West was not the elysium they fancied, and were readily persuaded by a Kentucky gentleman, Dr. Samuel Brown, to establish their colony in Alabama near where the Tombigbee and Warrior rivers meet. He had traveled in France and felt sure the Bonapartists would find in the south a climate and soil so like their own that they would have no difficulty in the development of their agricultural projects. Besides they would feel a kinship with the people of a region that once belonged to France. Most potent thought of all, sympathy warm and deep would be given them; for there were Frenchmen in Mobile who loved Napoleon. Not far from Mobile was Louisiana; and proximity to that State might mean some hope, some plan for the future. Viewed from every standpoint, Alabama was the place to which they must journey—the unknown haven for which they had prayed since the Restoration.

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Before leaving for the south they organized the Vine and Olive Company and divided the land among its three hundred and forty members, nearly all soldiers and merchants. Mr. George N. Stewart was appointed their secretary. He married, in later years, a daughter of General David, whom he met in Philadelphia. Prosper Baltard, A. Mocquart and S. le Francois assisted the emigrants in the adjustment of their financial affairs.

Colonel Parmentier and others of the company left Philadelphia with some of the French gentlemen and their families on the McDonough, a schooner hired for that purpose. He wrote thus to a friend in Philadelphia of an accident that occurred while on board:*

“Mobile Bay, May 26th, 1817.

“After a passage of 21 days from the capes of Delaware, we have arrived within sight of these shores, which not a soul on board had ever seen before; we had, however, a very narrow escape at the moment when about to gain this real land of promise; we were gliding gently along under favor of a pleasant breeze, lead in hand, when suddenly from nine fathom we made only two fathoms, or twelve feet, and before we could haul off, grounded. You may conceive the feeling of our associates under all our circumstances. However, we were fortunate in possessing in Capt. John McCloud, a mind experienced, collected and intrepid; his activity, presence of mind and excellent temper were not disturbed by the indiscreet conduct or the despair of those on board, whose imprudence and want of self-possession might have been fatal with a man of less manly and less resolute disposition; he may be fairly said to have saved every person on board by his firmness and discretion. By his good disposition we were enabled to obtain succor from Fort Boyer; a boat from which put off under its intrepid and generous commanding officer, Lt. R. Beal, of the artillery, and Captain Bourke, formerly of the army, who happened to be at the fort. These two gallant men with four privates put off on discovering our situation and succeeded in carrying our passengers on shore, after great and persevering fatigue; it is by men like these, whose profession inures them to danger and privations unknown in common life that the greatest acts of generosity are usually displayed; not content with rescuing us from danger of wreck they conducted us into the fort and with an affection the most unaffected taught us to forget the dangers we had escaped, and to bless the circumstances which enabled us to enjoy their generosity, hospitality and kindness; there was nothing the country could afford which

**National Intelligencer*, Washington, July 17, 1817.

we were not provided with, and they have left on our hearts impressions of gratitude which time cannot efface.

"Our vessel being lightened, and having suffered no injury, moved into the channel, and having obtained the requisite information to proceed to our destination, the same kindness which had flown to our relief, and contributed to our comfort and gratification on shore, conducted us on board, and accompanied by such a variety of refreshments and acts of goodness, exercised towards individuals whom they had never before seen, but whose fortune and destiny appear to have found in their generous hearts a noble sympathy; they furnished us with letters of introduction to their friends. It is impossible to communicate the sense we entertained of the kindness we have experienced—to-morrow we ascend the river Mobile, from whence you shall hear from me again.

"The country on the margin of the sea presents a scene of the highest luxuriance. The foliage brighter than your more northern climate: this bay is a young sea, and appears to be unbounded; but it is too soon to give you any idea of a distinct landscape, or to speak to you of a soil which we have scarcely touched, and that towards which we are approaching too remote yet to be seen."

Colonel Parmentier had opportunity to give his correspondent a minute account of the landscape as they stopped in Mobile. And the kindness they received made them fully realize that in the little foreign-looking town many hearts beat in unison with theirs when conversing of recent unfortunate events in France.

Addin Lewis, the Collector of the Port, supplied them with a barge in which they embarked and resumed the long voyage up the river. Another stay was made at Fort Stoddart, where Judge Harry Toulmin, a distinguished citizen of Alabama, to whom they took letters of introduction, welcomed them most hospitably. General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, the captor of Aaron Burr, then in command at Fort Montgomery, was next visited. He showed the travelers many courtesies also, and after a period of mutual pleasure they steered across to the Tombigbee and went to the town of St. Stephens. There they left the boat furnished by the government, and obtaining one more commodious proceeded farther up the river. They explored the country carefully, then settled themselves at White Bluff. Obligated to dig trenches in which to keep their provisions, they burned bonfires at night to frighten away the beasts prowling in the forest.

Near "Old Fort Tombeckbee" some of the emigrants consulted the United States Choctaw Factor, Mr. George Strother Gaines, concerning the location of the colony. He suggested

that it should be at White Bluff. Jean A. Peniers and Bazile Meslier, who had been sent to the Red River to report upon its environs, joined the voyagers; and concurring with Mr. Gaines, they also decided upon White Bluff.

These two gentlemen despatched letters to Philadelphia containing a detailed description of Alabama and the inhabitants; their statements convinced the association of the practicability of colonizing the region selected.

With Indians for their nearest neighbors they made the home for which they had pined for the last two years—the log cabins were hardly completed before other members of the company arrived.

The actual needs of existence compelled them to hew away the forest and cut the tough canes to prepare small plots for the planting of garden seeds. This they did without knowing on what tracts they were to live permanently. Notwithstanding their incertitude the town of Demopolis was formed and named by Count Réal, though it has been said it was not included in the French grants.

General Lefevre-Desnouette seems to have assumed leadership of the colony from the time he journeyed to Philadelphia in behalf of the settlers. Confusion had been caused in the distribution of the various lots, as the first emigrants to come made their own choice. But many of them had to relinquish their holdings because their associates in Philadelphia, ignorant of the country, had located the townships irrespective of the claimants. Mr. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Vilar, agent of the association, had entered into a new contract, necessitating the sale of the lands and the designation of the owners who had received the allotments in Philadelphia. Unfortunately, General Desnouette could do nothing for his friends, but he rescued his own tract. Upon his return to Alabama he regretfully saw them leave their homes and begin afresh the labor of clearing the woods into which they went.

In spite of the pain of abandoning the humble cabins they had compensation in each other's society; it shone with the vivacity that characterized it in Paris. Madame Jérôme de Cluis, and Madame Raoul, formerly the Marchesa Sinibaldi, maid of honor to Queen Caroline, were the spirit and centre of a delightful coterie. Madame de Cluis was Mademoiselle de Mézières; an exquisite *grande dame* always, even though her life in Demopolis was filled with vicissitudes—more unendurable because of her youth and inexperience.

The ignorance of the colonists regarding the most ordinary domestic affairs was pitiable. There was a painful incongruity, too, between the very garments they wore and their daily work;

the women milked and sowed corn in the velvet gowns and satin slippers they had danced in at court balls; the men ploughed and dug and sawed wood in their finest military clothes.

Ornaments that beautified their salons in France were brought to America; also books, musical instruments and paintings as well as china, glass and silver, the last often the gift of royal friends. Madame de Cluis' descendants treasure a massive silver coffee-pot which Napoleon gave to Joseph Bonaparte; the latter presented it to her when he became king of Spain. Perhaps it was a token of the immeasurable gratitude he felt to Colonel de Cluis for guarding the luckless Ferdinand so well. For had the aide-de-camp and secretary of the Duke de Rovigo relaxed his vigilance the good Joseph might not have received a crown from his generous brother.

In despair, and wishing to put from him, if possible, the remembrance of the sorrow that had befallen him, de Cluis burned his papers before leaving France. His decorations are, however, still extant—three crosses of the Legion of Honor; in one is the same bit of crimson ribbon that was there the day the emperor fastened it on his breast.

The bravery that won for Nicholas Raoul the regard of Napoleon was not comparable to the fortitude with which he bore himself in his adversity. And, after struggling for the barest subsistence, he left his grant to support himself by keeping a ferry at Demopolis. Although Réal was one of the grantees there is no evidence that he lived long in the settlement. Neither did Clausel remain more than a year. Marshal Grouchy sent his son Victor to their allotment, for Waterloo was still so vivid a memory that his own presence could not be borne by his comrades; they thought he caused the defeat of that day, but wishing to vindicate himself he carried on a verbal warfare with them in the American newspapers until his return to France. The Vendammes, Garnier de Saintes, his brother, Charles Batré and Frederick Ravesies completed that brilliant group. The last named of these gentlemen founded the town of Arcola on the Warrior river, and as agent of the association made authentic reports to Congress of the condition of the Vine and Olive Company. He married the widow of General David, whom he had met and loved before her first marriage.

The famous National Assembly, where the fate of Louis XVI. was decided, was represented by Jean A. Peniers and Monsieur Lacanel. Both had voted for the death of the king. During the empire Lacanel had charge of the Department of Education; a position that conferred many honors upon him. Another scholar was M. Simon Chaudron, the editor, when in

Philadelphia, of "L'Abeille Americane." He was a writer of polish, and his poems, especially an ode to Napoleon, were indicative of genius of a lofty order.

Tradition asserts that the Marquis de Vaubercy, the last descendant of the princely counts of Champagne, was one of the colonists. But there is no mention of him by any of the Alabama historians in the annals of the settlement. That he was in Mobile is an authenticated fact as he married the daughter of Sir Robert Farmer, the first British Intendant of the town, presumably in the last century, as Sir Robert died in 1781, and his wife in 1795. In early youth the marquis had been a page of Louis XVI. and it is probable that he was driven from France by the disasters of the Revolution.

The largest part of the grant was in Marengo county, a name suggested after the arrival of the Bonapartists by a member of the Legislature. It was a holy thought to these soldiers of the Old Guard and army that their refuge should have commemorated the first great achievement of their invincible corps. Yet, trying as that terrible day had been, the survivors were destined now to fight harder battles than they had won and lost for their emperor. With him, renown, whether of victory or defeat had awaited every conflict; and here were toil and obscurity, the most unceasing warfare that can be waged by proud and haughty spirits—submission to poverty and petty mortifications.

As the settlers were again forced to leave Demopolis they laid off Aiglesville, which they had to abandon since it was not included in the grant. In obedience to some twist of fate the exodus became compulsory as soon as the log-houses were built and the gardens in a state to repay the strength expended on their cultivation. Of this M. Ravesies says in a letter to the President of the Senate: "We have in many instances been obliged to neglect the performances of our contract and yield to the more immediate and pressing demands of our industry for a large competency and support. Many of the grantees, unfortunately for themselves, came prematurely to the trackless desert impervious to the approach of man, without a road or passage, consequently the means of transportation to their particular allotment of land was so impracticable that many persons were compelled to settle temporarily on their small lots around the town of Aiglesville, and they became unable to make a second settlement upon their larger allotments."*

No matter how far into the forest these men went some legal misunderstanding would arise decreeing that they go farther still from civilization. Besides, they experienced the same inconvenience from the need of horses and wagons as at White

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Bluff. A dearth of water in the canebrake caused them to leave the more fertile tracts untilled. As it was impossible for them unaided to continue to perform the constant labor of the fields, and having no negroes of their own, General Desnouettes suggested the importation of German redemptioners, which was accomplished by his energy and generosity. His kindness availed nothing; for the Germans, devoid of honor regarding their contract, were of no genuine help. The grain and vegetables raised were at the cost of incredible wages—Desnouettes alone spent more than twenty-five thousand dollars on his tract. In consequence of such continual expenditure the colonists were discouraged and sold out to Americans.

Most of the settlers retaining their property now began in earnest the cultivation of grapes and olives. They frequently imported plants from Bordeaux which failed to flourish, possibly from the difference in soil or lack of knowledge of viticulture on the part of the French. Seven years elapsed before the soil was in condition to receive the vines. Of this M. Raviesies says: "Instead of seven, perhaps seventy years would be required correctly to ascertain this fact"* Often the stocks would reach Alabama when the season was over and died when put in the earth. However, grapes were produced, but yielded poor wine, as the fruit matured in hot weather. In 1821 three hundred and eighty olive trees were planted and almost as many in 1824. The first winter they were killed, and every year after the shoots that sprang from the roots were destroyed.

In conjunction with repeated sickness and the futility of their efforts as growers of the vine and olive, the colonists were beset by squatters who unscrupulously took possession of the lands. Lawsuits ensued to be eventually decided in favor of the emigrants; but they had grown heartsick from disappointment and dispiritedly let the usurpers keep their land for an inadequate amount. Other Americans with a just appreciation of the grants bought them for a sum nearly sufficient to compensate the owners for their toil.

After the seizure and sale of the lands the colony was broken and scattered. With a tender recollection of the courtesy and sympathy they had received in Mobile a number of the emigrants removed to that city, though many remained in Marengo county.*

The old Republican, Peniers, became agent for the Seminoles in Florida, dying there in 1823. General Raoul went to Mexico with his wife and stepchildren. He had the felicity of ending his days as an officer of high rank in the army of the Bourbons. Colonel de Cluis lived for a long time in Greens-

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borough, as much of the arable land which belonged to the grantees was in Greene county. But he also moved to Mobile, where he led a saddened existence for fifteen years, since he could never accustom himself to the change wrought by his exile. Madame de Cluis died a little more than a decade ago (about 1886), at the age of ninety-four. Toward the close of her life she suffered great agitation when alluding to the past, especially the fall of the Empire and the events that preceded her coming to America. Lacanel moved to Mobile as early as 1819; he lived down the bay until his departure for France in 1843. General Clausel was his neighbor. He, the general, sowed and reaped his homely crops of cabbage and potatoes as contentedly as the humblest peasant, and brought his produce to town to dispose of it, forgetful of his former station. Like Raoul he was recalled to France; then was made Governor of Algeria by Louis Philippe. Bazile Meslier, Frederic Raviesies and Simon Chaudron lived and died in Mobile. Of the Vandammes, de Saintes and Drouet, nothing is related save that they occupied their tracts. Charles Batré and the Hurtels also left their allotment to live in Mobile.

The career of none of these Bonapartists in Alabama began more brilliantly than that of Colonel Emile de Vendel. Born in Paris about the time of the death of Louis XVI., his childhood and youth were passed in the turbulent adjustment of the new régime. When Napoleon was at the apex of his supremacy the boy de Vendel entered the service of the Commissioner-General of the *Grande Armée* as secretary. In a short period he filled the same position to the Duke de Cadore, there displaying the intellect and judgment of maturity. At the end of three years he left the duke with the most laudatory letters to Marshal Kellerman; they were answered in phraseology as courtly and appreciative of his talents. He was at once enrolled as one of the National Guard and given the place of *Marechal de Logie*. Later he went through the campaign of 1813. On February 27th, 1814, the title of *Chevalier d'Honneur* was bestowed on him by order of the emperor.

The exile to Elba, a bitter blow to the young soldier, only deepened his love for Napoleon. And, with courage worthy of his ancestor at Agincourt, de Vendel offered himself, in company with three other youths, to carry despatches to the island. The secrecy with which this hazardous errand was conducted resulted in Bonaparte's return to France. No stronger proof of their devotion could be found than the letter they wrote to him soon after the escape from Elba. The following is an exact copy of it:

A Sa Majesté L'Empereur:

Sire:—Permettez que quatres jeunes francaises uni par les

liens de l'amitié présente à votre majesté l'écrit de la disgrâce que leur a fait éprouver leur dévouement à son auguste personne.

Vous n'apprenez pas sans intérêt, Sire, une détention contraire aux lois de l'état, et qui n'était motivée que sur un sincère attachement à la nation et à votre dynastie.

Sensible à l'honneur, actifs et courageux, nous avons toujours aimé de la France et votre Majesté. Comment avec de tels sentiments aurions nous pu rester dans un pays dont la gloire semblait être éclipsée pour jamais?

Nous avons formé le projet de suivre votre Majesté dans son exil volontaire. Ce projet ne pu être exécuté que par l'un de nous.

Il eut l'honneur de vous parler et de vous offrir ses faibles services; les autres arrêtés en route par les agents d'un gouvernement soupçonneux, n'ont pas eu le même bonheur. Injustement incarcérés, nous avons été en proie tous les quatre aux plus odieuses persécutions. Dans l'âge du courage et de la fermeté, nos cœurs n'ont point ébranlés par cette épreuve.

Votre Majesté dans sa retraite ne pouvait entendre les vœux que nous faisons pour son retour. Aujourd'hui nos desirs se trouvent si heureusement accomplis, les malheurs que nous avons éprouvés la visite que nous avons faite à votre Majesté pendant son infortune passagère, nous donnent peut-être le droit de la féliciter sur sa rentrée glorieuse dans un empire qui va de nouveau briller de son éclat.

Heureux si nos sentiments manifestés dans un temps il était dangereux de paraître attachés à votre cause, peuvent attirer sur nous les regards bienveillants de votre Majesté. Puisse nous, Sire, vous faire agréer les services que nous avons offerts en ces jours moins prospères.

Nous prouverons par notre conduite que vous n'avez pas de sujets plus fidèles, plus dévoués, et des serviteurs plus dignes de votre confiance.

Nous avons l'honneur d'être avec le plus profond respect, Sire, de votre Majesté, les humbles et très obéissants serviteurs de vos sujets.

Regnier,
ex-chirurgeon de l'armée, député
de la Ville de Joinville.

Lavocat,
député de la Ville de Joinville.

Poumourel, avocat.

De Vendel,
Intendant gde de la Couronne, Ex-S. chef de div. à la chancellerie de l'ordre de la Réunion.

On the wrapper enclosing de Vendel's manuscript is writ-

ten: "Histoire de ma captivité en France (Paris) comme Prisonnier d'Etat accuse de favoriser le retour de l'empereur Napoleon de l'île d'Elbe en 1814.

"Manuscrit publié apres le retour de l'empereur dans la brochure qui fus présentés par moi-même, et mes tres compagnons d'infortune, a la séance que obtin mes dans la grand Salle de Maréchaux aux Tuileries.

"Tous quatre gracieusement, accueillis par l'Empereur."

The reply to this expression of love is not among the yellow time-darkened papers de Vendel left, written in a hand so small that a lens has to be used to decipher them. It is evident that Napoleon granted their request as he honored them with an interview in which he thanked them for their demonstrations of fidelity. He also named them to the Lord Chamberlain for preferment. M. de Vendel was nominated, May 10th, 1805, to the Sous Prefecture of the Department of the Seine and Marne. Napoleon had had evidence before this: of de Vendel's reliability and affection for himself; and in expressing his thanks for what the young man had done—the commission was of a private nature—he took from his belt a richly chased and jeweled dagger which he gave him. After the Restoration de Vendel was imprisoned six months for the part he bore in the return of Napoleon. But knowing his loyalty made it impossible to look for aught from the Bourbons, he left France and came to America in Joseph Bonaparte's suite. A friend writing of de Vendel at that time says of him: "Although but twenty-four years of age, the glory of his life was gone; the buoyancy of youth and hope had fled; the great object of his existence was defeated, and the exalted purposes which clustered around it only tortured his soul by the utter impossibility of their realization.

De Vendel brought from Lafayette letters to the most eminent personages in Washington, for between the general and himself was a sincere friendship. He spent some months in the Capital, then went to New York. There he married Mademoiselle Josephine Bancal de Confluent, a daughter of Sieur Louis Bancal, formerly Grand Equerry to Louis XVI.; a gentleman who escaped the guillotine to find a home in this country. De Vendel finally settled in Huntsville, Alabama; he afterward moved to Mobile. He did not remain long in town, but bought a place at Spring Hill. His daughters were educated there; the eldest was Madame Adelaide de Vendel Chaudron, one of the most distinguished women in the South. Had it not been for her desire to shun publicity the world would have been enriched by her brilliant literary achievements. As it was, however, she produced many virile and apposite editorials; her work on the Mobile Register, under the guidance of Col. John Forsyth, has

never been equalled by any other feminine journalistic matter in the State. Her translation of Joseph the Second and His Court stamps her as a linguist of rare attainment.

Much could be said of the little suburb where the de Vendels lived, and of Bishop Portier. Surrounded by cultured French families, he held a veritable court, famed for its wit and elegance. Thus, amid the friends to whom the splendor of Napoleon's genius was as dear as to himself, de Vendel passed his life; it was that of a man whose moral greatness triumphed over his disappointments and griefs.

Wearying of the monotony of the settlement, Charles Antoine Lallemand returned to Philadelphia, whence he wrote to his brother Henri: "I have more ambition than can be gratified by the colony upon the Tombigbee." Alas, for his exalted dream of a spot where the soldiers of the Empire could be saved from the degradation he fancied awaited them as mere tillers of the earth. His "*Champs d'Asile*," established through the support and approval of Joseph Bonaparte, failed to give to the sore hearts gathered there the ease they craved.

It is curious to observe that wherever the officers of the Old Guard and army went they took with them a hope of rescuing Napoleon. In the canebrakes of Alabama and the forests of Texas they spent hours talking of his deliverance. Lallemand dwelt on the vision of liberation until it almost became an actuality to himself and Desnouettes, who had joined him in Texas. Their delight, as well as that of their comrades in Alabama, was infinite when it was known that their trust in Louisiana had not been groundless; for Stephen Girod and other Bonapartists in New Orleans, with a number in Charleston, had conceived a plot to rescue Napoleon.* But his death frustrated it, ending forever the dormant belief of the exiles in their own ability to vitalize the ruins of imperial power into an imperishable dynasty.

*There is a detailed account of this plot in the Guide-Book to the Crescent City, published in 1884 or 1885.

THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY DR. ALCEE FORTIER, of New Orleans.

In an article on the "South and her History," published in the October number of the "American Monthly Review of Reviews," the author, Mr. David Y. Thomas, says: "Several other States have organizations, in name at least, that of Louisiana published two volumes about fifty years ago. Since then it appears to have remained inactive most of the time, but is now said to be 'in a state of hopeful vigor.'" These words do an injustice to our Society, and we shall endeavor to prove that Mr. Thomas was misinformed when he made the statement quoted above.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Louisiana Historical Society was founded on January 15, 1836, and its first president was Judge Henry A. Bullard. Among the members were some of the most distinguished men in Louisiana at that time. In June, 1846, the Society was re-organized by the following gentlemen: John Perkins, J. D. B. De Bow, Edmund J. Forstall, Charles Gayarré, Gen. Joseph Walker and Alfred Hennen. Judge Francois Xavier Martin was elected president but he died in December, 1846. The society was incorporated in 1847, and Judge Bullard was elected president for the second time, and John Perkins and J. D. B. DeBow secretaries. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 10, 1860, it was decreed that "in the event of a dissolution of the Historical Society all books, maps, records, manuscripts and collections shall revert to the State for the use of the State library."

In 1860 Judge Charles Gayarré was elected president of the Society. It was chiefly through his intelligent labors that the valuable historical collection was made, which is now in the custody of the Society. They comprise important documents copied from the archives of France and Spain and rare old books pertaining to the history of Louisiana. Judge Gayarré resigned the office of president in 1888 and died in 1895. His name will be associated forever with all investigations and studies in the history of the colony and of the State.

In April, 1877, a new charter was obtained from the Legislature, and the domicile of the Society was transferred from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. In 1888 Judge W. W. Howe succeeded Judge Gayarré as president and remained in office until 1894 when the following officers were elected: President,

Professor Alcée Fortier; first vice-president, Miss Grace King; second vice-president, Dr. Gustave Devron; secretary and treasurer, Professor John R. Ficklen; assistant secretary, Professor J. H. Rapp. Dr. Devron died in 1900, and the present officers are: President, Professor Alcée Fortier; first vice-president, Judge Joseph A. Breaux; second vice-president, Hon. James S. Zacharie; secretary, Miss Grace King; treasurer, J. W. Cruzat; assistant secretary, Dr. Charles G. Gill.

Since February, 1894, nine monthly meetings have been held every year, at each of which historical papers have been read or original documents exhibited. Two volumes have been published by the Society and Volume III., Part I., has lately been issued. The following index of the Publications of the Society proves that it has not "remained inactive," as stated by Mr. Thomas.

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of Gov. Miro to the Commissioners of the State of Georgia, and Remarks thereon, Gaspar Cusachs; Investigation of some Shell Mounds in Calcasieu Parish (illustrated), Prof. George E. Beyer; Ancient Basket Work from Avery's Island, Prof. George E. Beyer; The Northwestern Boundary of Louisiana, with special reference to the French Cession of 1803, Professor John R. Ficklen; List of officers and members."

Vol. II., Part III.: "Minutes of meetings, 1899; Abstract of the Paper of Miss Grace King, 'Was the Espiritu Santo of the Ancient Cartographer the Mississippi?' Abstract of the Paper of Hon. James S. Zacharie on 'The Cathedral Archives;' Abstract of the Paper of Prof. Alcée Fortier, on Col. Francisco Bouligny (drawn from documents in possession of Mrs. Albert Bouligny Baldwin); Mound Investigations at Lemar, La., Prof. George E. Beyer; Abstract of the Paper of Prof. H. E. Chambers on Mounds near Marksville and Natchitoches, La.; Report of the Committee on the Historical Exhibition of the Society to be held in February, 1900; Abstract of Mr. Henry Renshaw's Paper on 'Pierre Soulé'; New Orleans: Its Old Streets and Places, Hon. James S. Zacharie; Catalogue of the Exhibit of the Louisiana Historical Society, opened February 20, 1900."

Vol. II., Part IV.: "Minutes of the meetings, 1900 and 1901; Notice of the death of Dr. Gustave Devron, First Vice-President of the Society, Alcée Fortier; Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, Act 14 of 1900 (La.); Circular sent to the Parishes calling attention to the Celebration of the Louisiana Purchase; Circular and Memorial to be sent to Congress, petitioning for the Publication of Documents in the 'Ministère des Colonies,' Paris; 'Liste des Documents, Ministère des Colonies,' prepared by Victor Tantet; Bill introduced in Congress by Hon. Adolph Meyer to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, in the City of New Orleans; Extracts from General Adolph Meyer's speech in Congress advocating the Celebration in New Orleans; The State Seal (illustrated), Henry L. Favrot; The Louisiana Ursulines, Henry Renshaw; 'Traité de la Campagne des Indes avec les Ursulines;' List of officers and members."

Vol. III., Part I.: "Reception of President McKinley at the Cabildo, New Orleans, May 2, 1901."

FUTURE WORK.

One may see from the above that the Louisiana Historical Society has issued interesting Publications, mainly contributions of its members. It intends to publish shortly extracts

from the very valuable documents in its custody, and at present it is having made in Paris copies of all the documents to be found at the Ministry of the Colonies relating to the history of Louisiana in 1803, with facsimiles of the most important papers.

The Legislature of Louisiana has authorized the Historical Society to prepare a program for the celebration, on December 20, 1903, of the centennial of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and has appropriated a sum of money for that purpose. The celebration will be most interesting, as it will be held at the Cabildo, in New Orleans, at the very spot where Claiborne and Wilkinson, the American commissioners, received the province from Laussat, the French commissioner and colonial Prefect.

The Louisiana Historical Society is not merely in a state of "hopeful vigcr." It has demonstrated its activity in the last eight years, not only by publications, but by organizing a very successful colonial exhibit, and by making strenuous efforts to have Congress copy and publish the documents to be found in Paris relating to the history of Louisiana.

COMMUNICATION TO PRESIDENTS OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

The following communication was sent to the various presidents of the Historical Societies in the States of the Mississippi Valley:

"NEW ORLEANS, *December 5th, 1900.*

MY DEAR SIR:

On a recent visit to Paris I was authorized by the Librarian and Keeper of Archives at the Ministry of the Colonies to make researches into the papers relating to the history of Louisiana. I found among them a number of volumes containing documents of the highest importance, hitherto unpublished.

When the attention of the Louisiana State Historical Society was called to the matter, at a meeting held on December 21st, 1900, a resolution was adopted to send a Memorial to Congress praying that these volumes be published by the United States Government, and that the said Memorial be signed by the presidents of all the Historical Societies in the States formed out of the original province of Louisiana, and by the Governors of these States.

I have the honor to enclose the Memorial. As the time is short before the meeting of Congress, you are respectfully urged to sign it at once and to forward it to the Governor of your State with such recommendation as will secure his prompt attention and action.

The approaching celebration of the Centennial of the Cession of Louisiana has awakened public interest in the history of this great acquisition of territory by the United States, and the moment, therefore, seems very opportune for presenting the matter to Congress and obtaining data of inestimable value to the whole country.

Hoping, my dear Sir, that I shall soon receive a favorable reply from you, I am, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) A. FORTIER, *President.*"

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

"To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned Governors of the States of the Mississippi Valley and the Presidents of the Historical Societies of the same States respectfully present this Memorial and ask for the publication by the United States of certain documentary records relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley, especially of the vast territory acquired by the purchase of 1803. These records are contained in a series of volumes in the archives of the Ministry of the Colonies, Paris, France, and consist of hitherto unpublished correspondence, orders, proclamations, official reports, grants of lands and privileges, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, censuses, financial accounts, and various other data of great interest and importance to students and historians.

Several times during revolutionary uprisings in Paris these archives were in danger of being destroyed; notably in 1871, by the Communists. In the event of such destruction the loss would be irreparable.

We respectfully petition that Congress have these records copied and an edition printed for distribution 'as public documents among the universities, colleges, libraries, historical and other learned societies of the United States, and that an appropriation be made for the purpose."

The Society offered President McKinley a dignified reception at the Cabildo in May, 1901, and it will give further proof of its activity in organizing, in 1903, a worthy celebration of the centennial of one of the greatest events in the history of the United States, the transfer of the vast province of Louisiana to the American domination.

The history of Louisiana is interesting and heroic, and the Society, which has been founded to commemorate it, is conscious that it has not been unworthy of its trust.

ALCEE FORTIER,
President Louisiana Historical Society."

DE SOTO IN FLORIDA.*

BY CHARLES A. CHOATE, of Pensacola.

Notwithstanding the existence of an abundance of apparently trustworthy material concerning the invasion of Florida in 1539 by Hernando De Soto, there is much uncertainty and conflict of statement in the published histories with respect to the exact location of his first landing place, his route thence through the State, the place where he made his winter camp for several months and the itinerary of his expedition through Georgia and Alabama, and beyond to the mighty Mississippi, of which he was the first white discoverer and beneath the turbid waters of which he found a "nameless grave."

The most important sources of information concerning the expedition are comprised in a journal kept by a Portuguese follower of the great captain, translated into English by Hakluyt and published in London in 1812, and a more pretentious work by Garcillasso de la Vega, a noted writer of his time, translated into French and published in 1731. La Vega obtained the material for his "history of the conquest of Florida" from interviews with a member of the expedition and from journals kept by two other followers of De Soto. From these sources, as he states, Alabama's distinguished historian, A. J. Pickett, procured the material for the initial chapter of his History of Alabama, which treats of De Soto's expedition.

Without discussing the various apparently irreconcilable differences which have grown out of the pardonable inaccuracies of the original relators of the history of the great expedition, concerning the true landing place and the exact route of the invading army through Florida, or that which was followed after its departure beyond the borders of the State, it is purposed herein to consider briefly the location of the winter camp where De Soto and his companions spent some months recovering from the fatigues of their Florida campaign and preparing for the much longer and more difficult journey to the Mississippi.

Pickett (who dates the arrival in Tampa Bay, May 30, 1539.

*DE SOTO | IN FLORIDA | An Itinerary of the Route of Hernando De Soto | through | Florida; demonstrating by the | topography of the country and the | entries in his journal the place of | landing and his line of march | within the boundaries of the State | and in Georgia as far as the | Ocmulgee river | by | John Westcott | U. S. Surveyor-General from 1852 to 1859 | Palatka | Palatka News Publishing Company, 1888. | 4 to. paper. 6 engraved maps, or more accurately, a map of the route in 6 sections, on fine paper.

whereas another authority, presently to be mentioned, gives May 25th as the date), notes the arrival at the place of the winter camp on October 27th, and locates it at "Anaica Apalache, in the neighborhood of Tallahassee," with "the sea only thirty miles distant;" and describes the exploration of the region intervening between that point and St. Marks—where traces of the presence of Narvaez were discovered—and a more extended expedition overland, under Francisco Maldonado, as far westward as the "Bay of Ochus" (now Pensacola), "one hundred and eighty miles distant from Apalache." He also states that Maldonado was ordered to proceed "in the brigantines then lying in the Apalache Bay" to Havana, to return with a fleet laden with supplies to Ochus, "where the expedition would join him in October."

In 1888 the late Dr. John Westcott, of St. Augustine, who was United States Surveyor-General for Florida from 1852 to 1859, engaged in the official survey of large portions of the State and hence familiar with its topography, published a most interesting and instructive brochure, giving the itinerary of De Soto from Indian Hill, the place of landing (identified apparently beyond question by the various authorities he consulted as well as by his intimate knowledge of the country), to the winter camp whence, after five months' stay, the intrepid explorer departed upon his long and toilsome journey through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi towards the great river.

Tracing the progress of the invading army step by step, as recorded by day's marches and the lapse of time, Dr. Westcott brings De Soto to the winter camp at "An-ha-yea," which he locates "on the ridge dividing the waters of the Alapaha from those of the Withlacoochee," "ninety miles from St. Marks," to which point, among others, was sent a small party to explore, its members finding there the evidences of the presence of Narvaez. This locality, instead of being "in the neighborhood of Tallahassee," as stated by Pickett, lies in Hamilton county almost due north from the confluence of the Withlacoochee and Suwannee rivers, which is near the point where the latter is now crossed by the railroad extending from Jacksonville to Tallahassee and beyond. Dr. Westcott verifies its situation not only by the exact distance traversed by the expedition from Indian Hill (Hirr-ri-hi-gua)—346 miles—and the route and distance traveled from "the great morass" where the crossing of the Suwannee river was effected, but also by the recorded itinerary of the expedition sent westward to explore the country as far as St. Marks.

Dr. Westcott's narrative makes no mention of Maldonado's movement from St. Marks to Havana "in the brigantines," but he gives the details of the countermarch of "thirty lancers,"

over the route just covered by the army, to Indian Hill, where the fleet lay, with orders for it to sail thence to St. Marks, leaving a portion of the reserves to follow the original line of march northward by land and rejoin De Soto at the winter camp. "The fleet arrived at the Bay of Aute (St. Marks) December 29th." Thence, during the winter, it explored the coast westwardly to the "Bay of Ochus," which, however, the expedition never reached, the army, after its disastrous encounter with the great chief Tuscaloosa at Maubila, having been abruptly ordered to march northward because of the discovery by De Soto of a purpose among many of his followers to seize the ships which they expected to find there and return to Spain.

Strangely enough, Dr. Westcott cites as his chief historical authority the work of La Vega mentioned above; but this fact serves only to illustrate the facility with which even the most careful of historians may misconceive or misinterpret sources of information. From his intimate personal knowledge, however, of the topography of the region which was the theatre of these great events, as well as from his well-known devotion to accuracy in every undertaking, it is easy to believe that his conclusions concerning the location of De Soto's landing place and the true route of the expedition through Florida, as well as the site of the winter camp, are correct.

EARLY RAILROADS IN ALABAMA.*

BY ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, Ph. D.,
University of Wisconsin, Madison.

There is a wealth of work to be done in the field of Southern history, and encouragement should await each student who enters the field in the spirit of hard work, clear thinking and even judgment. It is to be regretted that the monograph of Professor W. E. Martin upon internal improvements in Alabama does not come up to the requirements. It is superficial, undigested, and in scope too limited to fit the title. The author writes apparently from afar off, and gives little indication of ever having seen an old map of Alabama or a newspaper published in the State before the Civil War. He deals with descriptions of the wilderness in the early period, and with the federal and State legislation concerning canals, river improvements, and railroads. So far as he goes, this treatment is fairly satisfactory. But the work does not approach an adequate handling of the subject which the title indicates.

Historical research implies study and analysis of materials in addition to the simple accumulation of facts. The underlying reasons of things must be sought for. The history of roads, canals and railways, meaning practically the history of commerce, involves the study of economic geography, of the productive industry of the country and its demand for commodities, and, in some measure, of the life and habits of the people.

The key to the whole economic situation in ante-bellum Alabama is the cotton plant. The cotton belt was the important section. The planters therein needed means of sending their cotton to the seaboard or to New England; and they demanded manufactured articles from the North or from Europe, and corn, flour and meat from the Northwest. Therefore internal improvements were necessary. But on the other hand the inhabitants of the mountain region and the wire-grass district produced for themselves nearly all their required commodities. They were more largely independent of communications abroad, and they created little effective demand for railroads.

Nearly all parts of Alabama were supplied with natural waterways giving outlets in some one direction. These rivers would suffice in some measure for marketing produce. But the stream of immigration and the needs of the postal service de-

*INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN ALABAMA. By William Elejius Martin, Professor of History in Emory and Henry College. Johns Hopkins University Press Baltimore, April, 1902. (8 vo. pp. 87.)

manded cross-country lines from east to west or from northeast to southwest. The trading roads and the stage routes naturally took these directions.

Canals, when introduced, were necessarily intended to supplement the natural waterways. The earliest railways were built with a similar object in view. The single noteworthy attempt at artificial waterways in Alabama was in the case of the Muscle Shoals Canal, running along the obstructed section of the Tennessee river and connecting the navigable upper reaches of that river with its lower course and the circuitous route to New Orleans. It was soon found that this canal could not be maintained and operated successfully; and after 1833 it was replaced by a railroad running from Decatur to Tuscumbia. This railway proved a distinct success for portage purposes, until after two decades it was connected with the general east and west railway system and asserted its independence of the river.

The next railway to be undertaken was built northward from Selma with the plan of tapping the Tennessee river at Guntersville and thus opening a route between the cotton belt and the Northwestern States. But there were many delays in the completion of the road, and at length it was diverted to the northeastward, where it followed the cotton producing valleys to Rome and Chattanooga instead of crossing the mountains to Guntersville.

The transportation of passengers soon became as important as that of freight. The railway from Montgomery through West Point to Atlanta was the first one to be built with the principal object of accommodating immigrants, the mail, and through freight. Northeast and southwest became the prevailing direction of railways when the systems connecting the South with Baltimore and New York were completed. The effort was then to connect Atlanta and Chattanooga with Mobile and New Orleans, as well as with the local cotton belt.

Without causing the complete destruction of the river traffic, the railroads greatly diminished its importance. Alabama was backward in the development and it was found that the railways in Georgia were drawing away much of the accustomed trade from Mobile. To remedy this, and strengthen Mobile in the contest with New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston, the Mobile and Ohio railway was planned in the later forties and pushed toward completion in the decade of the fifties. A pamphlet issued by the Mobile and Ohio railroad management in 1848 claimed that the projected road would draw income (1) from local passengers and freight, (2) from through passengers and such through freight as could be diverted from the Mississippi river, and (3) from the United States mail. It was

set forth that the railway from Augusta to Charleston was thriving in competition with the Savannah river, and that Northern capitalists were planning a road parallel to the navigable Hudson river. The Mobile and Ohio road, it was stated, was intended to have branches which, like those of a great river, would increase the volume in the main stream.

In the decades since 1850, Alabama has become covered with a considerable network of railways, some built with government aid and others without it. It is to be noted that first the cotton belt and later the mining region have been best supplied with railway facilities, while the wire-grass district has even yet failed to create an effective demand for them. On the whole it is apparent that economic geography, rather than legislation of government assistance is and must be the controlling factor.

These brief hints of railway history in Alabama will indicate what Professor Martin has left undone. A study of the development of commerce in Alabama is much to be hoped for as a contribution to American history. The work should be undertaken by a resident of the State, with a knowledge of economics as well as of history, and with the local material at his command. The study should include an account of the progress in the thought of the people. There are few fields of research which will better repay the work of an Alabamian to the manner born.

NEWSPAPER FILES IN THE LIBRARY OF THE
GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT
SAVANNAH.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM HARDEN,
Librarian of the Society.

Augusta, Ga.

Augusta Chronicle. w.
1790-1797. 1 vol
1798. 1 vol.

Cassville, Ga.

Cassville Standard. w.
1855-1856. 1 vol.

Macon, Ga.

Georgia Journal and Messenger. w.
1847-1849. 1 vol.

Milledgeville, Ga.

The Southern Recorder. w.
1823-1844. 9 vol.

Georgia Patriot. w.
1824-1825. 2 vols.

Paris, France.

Galignani's Messenger. (In English.) d.
1861-1869. 15 vols.

Savannah, Ga.

Georgia Gazette. w.
1774-1783. 1 vol.
1783-1785. 1 vol.
1784-1786. 1 vol.
1787-1789. 1 vol.
1789-1790. 1 vol.
1790-1792. 1 vol.
1793-1795, 1799. 1 vol.
1794-1799, 1800. 1 vol.
1797-1799. 1 vol.
1800-1802. 1 vol.

Southern Centinel. w.
1793-1798. 2 vols.

Columbian Museum. w.

1796-1802. 7 vols.

1804. 2 vols.

1806-1807. 2 vols.

1809-1810. 2 vols.

Georgia Republican and State Intelligencer. w.

1804-1807. 1 vol.

1808. 1 vol.

Southern Patriot. w.

1806-1807. 1 vol.

Public Intelligencer. w.

1807-1809. 1 vol.

Savannah Republican. d.

1810-1812. 3 vols.

1844-1846. 3 vols.

Dec. 1864-June 1865. 1 vol.

Savannah Gazette. d.

1817-1820. 4 vols.

Savannah Museum. d.

1822. 1 vol.

The Savannah Daily Georgian. d.

1818-1854. vols. 1-36. 75 books.

Savannah Daily Journal. d.

1852-1855. 3 vols.

Savannah Evening Journal. d.

1852-1853. 2 vols.

Savannah Republican. d.

1870-1874. 8 vols.

Includes the Advertiser.

Savannah Advertiser. d.

1868-1874. 14 vols.

Includes part of the Republican.

Savannah Evening Mirror. d.

1866. 1 vol.

Savannah Morning News. d.

1870-1902. 64 vols.

Washington, D. C.

National Intelligencer.

1824. 1 vol.

Miscellaneous.

Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., and Savannah, Ga., newspapers.

1861-1869. 15 vols.

THE ABERCROMBIE AND HAYDEN BRANCH OF THE FISHER FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. F. R. ABERCROMBIE, of Gadsden, Ala.

The genealogy of the Fisher family, published in this *Magazine*, September, 1902, pp. 134-138, merely mentions the fact of the marriage by Milo Abercrombie, of one of the daughters of Robert G. Hayden and wife, Mary, daughter of Col. George and Catherine (*Sossamon*) Fisher. This contribution is intended to give a brief account of the descendants of the Abercrombie-Hayden marriage.

Milo Bolling Abercrombie, Sr., was born in Hancock county, Ga., March 1, 1806. He removed to Alabama when a young man, and on December 15, 1829, married Sarah L., daughter of Robert G. and Mary (*Fisher*) Hayden. She was born in Alabama, February 18, 1810. He belonged to a family of prominence and high standing. Garrett* says of them, in a sketch of Hon. James Abercrombie (brother of Milo B. A.): "Major Charles Abercrombie, the father, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and his character was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. The Abercrombie family had great *prestige* from their wealth and social position, and also from the superior intellect and manly qualities they possessed."

Milo B. Abercrombie resided at Cross Keys, in Macon county, where he was a planter and slave owner. Here his wife died August 4, 1850, and she is here buried. He was married, secondly, to Sarah G. Greenleaf, January 30, 1851. He died August 22, 1860, and is buried at Montgomery.

Children of Milo Bolling and his first wife Sarah L. (*Hayden*) Abercrombie:

1. Mary S. Abercrombie, b. Aug. 14, 1830; d. Nov. 1, 1830.
2. Alabama, b. Aug. 15, 1831, and d. same day.
3. Leonard, A., b. Dec. 1, 1832; d. Dec. 23, 1891, at Huntsville, Texas. His wife was Miss L. A. Chilton, of Montgomery, Ala.

*Garrett's *Public Men in Alabama*, p. 555. This family has played a conspicuous part in Georgia and Alabama history and several short sketches of various members appear in the usual sources, but no complete genealogy has appeared. See Brewer's *Alabama*, pp. 243, 513; *Northern Alabama Illustrated* (1888), p. 741; and the *Memorial Record of Alabama* (1894), vol ii, p. 385. Hon. Bolling Hall at one time a representative in Congress from Georgia, 1811-17, married a sister of Milo B. Abercrombie.—*Editor*.

4. Milo Bolling, b. Jan. 15, 1835; m. Miss Houston, of Houston, Texas; and d. March 13, 1877, at that place, and is there buried. A son survives him.
5. John Comer, b. Feb. 5, 1836; m. Miss R. A. Martin, March 3, 1864; d. June 24, 1891, at Tuskegee, Ala. He was a member of the 45th Ala. Regiment Infantry, C. S. A. Milo B. Abercrombie, of Tuskegee, is a son.
6. Robert Haden, b. Sept. 11, 1837; m. Miss Fannie R. Gary, Jan. 9, 1860; d. at Gadsden, Ala., June 8, 1891, and is buried at Tuskegee. He was graduated from the law school of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. in 1859, and immediately began the practice of the law at Tuskegee; in 1862 he entered the Confederate States Army as Capt. of Co. "H," 45th Ala. Regt. Infantry, and was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the Regiment. He fought gallantly on many a field and when the struggle ended he returned home in May, 1865. Resuming at once his profession he practiced in Tuskegee until 1888, when he removed to Gadsden, where he resided at the date of his death in 1891. His widow, who is the writer, and one daughter, Mrs. Dr. D. H. Baker, survive him. His children were: (1) William, d. in infancy; (2) Fannie H., m. Dr. D. H. Baker, resides at Gadsden; (3) Ann E., m. Dr. Thomas S. Jordan, both dead; (4) Robert H.; (5) Newton; and (6) Thomas Gary, the last three dying in infancy.
7. George A., b. March 1, 1839; d. unm. Feb. 17, 1875, and is buried at Cross Keys. He was a physician and practiced at Snowdon, Ala.
8. W. H. H., b. Oct. 18, 1840; d. Oct. 24, 1840.
9. Sarah Comer, b. Dec. 8, 1841; m. Dr. W. H. Crawford, Feb. 4, 1864; d. Nov. 22, 1866, and is buried at Cross Keys.
10. Amelia M., b. Oct. 13, 1843; d. unmarried, May 29, 1874.
11. Annie B., b. March 11, 1845; m. May 13, 1869, Bolling Reid, son of John C. S. Reid, of Tuskegee. Mrs. Reid and two sons survive.
12. Charles A. (1), b. May 9, 1846; d. Oct. 12, 1846.
13. Charles A. (2), b. Sept. 9, 1847; d. Sept. 30, 1847.
14. James B. (1), b. May 11, 1849, and d. same day.
15. James B. (2), b. July 27, 1850.
By his second wife, Sarah G. Greenleaf:
16. Webster Abercrombie; 17. Bolling; 18. Winona and 19. Tallulah.

Webster Abercrombie is an educator of distinction. He is at the head of the celebrated Worcester Academy, in Mass.

BRIEF MEMORANDA CONCERNING A SOUTHERN LINE OF THE SANDS FAMILY.*

I. ROBERT¹ SANDS, a native of Maryland, married Sarah Norris. He lived in Prince George county, but later removed to Baltimore, where he and his wife continued to reside until their death. He had several children, among them Benjamin² Sands, who had Maria³ Sands, who married Lloyd Addison. Hortense⁴ Addison, a daughter, married Alfred Batré, and resides at Mobile, Ala. She is the regent of the Alabama Chapter of the Society of Colonial Dames.

He also had another son

II. RICHARD MARTIN² SANDS, who was born Oct. 8, 1791, in Prince George county, Md. He early entered the United States Army, and had a long career of faithful service. Under date of Jan. 9, 1903, the office of the Adjutant-General, War Department, Washington, D. C., supplied the following data from the official records:

"It is shown by the records that Richard M. Sands, of Maryland, was appointed Ensign, 38th Infantry, May 20, 1813; was promoted to be 3d Lieutenant April 22, 1814, and to be 2d Lieutenant July 9, 1814. It appears that he was disbanded June 15, 1815, at the close of the war, but was reinstated December 2, 1815, as a 2d Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry with rank from July 9, 1814, date originally promoted to that grade. He was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant March 12, 1817, and to be Captain April 30, 1819; he was brevetted Major April 30, 1829, for ten years' faithful service in one grade. He died September 13, 1836, at Fort Call, Florida.

"There is on file a letter from him dated Baltimore, February 9, 1813, applying for a commission in the Army and stating that he had lost his left arm by accident about six years previously, and he expressed the hope that the injury he had received would not debar him from the appointment desired. When the Army was about to be reduced after the war, a small number of officers being retained, Major Enos Cutter of the 38th Infantry recommended Lieutenant Sands for retention as one of the best

*Compiled by the editor from data supplied by Col. Robert M. Sands, who now resides in the city of Mobile, Ala., enjoying a green old age.

See Munsell's *Index to American Genealogies*, 4th edition, (1895), p. 219, for sundry published genealogies and genealogical memoranda in reference to this family.

offices of the regiment, as did also Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, of the same regiment. The records of the 1812 War on file are quite incomplete, and it is impossible to give a detailed statement of services rendered by Lieutenant Sands during the War."*

At Pensacola, Fla., June 14, 1824, by Father C. Moenhant, he was married to Adele, daughter of Peter and Agnes (Krebs) Senac, residents of the town. She was born in Pensacola, Aug. 4, 1807, and died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 31, 1879. Peter (Pierre) Senac was a native of Bayonne, France, and his wife, Agnes Krebs, was born in Pascagoula, on the gulf coast, of a French family, which had been seated in that vicinity nearly two hundred years.† Agnes Senac died in Mobile, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery there.

Major Sands died at Fort Call, Fla., but his remains, together with several others, were removed to St. Augustine.

Children of Maj. Richard M. and Adele (Senac) Sands:

- III. 1. Robert Martin³ Sands, b. at Cantonment Brooke, Tampa, Fla., Oct. 12, 1825; m. Josephine LeBaron.
2. Agnes Evalina³, b. at Tampa, Feb. 9, 1830; m. Joseph Fry, at New Orleans, Aug. 10, 1849. Their son Wm. Fry, and daughters, Mrs. Paul H. Demouey and Mrs. Franklin Demouey, all reside in Mobile.
3. Charles Senac³, b. at Mobile, Sept. 15, 1832; m. Nov. 25, 1857, Emma Laurendine, daughter of Clinton and Mercelite Ford. After his death she removed to Houston, Texas, and remarried.
4. Richard³, d. in infancy.
5. Harvey Hook³, d. in infancy.

III. ROBERT MARTIN³ SANDS of Mobile, was born at Cantonment Brooke, Tampa, Fla., Oct. 12, 1825. He received a good education, and was engaged in business pursuits in 1861, at the beginning of the war. He was then captain of the Mobile Cadets, and on Jan. 2, 1861, was with his company at Fort Morgan, Ala. On the formation of the Third Alabama Regi-

*See also Gardner's *Dictionary of the Army of the U. S.*

†Owen's edition of Pickett's *History of Alabama* (1900), pp. 326-7.

Another daughter of Peter Senac, Evalina married Thomas G. Rapier, who came from Kentucky to Mobile. John L. Rapier, of the *Mobile Register*, and Thomas G. Rapier, of the New Orleans *Picayune* are sons. Another daughter of Peter Senac, Mary Louisa, married Samuel Fry, who came to Pensacola, Fla., from Albany, N. Y., as Secretary to Gov. George Walton,—their son Joseph Fry was Captain of Steamer "Virginus," captured by a Spanish man of war and Joseph Fry and crew were shot as filibusters, at Santiago de Cuba in 1874. Another of Peter Senac's children, Felix, married Mary Louisa, daughter of Adam and Rubina Hollinger, of Mobile, whose daughter, Ruby, married Henry Hotze, Confederate agent in Paris, France. At his death she returned to the U. S. and is employed in U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington City.

ment, Infantry, his company became a part of that gallant command in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was rapidly promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and during practically the whole of the war, after the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., June 8, 1862, he commanded the Regiment. He was wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. In March, 1865, on account of ill health, he was placed on the "invalid corps," and sent to Talladega, Ala., where he was in charge of a camp of instruction at the close of hostilities.

His wife is Josephine LeBaron (b. Nov. 29, 1828, at Pensacola), daughter of Charles LeBaron (b. Dec. 13, 1804, at New Orleans), and wife, Ann McVoy (b. Oct. 21, 1803, at Pensacola, where she was married by Rev. Mr. Coleman, Feb. 22, 1822).

Col. Sands children.

DOCUMENTS.

I. UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE.

Two letters of Gen. Greene, which are printed below, believed to have never before been published, are given here without special comment. The student of our Revolutionary annals will doubtless find them of interest and importance. These letters as well as the documents embraced in the four succeeding items were selected for use here by Dr. U. B. Phillips, of the University of Wisconsin, for which grateful acknowledgment is made.

GENERAL GREENE TO GOVERNOR NELSON OF VIRGINIA.

(Draper Collection, *Sumter Mss.*, Vol. I., No. 68.)

Head Quarters on the High Hills of
Santee September 16th 1781.

Sir

I did myself the honor to enclose your Excellency, in my last Letter, a State of the Virginia Line as it then stood in South Carolina. Since then we have had a severe and bloody Action, by which their Ranks are considerably thinned.

I hope your Excellency will recommend it seriously to the consideration of the Legislature to furnish us with a fresh supply of Troops, and forward, all in your power, such measures as they may adopt to compleat the continental quota. Your zeal for the public good, and your knowledge of the state of things, I doubt not, will sufficiently induce you to great exertions.

Captain Pierce who will have the honor of delivering you this Letter, is fully acquainted with the state of the Line, and the circumstances of affairs as they at present stand in this part of the World. He will also give you the particulars of the Battle of Eutaw, which was fought on the 8th instant, and which was attended with signal success to our Arms. The Officers paid severely for the honors of the Day: But such as fell met their fate with becoming Dignity!

Your Troops participated considerably in the loss, and their very material Services claim the most generous acknowledgements of gratitude from their Country.

Lieut. Colo Campbell who commanded the Brigade, and who was killed in the heat and fury of the conflict, merits all that can be said of a brave, active and intrepid Soldier. His worth I beg leave to recommend to you as deserving particular public notice. He has been engaged in our Service from the com-

ment of the War, and has bled more than once to save the liberties of America. A numerous Family is left behind to lament his loss, and a very gallant Youth, his Son, who is a Lieutenant in the Line, and who fought bravely by his side, is here to partake of such honors as Virginia may think proper to bestow on his Fathers merit.

Permit me to congratulate you on the arrival of a French Fleet in Chessapeak, and the promising prospect of finishing a glorious Campaign.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your Excellency's most
obedient and most humble

Servant,
Nat. Greene.

His Excell^y

Governor Nelson.

Address: His Excellency | Thomas Nelson junr. Esquire |
Governor of | Virginia.

GENERAL GREENE TO GOVERNOR LEE OF MARYLAND.

(Draper Collection, *Sumter Mss.*, Vol. I., No. 67.)

Sir

Your Excellency's Letter of the 6th of December I have had the honor to receive and shall be happy if your Legislature second your good wishes in giving effectual support to the Southern Army. We have waded through many difficulties, and without great exertions I am still afraid our troubles will be renewed in a few Weeks if not sooner. Many of your Officers are on their return home. I should be wanting in gratitude not to acknowledge their singular merit, and the importance of their Services. They have spilt their blood freely in the Service of their Country, and have faced every danger and difficulty without a murmur or complaint. I beg leave to recommend Col^l Williams who has been at the head of your Line, to the particular notice of your State, as an officer of great merit and good conduct.

Inclosed I send your Excellency a return of the Maryland Line, agreeable to a resolution of Congress and an order I lately received from Gen^l Washington on that subject. A very considerable number of those returned are not, nor ever will be fit for service again. They are incapable of doing active duty and ought to be turned over to the Invalid Corps.

This is an important crisis in the American War; wisdom says be prepared for whatever may happen. Force is to decide out fate. It is a pity therefore to leave your Army in a weak and distressed situation.

The Commander in chief has so fully addressed you on this subject that there remains nothing to say.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your Excellency's

mo: obt. humble servt.

Nath. Greene.

Head Quarters,

So. Carolina Feb^y. 1st, 1782.

His Excel^y.

Govr. Lee.

Addressed: His Excellency | Governor Lee | of | Maryland.

II. VIEWS OF JOHN SEVIER ON THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND, 1812-1815.

From 1811 to 1815 John Sevier was a representative in Congress from Tennessee, and during this trying period served on the important committee on military affairs in that body. His views on passing events at the beginning of 1814 are given in the following letter to Gov. Shelby. In 1815 he was appointed one of the commissioners to ascertain the Creek boundary under the treaty of 1814. It was while engaged in that service that he died, Sept. 24, 1815. He was buried at Fort Decatur on the Tallapoosa river, in the present State of Alabama, and there his remains rested until within the last decade, when they were removed by Tennessee to Knoxville.

(Draper Collection, *Sumter Mss.*, Vol. I., No. 109.)

Washington 5th February 1814.

Dear Sir

Your Much esteemed and very Satisfactory letter of the 26th ultimo have just been recd. The adventures and dangers encountered on the expedition your Excellency have had the goodness to relate, seem to me as being conducted by the hand of providence indeed!—I do most sincerely anticipate with you, that we shall yet live to see the day when the insidious Machinations of the old and inveterate enemy, together with our domestic foes (which are not a few) with their perfidious schisms will a second time be confounded.—I do assure you when I frequently hear what I deem toryism, treason, and insurrection, preached up in the sacred Walls of our National legislature; it is so grating, to my ears and feelings, that I can scarcely contain myself within the bounds of Moderation, & reason. The disaffected are numerous, and should the enemy be as successful in Europe as is reported, we may expect to have the second battle to fight over again for our Independency.

Your Excellency are acquainted with the transactions of this place which are daily published in the prints. The British are hovering about our coasts, and I have very little doubt they Mean to be very troublesome, so soon as the season will permit them to be so. Our Envoys will shortly embark, but I don't anticipate any very favorable result from the Mission, I wish I may be disappointed, but I have little hopes. I don't believe that our Northern Army is doing much, and fear very Much, the enemy will repossess himself chiefly of all the places that our arms so gallantly conquered in the course of the last years Campaign—

Our Southern Army have been stationary for some time as to any offensive operations—I understand that the greater part of the army got disgusted with the commander, and have long since returned home, leaving with the General a very small force, but provision was Making to farward on a Reinforcement. I fear the Campaign have been badly planned, and illy executed; their never was a finer set of men, who would have performed every and desired, had they been properly led on into the Midst of the Creek Country before they became half starved, and of course sickly. The army was encamped, a long time at a place called the ten Islands Waiting the Arrival of provisions, when there was plenty in the enemy's Country within three days March, to which place the army ought to have been Marched, and let them tried their strength with the enemy as our force was amply sufficient to have drove them, and taken the provisions. My health have some little improved since I had the honor of writing on the 4th ult. but I have had an unpleasant Winter, and may add Autumn—

Your friend & obdt. Servt.,

John Sevier.

His Excellency
Governor Shelby.

Addressed: His Excellency Governor Shelby, | of the State
of Kentucky, | Frankfort.

III. THE SOUTH CAROLINA YAZOO COMPANY OF 1789.

In this *Magazine* for September, 1902, pp. 141-143, was presented a hitherto unpublished manuscript, showing the system or scheme of land division adopted by the Tennessee Yazoo Company. The act of the General Assembly of Georgia of Dec. 21, 1789, known as the first Yazoo grant, created in addition to the Tennessee Yazoo Company, two others known as the Virginia Yazoo Company and the South Carolina Yazoo Company.

The lands in the limits of the grant to the South Carolina Company embraced the middle counties of the present State of Mississippi. The Company was given two years in which to pay therefor the paltry sum of \$66,964. Stevens' *History of Georgia*, vol. ii, pp. 462-466 is very severe, not only on the methods employed in securing the passage of the act, but he is also particularly severe on the individual promoters of the South Carolina Company. This Company proceeded at once with an effort to colonize its grant. To that end Dr. James O'Fallon was appointed principal agent. A letter from Alexander Moultrie, of Charleston, one of the directors of the company, to John Sevier, in response to a "polite offer" of the latter to become "interested" in the venture, as well as the official instructions to Dr. O'Fallon are given below. They are not easily accessible, even if, indeed they have ever before been published, and will add materially to the literature of this subject. The feeling of Mr. Sevier is readily understood. In 1785 he had been one of a body of daring spirits who undertook to form a settlement on the Tennessee river in what is now Alabama, under the act of Georgia creating Houston county, and he had always taken an active part in all pioneer and thrilling adventures. Dr. O'Fallon proceeded to Kentucky, and pushed his schemes, but the general government frowned on the whole affair, and in the meantime the conditions of the grant not being met as to payment the agreement lapsed. Much valuable material bearing directly on this company will be found in the American State Papers: *Indian Affairs* vol. i, pp. 114-117, 172, and *Public Lands*, vol. i, pp. 151-157. See also Owen's edition of Pickett's *History of Alabama*, pp. 409-410; Chappell's *Miscellanies of Georgia*, Part ii. p. 56 *et seq.*; Haskins' *Yazoo Land Companies*; and Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips' *Georgia and State Rights* (1902), pp. 29-38.

(Draper Collection, Vol. V., No. 72.)

Cha Ton

So. Carolina March 8th 1790.

Sir

Yours by Mr. Metzgar of the 11th of February last, from Washington District North Carolina, came to Hand some few Days past. This will be communicated to You through the means of James O'Fallen Esqre. one of the late captains of the Fourth Georgia Battalion & late one of the Senior Physicians of the Hospital of the United State.

It is with Pleasure I can inform every welwisher to our Yazoo Settlement that our Business is perfectly Sanctioned by a Legislative act of Georgia, & passed into a Grant we hope by this Day, the money having been sent on to finish the Purchase. Our commercial connections and Plans for Trade & Population, being both advantageous & Extensive we trust will in a very short Time progress our matters to a Degree of respectability & magnitude, which must accelerate their Perfec-

tion & give them their true dignity. Dr. Fallon can make every Proper communication on the Subject.—

Your Polite Offer of being Interested with us will be soon submitted to the Board, & I am certain will meet with due attention which shall be communicated in Time; and your Chearfull tender of Services towards the Establishment of our Settlement, must afford us in their Operation such Proofs of your Zeal & good Wishes for the Interest of the company as will ensure no doubt Such an unequivocal Interest to you therein as we hope will be well worthy your Pursuit.

Alexr. Moultrie Director
So. Carol^a, Yazoo Comp^y

Genl. Jno. Sevier.

(Draper Collection, Vol. V., No. 73.)

Cha: Ton So. Carolina.

Instructions to James O Fallon Esquire Principal Agent for the South Carolina Yazoo Company, for the Time being, in the Countries of Kentucky, & the Western Waters the Territory of the said Company, and at the City of New Orleans given at Charleston by the Grantees and the rest of the Members of the said Company their presents.

1st.

You are to Proceed without delay from Charleston to Lexington in Kentucky:—You are there and in the Adjacent Western Territory to investigate the best and most infallible means of procuring a large Emigration from thence & the Countries above, to our Territory, & to put the same in a trait of Action ready for the first Notice, & to communicate the Extent of such means to the Company as speedily as possible.

2d.

On your arrival at Lexington you are to obtain an Account of such Goods as have been sent there by Col. Holder:—of what are disposed & for what Purposes & of such as are not yet disposed; to collect if Possible the value of such as have been disposed in the Mode most adapted to the Purport of this Mission, & to have the remainder, with what now goes by Captn. Cape consolidated in one Stock for Satisfying the Choctaw Indians for any Claims that may be yet remaining for their Grant & as Presents to them.

3d.

When your Funds are thus collected, or if there requires dispatch, as soon as the Goods arrive by Captn: Cape you are with them & such Funds as you can collect to Prepare for a Negotiation with the Choctaws:—to which Purpose you are to send a Proper Person as Courier to that Nation, & have a Meeting: You are then in the best manner Possible to Satisfy their Demands, & fix & foreclose the Negotiation of the grant of the Settlement of the Territory & form the *firmest* Alliance with us possible as offensive and defensive Allies; & in which every due regard is had, to giving them a full Conviction, of the Utility to them of such a Measure, & to impress it strongly on their Minds. If you should find it Necessary to have an immediate interview with the Indians before Captn: Cape arrives, let the Goods Col: Holder will furnish be applied for that Purpose & let them know more are a Coming.—of which also immediate Notice must be given to the Company.

4th

A Subagent is to be appointed for Kentucky & the Western Country above & such other Place as you think proper, & one for the Companies Territory;—after the Measures are fixed in the next preceding Article, the Companies Agent in Kentucky will be preparing for moving with Emigrants & to be ready on the Shortest Notice from the Company to send down such a Body & on such terms as they shall direct;—a Body of three or four hundred more or less will in mean Time (if prudent & can do it Peaceably) move down with you Mr. Woods & such as you shall choose as most Proper for prudence & Address to Assist in Conducting the Business & begin their Settlement in Conjunction with some & as many of the confidential Indians as will be a Sanction & let Agent for the District of the Territory remain to move with the Main Body after a peaceable Possession is established.

5th.

On your Arrival at Yazoo & fixing the first small Party, you will Proceed to Orleans, & under the Sanction of your Credentials make such communications to those in Power there, as will *convince them* of the advantages which will arise to them & the Spanish Settlements, from our vicinity:—& that we wish them fully to conceive with us, that our Views & Interests should be mutual & reciprocally Friendly:—that we esteem it an object of Importance to us both, & highly worthy of a lasting Cultivation:—You are then also to *Secure* the Spanish interest in our Settlement, as the first Political Bond of an Attachment to them, in the *manner* we instruct you in.

6th.

In Kentucky, Yazoo, & New Orleans you are to cause authentick information to be transmitted the Company, shewing the date & Progress of every Measure & incident & you are to Cause a constant Chain of Correspondence to be kept up by you through each Department to the Company.—& to forward such Confidential Intelligence as may be necessary from Time to Time.

7th

Your measures are to be disclosed to such of the Agents of any the Departments as your own Prudence shall direct to you, & you are to repose your confidence when you think best & to the Extent you may deem Safest, for the good of the Company.

8th.

The Agent of Kentucky & the Country above are to be within your Countroul, & where agencies are requisite you are to appoint under you, with such Extent of Power, within your own as may be needful; & so as to Effect the objects of your Commission.

9th.

You are to implant in the Minds of the Choctaws the strongest Ideas of Civilization, of Trade, Commerce & Agriculture, & the Intention of the Company to Educate & Improve their Children; & to promote Peace, Trade & Friendship.

10th.

In all Things you are to Study Peace & Prevent as much as Possible all Differences & Disputes taking Place between the Indians & our People, & to Cause the Strictest Line of Justice & Accommodation to take Place, on our Side; & Establish the Settlement on the fairest most Peaceable & firmest Footing.

11th.

By the Nature of your Commission all Agents in the Service of the Company are Subordinate to you:—General Wilkinson & Col. Holder will no doubt be of Singular Service in their respective Departments;—when your Period is Expired, new Appointments will be made. The two Sub Departments of Kentucky & of Yazoo Should be filled immediately.

12th.

You are to be Cautious to let no one Trade with the Choctaws if possible, without a License & a good Character from

the Director, Yourself or one of your Subagents, & to request the Indians to suffer none but those having such License to Trade with them, that Frauds & Injuries may be prevented.

13th.

You are to keep an Agent also among the Choctaws on whose Influence & good Character you can rely.

14th.

You are to take Care & every Efficient means to prevent People settling down on the Territory before the Company, fixes the Mode of Settlement; excepting the few that may move down before that Period, according to your own Prudential Management & Judgment.

15th.

Above all Things let the Attachment of the Spaniards and the Choctaws be the object, & make it their Interest.—The Goods Col: Holder has & those to be sent by Captn: Cape will I think do the Business.

Ax^r Moultrie Director,
So. Carolina Yazoo Comp.

9th March, 1790.

IV. AN EXPRESSION OF CONTEMPORARY OPINION FROM ALABAMA ON THE CONTROVERSY OF GEORGIA WITH PRESIDENT ADAMS OVER THE CREEK INDIAN LANDS.

The episode known as the Georgia Controversy, is one of the most interesting and dramatic in the annals of this country. The whole subject has been exhaustively reviewed by Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips in Chapter II, *The Acquisition of the Creek Lands* in his monograph on "Georgia and State Rights" (*Annual Report American Historical Association*, 1901, vol. II.) The most intense excitement prevailed in Georgia and Alabama, and indeed over the whole country. The following letter shows the views of an intelligent citizen of Alabama. Hon. Bolling Hall had been a member of Congress from Georgia, 1811-1817; removed to Alabama in 1818; and while he held no public office in the latter State, he continued to manifest an interest in political affairs. Mr. Barbour at the date of the receipt of this letter was the secretary of war in John Quincy Adams' cabinet.

In addition to Dr. Phillips' work there are many important authorities. Among them Edward J. Harden's *Life of George M. Troup* (1859), Hodgson's *Cradle of the Confederacy* (1876), and a

voluminous *Report, with Documents*, made by a select committee of the House of Representatives, as Report No. 98, 19th Congress, 2nd session (8 vo. pp. 846.)

(Barbour Papers in the New York Public Library.)

"Ellerslie"—Montgomery County, Alabama 15th July, 1825.
Honble James Barber

Sir

The deep solicitude which I have ever felt for the interest of my country and the preservation of the union has induced me to address you on the unfortunate collisions which have recently taken place between the Governors of South Carolina & Georgia and the General Government—the citizens of those States from the commencement of the Revolution to the present time have been the firm and steady friends of the union, and I am convinced no sacrifice would be considered too great on their part to preserve union and harmony. On the other hand I must believe that if the constitutional Rights of those States have been infringed by the General Government it has been through inadvertence and not design. The opinion of the Attorney General on the law of South Carolina prohibiting the introduction of free persons of colour, at once, in my opinion, saps the foundation of State rights, and if acquiesced in deprives the States of regulating their internal police! As a citizen of a slave holding State you are not insensible of the injury which may accrue from such a prohibition.

The Governor and citizens of Georgia have been insulted by an Indian agent, because they dared to place in the executive chair the man of their choice—and that agent still continued in office! You will readily perceive that I allude to the declarations made by the agent of the Creek Nation to Colo Campbell one of the U States Commissioners: The agent told Campbell "he had prepared the Indians to cede part of their lands, intimating how[ev]er distinctly that as Troup was elected Governor he must not expect success to attend any application which might be made while Troup was in office, and concluded by advising Colo Campbell* to resign!" the subsequent conduct of the agent has proven fully that he was opposed to the Treaty; permit me to say that if Crowell† had been guilty of no other act of impropriety, than his declaration to Colo Camp-

*Duncan G. Campbell, of Georgia, father of Hon. John A. Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court bench.

†John Crowell, the Indian agent, had been acting in that capacity since 1815. He was the only territorial representative from Alabama in Congress, and was the first representative elected by the people from that State in 1819.

bell It was in my judgment sufficient cause for his removal. If justice is to be withheld, and the citizens of an independent State insulted, by a petty officer of the U. S. because they placed in the executive chair the man of their choice, then is our degradation complete—I know Sir that you cannot bear the idea—the subsequent conduct of Crowell and his subagent Walker proves incontestably, that his declaration to Colo-Campbell was not the offspring of momentary excitement. We hear of no exertions made by the agent to carry the views of the President into effect or to prepare the Indian chiefs to cede their lands, but on the contrary, on the 13th of Feby the day after the Treaty was signed, he writes to the Secy of War to prevent its ratification—But Sir this is not the worst—the chiefs and warriors of the friendly part of the Creeks on the 25th Jany represented to the President their danger, from the hostile Indians, and asked his protection and interference to prevent a civil war—Crowell was fully apprised of the Intention of the hostile Indians to murder McIntosh;* yet, I have neither seen nor heard of any exertions made on his part to prevent it—Now sir the most sceptical must believe if the agent had used the same energetic measures to preserve the life of McIntosh as he did to have Stinson apprehended (who it seems had interfered with his money making business by selling a few goods to the Indians) that the life of McIntosh would have been spared—On the 22nd of August 1823 the agent writes to the redoubted Colo. Wm. Hambly in which the little Prince is to be addressed in a manner to arouse his feelings as a warrior & a chief, ambition fear and interest are called in to aid his views—Stinson is to be apprehended “at all hazzards.” *If six men are not enough, send six hundred and take him by force if he has to destroy McIntosh and his whole establishment* McIntosh has been *destroyed* and his *whole establishment*. Stinson was afterwards given up, [two words obliterated] acquitted by the federal court—what further is wanted to prove the interested motives of Crowell, and his hostility to McIntosh—I had proceeded thus far when I recd a paper containing the letter written by Majr. Andrew the special agent to Colo Crowell suspending him, in which Andrew expresses his opinion of the agents innocence in every particular and endeavour[s] to throw the blame on the Govr. and people of Georgia! Comment is certainly unnessessary on this part of the special agents conduct. If Crowell is to be acquitted by the evidence of the white men in the nation, who are his mere

*William McIntosh was the principal chief of the party among the Creeks friendly to the whites and in favor of exchanging their lands in Georgia for lands in the west. McIntosh was murdered by a band of the unfriendly Creeks, April 29, 1825.

creatures, and the testimony of the murderers of McIntosh are to be recd. as evidence in their own defence, it will be no wonder that they should be acquitted and the whole blame cast on the Govr. of Georgia. Sir the Government of the U States, and of Georgia were informed of the intended murder of McIntosh. It is also proven that Crowell knew of it, yet the man who fought in the last war to save our frontiers from indiscriminate murder, has himself been murdered by the Indians who he conquered without one exertion made by the Indian agent to preserve his valuable life—

I pray you to excuse the liberty which I have taken & believe that my only object is the furtherance of justice and to aid in the restoration of that harmony so much to be wished for.

I am Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

Bolling Hall.

V. FLORIDA IMMIGRATION AND POLITICS, 1823.

The Governor of the Florida Territory from 1822 to 1834 was William P. Duval. He was a native of Va., where he was born in 1784; was a captain of mounted volunteers in the campaigns against the Indians in the War of 1812; was a member of Congress from Ky., 1813-1815. He always went to Washington before the expiration of each term except the last, when he saw that he could do nothing with Jackson, who had Eaton to provide for—as shown by the official "Letter Book" at Tallahassee. After his term of office as Governor expired, he returned to Bardstown, Ky., where he practiced law until 1848, when he removed to Texas. On a temporary visit to Washington, D. C., he died March 15, 1854.

All in all Duval was a very interesting character. He was the original "Ralph Ringwood" of Washington Irving, and "Nimrod Wildfire" of James K. Paulding. He was a famous teller of tales, and when he left Pensacola for Tallahassee, some political enemy (perhaps Hunt, the editor of the *Pensacola Gazette*) wrote for that paper, Oct. 6, 1826, a short skit against Duval, entitled "The Chronicles of Florida," of which two verses are as follows:

"4. Now William was comely to look upon and was greatly beloved by the old matrons of the people; and thence he took the sirname of Chief Mingo.

"5. And Mingo sat him in the gates of the city of Pensacola and gathered unto him the men and matrons; for he stole away their hearts by the long yarns of his imagination."

(Barbour Papers, in the New York Public Library.)

St. Augustine Augt. 12th, 1823.

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 13th

of June last from Mr. E. Macon. The next day after his arrival in this city he distinguished himself in a case of murder, his youthful appearance was soon forgotten and he triumphed over an old and cunning Yankee lawyer so completely as to surprise and delight the audience. His adversary was thro [w n] down, and actually rendered incapable of answering his arguments, I never felt better in all my life, and I already feel towards Mr. Macon as if he was my kinsman. He will have envy and cunning and meanness to contend with in several of his opponents at the bar but he will triumph over them all for he is eloquent, intelligent and his principles are purely those of Virginia rest assured sir, that he shall find me his countryman, and of course his friend.

I have had as might have been expected some trouble and much abuse, in this Territory—but the *People* have always with me, the yankees have been and will be my abusers, I can not (such I have meet with) venture to trust, and their disapoint, in their attempts to obtain the small places in my gift, has brought down on me all their malice and slander I am now happy to inform you that the People are fast driving these men in the back ground—where I hope they will remain. New York has sent her most villanous spawn to this Territory.

I keep my course without seeming to know what they say of me—I go much among the Body of the People, and my acquaintance in East and West Florida is now general I have made it my business to pass through the whole Territory and I intend to repeat this visit during this fall

The northern men are much enraged at the influence of Virginia. These men say in a sneering manner, "The lord deliver poor Florida—since Virginia is the mother of us all," I hope and trust she find masters for them all, or I could with truth say god help Florida.

Be pleased to accept the expression of my respect and esteem
Wm. P. Duval.

Hon^{le}. James Barbour.

Addressed: Hon^{le}. James Barbour | Barboursville | Orange | Virginia.

VI. SIR ED BELCHER'S TEXAS COLONY.

So far as a casual examination extends, the historians of Texas make no mention of the colonization effort, described in the following letter, and although "it was not a colony to be boasted about"—as the writer declares—the facts are sufficiently interesting to warrant publication. Col. James E. Saunders was long a leading citizen, residing at Courtland, Ala., and the author of a valuable

work on *Early Settlers of Alabama*, posthumously published by his grand-daughter, Mrs. W. C. Stubbs, through whose courtesy the communication appears. Letters to the parties named in the last paragraph have elicited no replies.

Mason, Texas, June 20 1891.

James E. Sanders, Esq
Courtland, Alabama

Dear Sir

Your letter to Genl. H. E. McCullough is at hand and I will try as far as my recollection serves to give you some information.

In August 1850 Sir Ed Belcher's company came over from England the 1st ship, the John Garrow, Capt Hamilton in command 1200 tons Iron and base, left England sailing from Liverpool—containing about 200 emigrants and landed at Galveston on the 27th of October 1851—Capt McKensie was one of the subdirectors and was on board with the clergyman Rev. John Pedcocke who had come to Texas like the rest of us influenced by Colton the lecturer who was connected with a party of Ojibewah Indians whom he had exhibited in England and who had three sons whom he was desirous of settling in some new country.

The next ship which came and the last one brought over Maj. Howe who took charge of the emigrants on their arrival at Kimbles bend on the Brazos where the company was ultimately settled.

Sir Edward Belcher who was Knighted for services at Navarino not as you say for his search for Sir John Franklin where he proved himself very incompetent and in fact did not show the courage in the Artic region which his former conduct had led people to expect, came out by way of New York and went straight home again.

The intention was to settle on the Low Bayou a stream in Coryell County but failure of title prevented this and the Colony moved up to a bend on the Brazos now about 60 miles above Waco called Kimbles Bend—really a beautiful tract of land now worth 50 00 per acre but to which the settlers had no title and knew they had not when they sold.

The Sumcox you mention was not a clergyman but a young gentleman of some wealth who followed the clergymans family out with a view of marrying his daughter who however gave him the mitten and married Capt McKensie.

The colonists who were for the most part broken down tradesmen who had saved enough out of their home bankruptcies to come out to the land where they expected to find gold without much labor, and who were utterly unfitted for the privations and trials of a frontier settlement shortly died or strayed off. [This was a very new country then] Texas whiskey

was too strong for Major Howe though his system had been hardened by polutions of anack in India and he died within a year Cap McKensie went home in about 1852, and I heard was in the Crimean War.

Mr. Pedcock and his wife died in Burleson County. One of his sons lives at Pedcockes branch in Coryell Co., and another is Cashier of a Bank in Waco.

There are some Martins yet living near Brackett in this State who came out on the John Garrow but how many I do not know.

With these exceptions and the writer the Colony with its bright hopes and miserable material and management has faded and gone into the history of the past, and like the foam on the crest of the wave has failed without leaving a trace or track on the history of Texas.

My impression is that the intention of the management in London was good and honest, but without any experience or knowledge of the country or what they would have to contend with success was impossible and failure inevitable from the inception of the scheme. And that on this side of the water the idea was to make these poor people their prey, and to cheat them into buying land without a title which nefarious scheme was completely and successfully carried out—

The rule is that English colonies do not do [anything] in any land over which St. George's Cross does not fly—Individually they are sensible and financially poor persons and we have thousands of such in Texas but in bodies as a colony they are invariably complete failures for they are unable to adapt themselves to the ruder manners and customs of "Ye inhabitants" and always try to make a little England wherever they are in a body and thus render themselves unpopular.

I left the outfit as soon as I could run away, and as no one was responsible for me though I was supposed to be under the control of Capt. McKensie, and in fact was I expect a "Man-vais sujet" as no one was very anxious to detain me & therefore cannot give you more detailed information about them.

But it was not a Colony to be boasted about and no one that I know or can recollect amongst them was Ulysees enough to be a leader of men and for want of any such leadership the whole thing went to Hades.

At anytime if you should desire further information you might write Hartley Pedcocke, Pedcockes Ranch, Coryell Co., or John Valentine of Brackett Texas.

I am with respect

H. M. Holmes.

Endorsement

Belcher colony | Holmes letter | Mrs. Wm. C. Stubbs | papers of | her | grandfather | Col. J. E. Saunders.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE LATE EX-SENATOR DAWES AND HIS WORK FOR THE INDIAN.

With all the legislation which records this altered attitude toward the Indian by national officials—executive and legislative—and philanthropists, Mr. Dawes' name is connected more or less closely,—of late, very closely. From the time that he became chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs down to the time of his death [Feb. 5, 1903], he has been the most conspicuous figure in national life dealing with Indian Affairs.

When Mr. Dawes retired from the Senate, in 1893, President Cleveland appointed him chairman of a commission to the five civilized tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory. With patience, tact, yet steady pressure, the commission has done its work during the intervening decade. Slowly but surely, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles after prolonged and delicate negotiations, have been partially, if not wholly, won to the new point of view as one conducive to their welfare as well as to that of the Government. Tribal courts have been given up, the common lands divided in severalty, citizenship in the United States has been sought, and subjection to federal laws such as govern white men has been proffered. In turn, the commission has protected the Indians from their greedy enemies, the white cattle men; it has been conscientious in dividing the commonwealth so as to do no injustice; in unraveling the conflicts between tribal and federal law; and in determining and defining the status of the Indian, qualities of the highest legal order have been necessary. —George Perry Morris, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for March.

EXECUTION OF BARNEY RILEY.

In General Woodward's *Reminiscences* (1859) some account is given of a Creek Indian named Barney Riley, who was a friend of Weatherford. About twelve years ago, an old friend of mine, William Welsh, of Neshoba County, Mississippi, related to me the following fact about Barney Riley, stating that he had heard this from an old Frenchman (his name now forgotten) who, many years ago, lived near Philadelphia, in Neshoba County. This old Frenchman had once lived near

or among the Creeks in Alabama. The story is that some years after the Creek war, Barney Riley committed some deed—perhaps it was a case of homicide—for which he was condemned to death by the Creek authorities, his execution to be by shooting with the rifle. Riley on the appointed day rode to the place of execution with his little son behind him. Some white people present asked him why he had brought his little boy with him. His reply was that he wanted his son to see how a brave man could die. The law was carried into effect and Riley was executed in the presence of his son. This incident I consider perfectly authentic.

HENRY S. HALBERT.

Meridian, Miss.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF PORTO RICO.

The papers of historical value relating to the island are numerous, and to be found in divers public and private hands. Senor Brau, a local historian and head of the custom-house at San Juan has in his house, besides other old documents taken from Casa Blanca, etc., copies of papers at Madrid, Seville, and elsewhere, relating to Porto Rico; and Dr. Coll, No. 30 Luna street, San Juan, has some originals gathered in Porto Rico, and has copied some from the cathedral archives at San Juan, one of which is an ancient account of a visit of the bishop of the diocese to Venezuela, and interesting in connection with the boundary arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela. This cathedral was founded in 1512, and is the oldest in America; but the present edifice is comparatively recent. Some of these bishop's visits, reported by his secretary, are dated in 1661, 1757, and 1773. Among these ancient papers, of which Dr. Coll has copies, are royal cédulas concerning the church and correspondence between the bishop and captain-general about money matters, the captain-general requesting money in one case, the bishop contesting the propriety of contributing it, and the captain-general informing him that his business was simply to close his mouth and turn over the funds. Dr. Coll has also two volumes of "Documentos Historicos Relativos a Puerto Rico," copied at Madrid, Munoz collection; also the first three volumes, beginning in 1839, of the *Boletín Mercantil*, a newspaper still published at San Juan; a volume of 1813 of the *Diario Económico de Puerto Rico*; and one of 1821 of the *Diario Liberal*, published here. It appears that the censorship was abolished about that time and a jury authorized to pass upon offenses of the press; also that the *Liberal* was soon ended and the jury lasted but a couple of years. He also has in six volumes "Memorias Geog. Hist.,

Econ. and Estadisticas" of Porto Rico, Madrid, 1831; a volume describing the first exposition of Porto Rico, 1854; the first volume of poetry printed in Porto Rico, 1843; and many other interesting materials for a history of the island, among them a work of his own entitled "Colon in Puerto Rico;" "a Memoria y Description" of Porto Rico, ordered made by King Phillip II in 1582, taken from the Madrid papers; and a manuscript copy, but not the original, of the "Ordenanzas de la Real Audiencia de Santo Domingo;" of 1683, afterwards made applicable to Porto Rico and constituting law here until 1835.

In the priests' house adjoining the cathedral I found the original parish registers complete from 1616, of births, deaths, marriages, and confirmations. Some volumes are illegible, but transcriptions, made every fifty years, have preserved the whole. In 1858 the parish of San Francisco was separated from that of San Juan, and the like records are to be found, dating from that year, at the church of San Francisco. At the former place is a volume containing the names of those killed by the British here in 1797. The registers prior to 1616 were burned by the Dutch 1625, who occupied San Juan, then a wooden town, and burned it.

The old and curious papers of the Franciscan and Dominican friars, who were driven out by a law prohibiting cloistered life, are in the possession of the archivist in the Intendencia Building.—From the "Report of the Military Governor of Porto Rico on Civil Affairs." Part 13 of the *Annual Reports of the War Department* for year ended June 30, 1900, pp. 470-471.

ANDREW JACKSON MANUSCRIPTS.

The manuscripts and large accumulation of papers of President Jackson were placed by him in the hands of Amos Kendall, for the preparation of his biography. Kendall made but little progress with the work, and the papers by Jackson's direction were turned over to Francis P. Blair, Sr., for biographical purposes. For years they had been lost sight of, but in 1882 they were found in "several large trunks" in the garret of the Globe building. The legal representatives of Gen. Jackson entered suit for their recovery, but how the controversy terminated is not now known. The latest development is the recent presentation of the entire collection to the Library of Congress by the children of Montgomery Blair, son of Francis P. Blair, Sr.

They are very voluminous, comprising thousands of manu-

script pieces and volumes, and, in fact, at one time filled several barrels and various chests. They include not merely letters to and from General Jackson, but muster rolls, military reports, and various memoranda. They run back prior to the year 1800, and come down to the time of Jackson's death in 1845. The most important of them are from 1812 on. They have been received by the Library, but cannot for some time be made accessible, since they will have to be gone over carefully in detail before access will be safe and practicable.

The letter of donation is as follows:

"1651 Pennsylvania Avenue,
"Washington, D. C., February 20, 1903.

"Herbert Putnam, Esq.,

"Librarian of Congress.

"My Dear Sir: We inherited from our father, the late Montgomery Blair, a collection of papers and manuscripts consisting principally of official and personal correspondence of Andrew Jackson, also memoranda and reports written by Andrew Jackson and others relating to his times and various incidents in his career. It occurs to us that these papers, relating as they do to personages and events so important in our National history, should be in a permanent place of deposit where they would be well cared for, properly classified, indexed, filed, and with the aid of experts be made accessible to historical investigators.

"The Library of Congress being the National Library and having an absolutely safe building with ample accommodations, expert service and with the duty and inclination to make the material in its custody useful to students, and having already a considerable mass of manuscript material relating to American History, has seemed to us the natural and fitting depository. We have therefore decided to give this collection of papers to the Library of Congress and by this instrument do convey to the said Library all our right, title and interest therein, conditionally on the papers being accepted by you on behalf of the Library for the purposes and uses as hereinbefore stated. It is possible we may make further contributions to these papers. We wish the collection to be known as the 'Montgomery Blair Collection' and entered as a gift from us his children.

"Yours very truly,

"MINNA BLAIR RICHEY,

"MONTGOMERY BLAIR,

"GIST BLAIR,

"WOODBURY BLAIR."

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

After more than thirty-five years Congress has responded to its duty, and has provided for the official publication of the rosters of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate Armies. In 1874 preliminary steps were taken toward the publication known as "The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion," which was completed in 1901 in one hundred and twenty-eight books. This work embraced the official documentary material affecting the history of the war. Now it is proposed to publish the personnel of the troops, rounding out and completing the series already published.

The law is as follows, forming a paragraph in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act, approved Feb. 25, 1903:

"That under the direction of the Secretary of War the Chief of the Record and Pension Office shall compile, from such official records as are in the possession of the United States and from such other authentic records as may be obtained by loan from the various States and other official sources, a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate Armies."

The Secretary of War has already taken up the execution of the task. It is proposed to secure the loan from States and other repositories of "any and all authentic Confederate records that can be found." This appeal should meet a prompt and hearty response. The following is a copy of the official communication from the War Department to Hon. Wm. D. Jelks, Governor of Alabama, which is doubtless similar to that addressed to other executives.

War Department,
Washington, March 16, 1903.

The Governor of the State of Alabama,
Montgomery.

Sir: There is a very general desire on the part of the surviving participants of the great struggle in which the country was engaged from 1861 to 1865, and on the part of the descendants of those who have passed away, for a publication that shall be accessible to the general public and shall show the names of those who, either as officers or enlisted men, bore arms for the Union or for the Confederacy during the great war. In the opinion that this desire is one that should be gratified, and that can be gratified, in great measure at least, by compiling and publishing, as a continuation of the publication known as the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," a complete list or roster of the officers and men who served in those armies during the civil war, this Department recommended at the last session of Congress the enactment of

a law authorizing the compilation and preparation of such a roster for publication. That recommendation was followed by the enactment of a provision of law, which is embodied in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act approved February 25, 1903, and which is as follows:

(Here is given the law as set forth above.)

The Department is prepared to enter at once upon the work of making the compilation thus authorized, and to push it to completion as rapidly as possible. There will be little or no difficulty in making the Union part of the roster complete, but there will be great difficulty with regard to the Confederate part because of the incompleteness of the collection of Confederate records in the possession of this Department. It is of the first importance, therefore, that no effort shall be spared to secure the temporary loan to the War Department, for the purpose of copying, of any and all authentic Confederate records that can be found anywhere. Many of these records are in the possession of the various States and it is hoped will be made readily accessible, but there are others that are widely scattered among historical and memorial associations and private citizens. The problem of how to find and procure the loan of these scattered records is a difficult one, but it is one that must be solved in order that the Confederate soldier shall receive the full credit that is due him in the roster that is to be compiled.

I earnestly invite your co-operation with the Department in an effort to make this compilation as nearly complete as it is possible to make it, and I shall be glad to have the benefit of any suggestions that you can make as to the manner in which that end can be best attained. The work will be in the immediate charge of Brigadier General F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of this Department, and I beg leave to suggest that, if the plan herein outlined meets your approval, you designate some official of your State to communicate with him relative to the details of the work and the steps to be taken in the furtherance of it.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[This Department is intended for practical purposes. General invitation is extended all readers to use it. Communications in reply to queries, or on other subjects should be addressed to the EDITOR. No answers to queries will be given by private correspondence.]

CHEROKEE TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN ALABAMA.—Replying to the inquiry of Mr. James Mooney in the November issue of this *Magazine*, p. 219, as to what Cherokee towns in this State had town houses, I will say that I know of the following: Crowtown, Gunter's village (for the entire Creek Path settlement), Turkeytown and Willstown. If there were any others I have been unable to ascertain the fact after considerable effort.

OLIVER D. STREET.

Guntersville, Ala.

DESCENDANT OF LAFAYETTE.—One of the attachés of the French Embassy at Washington is Vicomte de Chambrun, a great-grandson of Gen. Lafayette. He was the representative of the Lafayette family at the Rochambeau ceremonies in Washington, D. C., and is a brother of Marquis de Chambrun, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and the ranking representative of the family.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE SOUTH DURING THE WAR.—Mr. Mayo Fesler, fellow in history at the University of Chicago, who is preparing a thesis on the "History of Secret Societies During the Civil War" writes asking for information concerning the "Knights of the Golden Circle" which is said to have existed prior to the war in Texas and other Southern States. The alleged purpose of the society was the extension of slavery into Mexico and Cuba. He desires the information which is indicated in the following questions:

1. Was there an organization in the South prior to the civil war called the "Knights of the Golden Circle?"
2. When and where did it exist?
3. What was its avowed purpose?
4. How extensive was it?
5. Did such an organization exist in the Southern army during the war? If so, what connection had it with the organization in the Northern border States?

DANIEL HICKEY.—There are two early settlers in the Gulf States region of whom I have long been trying to get extended information. Daniel Hickey who was born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, in 1740, and marrying Martha Scriven of Worcestershire, England, came to this country 1770, with an English grant of land about Baton Rouge and died 1808, a very wealthy man, leaving a son, Colonel Philip Hickey of Hope Estate, Baton Rouge, who was so extensively

connected with the early history of Louisiana and Texas, that you have probably often seen his name in your researches. The latter was my husband's grandfather, and I remember him well, staying three months at his plantation in 1858. I desire to know more than I have told you about Daniel Hickey and shall be very much obliged for anything you can tell me, especially of his early life. We have a letter dated 1769—in Limerick, Ireland—in which it appears he was attached in some way to "Governor Montfort Browne," and it seems likely he was brought over by him, who was in the army and at one time Governor of the Bahamas. We have also the original parchment making him a Master Mason of the Lodge St. Andrew of Edinburgh in Pensacola, July 19, 1776. The other about whom I wish to know is

JAMES MATHER.—He was the third Mayor of New Orleans. His daughter, Ann, married Philip, son of Daniel Hickey. I sought this information from the Southern members of the family, but they seemed to have saved no papers. My husband doubtless did know but he died in 1874. He had, however, many interesting papers about Col. Philip Hickey's connection with the early government of Louisiana which my son, Dr. Morgan, Professor at Harvard, has kept carefully. Of course there is nothing about the family in them.

I have corresponded with Earl Cathcart about James Mather, but learned little. His mother, Henrietta Mather, was the niece of James, and married the military governor of Canada afterwards Sir Alexander Cathcart. I shall be under obligations for any information you may give me and thank you in advance for any courtesy in that direction.

MRS. MORRIS B. MORGAN.

Cambridge Mass.

STATE NICKNAMES.—*The Southern Chronicle*, Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1845, gives the following States with the nicknames by which their people are known. An inquiry into the origin of these designations would doubtless be curious if not profitable. The names are: The inhabitants of Maine are called foxes; New Hampshire, granite boys; Massachusetts, Bay Staters; Vermont, Green mountain boys; Rhode Island, gun flints; Connecticut, wooden nutmegs; New York, knickerbockers; New Jersey, clam catchers; Pennsylvania, leatherheads; Delaware, musk-rats; Maryland, crow thumpers; Virginia, beagles; North Carolina, tar boilers; South Carolina, weasels; Georgia, buzzards; Louisiana, cre-owls; Alabama, lizards; Kentucky, corn crackers; Tennessee, cotton-manies; Ohio, buckeyes; Indiana, hoosiers; Illinois, suckers; Missouri, pewks; Mississippi, tadpoles; Arkansas, gophers; Michigan, woolverines; Florida, fly-up-the-creeks; Wisconsin, badgers; Iowa, hawkeyes; N. W. Territory, prairie dogs; Oregon, hard cases.

HISTORICAL NEWS.

STATUES OF COUNT PULASKI AND BARON VON STEUBEN.—An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars each was made by the last Congress for the erection of statues to Baron Von Steuben and Count Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary patriots. (*See this Magazine*, July, 1902, p. 59.)

STATUE OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.—The Legislature of Virginia has provided for placing a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in statuary hall in the capitol at Washington. It is to be one of the two which the State is authorized under the law to place there.

NATIONAL HALL OF RECORDS.—The purchase of square 143 in Washington City has been authorized by Congress as a site for a Hall of Records, and four hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for that purpose. Preliminary plans have been authorized on a basis of a maximum cost of \$2,000,000. The execution of the purchase is in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ALLEGORICAL STATUE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Parker G. Head, an American sculptor, at Florence, Italy, has about completed a fine allegorical statue in Carrara marble of the Mississippi River. He has been engaged on it for seventeen years and it was originally intended as a private gift to the city of New Orleans. Recently efforts have been made by St. Louis and also by St. Paul to obtain it, but it has been secured by a group of citizens to be placed in one of the public parks of Minneapolis.

OFFICIAL FLAG FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.—The board of directors on the 10th of Feb., 1903, adopted an official flag for the Exposition. A blue field extends one-third of the length from the staff, and from this field stretch three horizontal bars, red, white and yellow. On the blue field a circle of stars representing the fourteen States of the Louisiana Purchase surrounding a fleur-de-lis. It includes the colors of Spain, France and the United States, the three countries that have had possession of the Louisiana Territory.

HISTORICAL WORK IN GEORGIA.—The Governor of Georgia has appointed ex-Gov. Allen D. Candler Commissioner of Records in that State. The appointment is authorized by the following paragraph in the general appropriation bill:

"For republishing earlier Georgia Reports, where copyrights on same have expired and for compiling and publishing under the direction of the Governor the Colonial, Revolutionary and Confederate records of Georgia, such sum as may be necessary to pay the

contract price for such work, to be paid only out of the money received into the Treasury during the years 1903 and 1904 from the sales of such republished Georgia Reports, as provided for by the Act of December 16, 1899, and from the sale of such Colonial, Revolutionary and Confederate records so published."

TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The 12th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington city Feb. 22, and was in session until Feb. 28, 1903. The session was full of spirit and interest, and much business of importance transacted. The report of the treasurer showed a most healthy financial condition. During the preceeding year three thousand, seven hundred and thirty-six new members were added to the rolls, of whom twenty-four were "real daughters." There are now six hundred and thirty-nine organized Chapters, an increase of thirty-nine during the past year. Volumes XV and XVI of the Lineage Book were published during 1902 and Vol. XVII is in preparation. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks of Washington, D. C., was re-elected president general. The historian general is Mrs. Anna Newcomb McGee, and the assistant historian general is Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, both of Washington.

VETO OF PROPOSITION TO ERECT STATUE TO GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.—The Legislature of Indiana, recently in session, passed a bill which provided for the placing of a statue of Gen. George Rogers Clark in statuary hall, at Washington. This bill has been vetoed by Gov. W. T. Durbin, his message containing the following grounds of dissent, which will be read with interest by all students of history:

"That Clark was a powerful agent in advancing the civilization of the Northwest territory no one will controvert. Impartial history, however, has fixed his place as a pioneer soldier. It is to be regretted that so brave a warrior should have so serious a cloud resting on his own loyalty and patriotism. He was discredited by his own State. There is no question but that he characterized the government of the United States as weak and without character and was willing to join the army of Spain. In the face of this record and because his selection, if not otherwise objectionable, would not recognize a citizen of Indiana, I cannot approve the bill."

ORGANIZATION OF THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1902, in the editorial rooms of the Florida Times-Union and Citizen, at Jacksonville, the "Florida Historical Society" was organized. There had been a preliminary meeting and all details had been arranged. At the meeting Maj. George R. Fairbanks presided, and the secretary was E. W. Peabody. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, after which ex-Governor Fleming placed in nomination Major Fairbanks for president. In nominating him Governor

Fleming feelingly reviewed the distinguished services rendered to Florida by Major Fairbanks, covering many years. His nomination was warmly received and by a rising vote he was elected unanimously. Major Fairbanks, in responding, expressed himself in strong terms of the important work the society had before it. He outlined the great and unselfish work the organization had undertaken, and the important place Florida occupied in the history of the country.

G. W. Wilson was elected secretary, and Rev. V. W. Shields treasurer. F. P. Fleming was elected first vice-president, W. A. Blount, of Pensacola, second vice-president, and J. F. Welborne, of Sanford, third vice-president. The following executive committee was chosen: James P. Taliaferro of Jacksonville, George P. Raney of Tallahassee, C. M. Cooper of Jacksonville, Minor S. Jones of Titusville and E. W. Peabody of Sanford. President and secretary of the society are ex-officio members.

The dues of the society were fixed at \$5.00 per annum.

The scope and purpose of the society are declared as follows:

"To preserve, to gather, to file and protect materials bearing upon the history of Florida. To secure everything of a printed and documentary character, to gather personal reminiscences under the following divisions:

"1. All books and pamphlets whatever, relating to Florida, its people, or any part of its history. To search Spanish, French and English or other foreign archives. To purchase old manuscripts.

"2. To preserve public documents and State papers of our public men. To file speeches made in Congress by our delegations. To compile biographical sketches of men who have become or are becoming a part of our history.

"3. All kinds of manuscripts and documents. Old private letters and correspondence upon public matters, letter books, diaries, journals, scrapbooks. To induce our old citizens to furnish reminiscences and personal recollections of incidents of the early days.

"4. All Florida Legislative documents. All writings of Florida authors. Florida educational and religious literature, Church history. Journals of conventions, conferences and associations; and catalogues or announcements of educational institutions.

"5. Old Florida newspapers, modern newspapers of special interest, special editions; old and rare maps, maps of counties, towns and localities.

"6. To gather relics of pioneers and of pioneer life, as articles of dress, implements of labor, implements of the chase and household furnishings. Historical relics of eminent Floridians, war relics, Indian relics, geological surveys and specimens.

"7. Paintings or photographs of all prominent men and women in Florida history, photographs of historical localities, historic houses.

"8. Special relics of the Spanish, English and French occupancy,

mound builders and prehistoric evidences, Indian wars, civil war, history of products, progress and development.

"9. Anecdotes of war veterans and of public men, etc., etc."

DEATH OF DR. JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY.—On Feb. 12, 1903, at Ashville, N. C., where he was sojourning for his health, Dr. J. L. M. Curry passed to "where beyond these voices there is peace." He was interred at Richmond, Va., where he had lived for many years prior to his removal to Washington city, his home at the time of his death. Dr. Curry was born in Lincoln county, Ga., June 5, 1825, of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry. In 1837 he came with his father to Talladega county, Ala., where he was reared, where he entered upon his long and useful career, and in consequence of which he always regarded Alabama as his home State. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and of the Harvard law school. He served in the Mexican war, and was successively a member of the Alabama Legislature, a presidential elector, a member of the U. S. Congress, a member of the Confederate Congress, a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the C. S. A., a Baptist minister, an educator, a diplomatist, and an author. In 1881 he became the general agent of the Peabody fund, a position he held until his death, excepting the years of his residence abroad as our representative in Spain, 1885-1888. It was while in this station that he arranged the preliminary steps for the quadri-centennial of the discovery of America, and he was also of much assistance to students in procuring access to documents, archives, etc. In 1902 he again returned to Spain as our special envoy at the coronation of the young Spanish king. Dr. Curry's work as agent of the Peabody and Slater funds (being chosen to the management of the latter in 1891) was notable. He stood for educational advancement in its higher, fuller and broader aspects, and in this ministry he continued persistently as long as he lived. Dr. Curry was a prolific writer, and possessed a versatile genius. His work to 1897 listed in Owen's "Bibliography of Alabama" in the *Report* of the American Historical Association for 1897, embraces six pages. He manifested at all times the keenest interest in history and historical effort, and his example and sympathy were always helpful. He participated in the preliminary conference, and was present at the organization of the Southern History Association in Washington city, April 24, 1896. He was chosen to be the first 1st vice-president of the organization, and on the death of the first president, Dr. Wm. L. Wilson, he was elected his successor. It was in his library at Washington that the first meeting of the administrative council of the new Association was held.

In his death good citizenship, the forces of education, historical enterprise and all forms of philanthropy lost a friend, a sympathizer, and a co-laborer.

BOOK NOTES AND REVIEWS,

NOTES.

Notable Men of Alabama, in two volumes, is the title of a work which is announced as in preparation by the Southern Historical Association of Atlanta, Ga. It will consist of biographical and genealogical sketches with portraits.

The Methodist Review, of Nashville, with its issue for January, 1903, becomes *The Methodist Quarterly Review*, and from a bi-monthly becomes a quarterly as the name indicates.

The Sewanee Review for January, 1903, has no historical papers affecting the field covered by this *Magazine*. However there is an interesting review of Prof. James A. Harrison's "Virginia edition of Poe," in 17 volumes, from the press of Thomas Y. Crowell, New York.

The publishers, A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago, announce the publication, sometime during the year, of the 1903 edition of *Who's Who in America*. It will be carefully revised, and with the addition of several meritorious names, will be strictly brought to date.

In the January, 1903, issue of the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical *Magazine* the "Papers of the Second Council of Safety" and the "Letters of Hon. Henry Laurens to his son John" are continued. The genealogical contribution is "The Descendants of Col. William Rhett, of South Carolina," by Barnwell Rhett Heyward.

Hon. Ariosto A. Wiley, of Alabama, has reprinted his remarks in eulogy of the *Life and Character of the Hon. Reese Calhoun DeGraffenried*, late a member of Congress from Texas, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 25, 1903 (8 vo. pp. 6.)

The following are the contents of the *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association, January 1903: "The Tampico Expedition," by E. C. Barker; "Tienda da Cuervo's Ynspeccion of Laredo, 1757," by H. E. Bolton; "Reminiscences of C. C. Cox" (continued); "Reminiscences of Early Texas," by J. H. Kuykendall; Book Reviews, Notes and Fragments, and Affairs of the Association.

Charles J. Haden, Esq., of the Atlanta, Georgia, bar, on Sept. 29, 1902, delivered an address before the Illinois Bankers' Association, at Peoria, on "The South, a Field where the West may Expand." The address displays an admirable temper and graphically sets forth the facts in support of the position assumed. It has been issued in pamphlet form (8 vo. pp. 8.)

To enable the Secretary of War to purchase from Francis B. Heitman, the compiler, the manuscripts of the "Historical Register of the United States Army," compiled from the official records of the War Department from seventeen hundred and eighty-nine to 1903, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available, was appropriated by Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1903. For printing an edition of six thousand copies of the Register by the Public Printer—one thousand for the use of the Senate, two thousand for the use of the House of Representatives and three thousand for the War Department—the sum of twelve thousand dollars was appropriated.

The February announcement of The Macmillan Company promises the appearance during the spring of *A History of the Confederate War*, in 2 volumes, octavo, by George Cary Eggleston. It will embrace a preliminary account of the causes that brought about the fratricidal struggle, and will endeavor to present "without a trace of partisanship" the entire history of the four years of conflict.

The same publishers announce the preparation, in two volumes, of *A History of the United States Since the Civil War*, by William Garrott Brown of Boston. It will be a narrative of the principal events in the entire field of American History, and exhibit the important changes in American life since the War between the States. Mr. Brown is well known as a brilliant writer, his principal work being biographies of Andrew Jackson, of Stephen A. Douglas, "The Lower South in American History," and a "History of Alabama" for use in schools.

The American Historical Review for January, 1903, has an exceptionally strong body of contents: "The Study of the Lutheran Revolt," by James Harvey Robinson; "Geneva before Calvin," by Herbert Darling Foster; "The Constitution and Finance of the Royal African Company of England from its Foundation till 1720," by W. R. Scott; "The Plantation Type of Colony," by L. D. Scisco; and "The State of Franklin," by George Henry Alden. The Documents embrace a letter of William Bradford and Isaac Allerton, 1623, and a number of letters of Samuel Cooper to Thomas Pownall, 1769-1777. The Reviews of Books number sixty pages, and represent in the highest degree the type of an appropriate review. The Notes and News embrace many items of interest.

The January, 1903, number of *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* is unusually full in materials for Virginia local history, consisting of valuable items affecting Westmoreland, Henry Alleghany, and Northampton counties. The "Abridgement of Virginia Laws, 1694," "The John Brown Letters," the "Ferrari Papers," "Virginia Militia in the Revolution," and several genealogies are continued. There are also contributions on "Virginia News-

papers in Public Libraries," the "House of Burgesses, 1683-4," "Virginia in 1636-8," and "Virginia Gleanings in England."

Under the title of *Business Opportunities in Texas* (1902, 8 vo. pp. 137), J. C. Abernathy of Houston, Texas, has collected an extensive fund of useful and valuable data concerning the business conditions, public lands, agricultural, horticultural, and mineral resources, and the manufacturing possibilities of the State. An account of the oil industry is fully presented. Several tables of statistics appear to fortify descriptive portions of the work, and there are a number of illustrations. There seems to be no effort to be exhaustive, but rather to make reliable indications, which will suggest and stimulate investigation.

The spring list of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, contains the announcement of the early appearance of a volume on *Texas*, to form a part of the "American Commonwealth Series." It is stated that it will present the history of the Lone Star State in three parts: the first part containing an account of how Texas first came into historic view as the territory where Spanish and French colonization overlapped, and how the latter prevailed; the second shows how the hardy, adventurous Americans were drawn to the land, and how after possessing it, they wrested it from Mexico and brought it into the United States; and the third presents the historic growth into the Texas of to-day.

The four first numbers in the *Publications* of the Southern History Association for January, 1903, consist of original documentary material: "General Joseph Martin," by John Redd, which has already appeared in part in the *Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, April, 1899; "A Southern Sulky Ride," (continued); "Early Quaker Records in Virginia," (continued); and "Texas Revolutionary Sentiment." Dr. Stephen B. Weeks follows these with a review of the work and *Reports* of the Alabama and the Mississippi History Commissions. The editor, Dr. Colyer Meriwether, has the usual editorial departments, Reviews and Notices, Periodical Literature and Notes and News.

Dr. J. Morton Callahan contributes the opening paper to the *South Atlantic Quarterly* for January, 1903, on "The Confederate Diplomatic Archives—the Pickett Papers." In 1901 he published, through the Johns Hopkins Press, a volume on *The Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy*, of which this paper is simply the first chapter done over. The recent death of Col. L. Q. Washington, Mr. J. P. Benjamin's assistant secretary of State, made a review of the subject of interest. The remainder of the number embraces the following papers: "The Renaissance of New England," by Edwin Mims; "The Passing of a Great Literary Force," by Henry N. Snyder; "Some Recent Cromwellian Literature," by W. Roy Smith; "Southern Poetry, 1849-1881," by Wm. A. Webb; "Moses Coit Tyler

and Charles Sumner," by Wm. H. Glasson; "The French Constitution of 1791 and the United States Constitution," by C. H. Rammekamp; "Science and Culture," by W. L. Poteat; "Some Fugitive Poems of Timrod," by James E. Routh, Jr.; "Two Recent Southern Books on the Negro," by Wm. H. Glasson and J. S. Bassett; Reviews and Literary Notes.

The leading paper in the *American Historical Magazine* for January, 1903, is "William Blount and the Old Southwest Territory," (with portrait), by the editor, A. V. Goodpasture. This is the fullest biographical sketch of this eminent man which has yet been published, and it is made the more valuable by reason of the presentation of the annals of the old Southwest Territory, of which Mr. Blount was the first governor. Two educational articles are given: "The Genesis of the Peabody College for Teachers," by Dr. W. R. Garrett, and "The Development of Education in Tennessee," by H. M. Doak. Local history is represented by a completion of Mr. J. G. Cisco's sketch of "Madison County." An unsigned diary of a trip "From Bardstown to Washington in 1805" comprises a valuable original contribution. The paper of Dr. R. A. Halley on "The Preservation of Tennessee History" is a strong presentation of the necessity of inaugurating a plan for the safe and orderly preservation of the records and archives of Tennessee. The examples of North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi are noted with approving comments. The act creating the Alabama Department of Archives and History is printed in full.

The newspaper press has widely published, with uniformly favorable comment, the argument made by Col. A. K. McClure before the Legislature of Pa., in favor of a bill providing that Pennsylvania and Virginia shall unite to erect an equestrian statue to Lee on Seminary Hill at Gettysburg (8 vo. pp. 13.) "I come before you, not to plead the cause of the Confederate; it is crystallized in history and adds lustre to the annals of American heroism." With this eloquent introductory sentence, Col. McClure proceeds to point out the peculiar significance of the position of Pennsylvania in the great struggle—"the battlefield of Gettysburg is an integral part of Pennsylvania," "the duty of Pennsylvania [is] to make the battlefield of Gettysburg its own complete historian,"—"This is not a mere sentimental proposition. It is simply a proposition to make the history of Gettysburg complete by the tributes of North and South to the brave men whose heroism makes Grecian and Roman story pale before it." He emphasizes the value to the true appreciation of the valor of the Union soldier, in the appropriate exaltation of the great leader of the opposing army. Considered in its broader aspects this effort, with others of like kind, indicates the approach of the day and hour when the epic years from 1861 to 1865 will be viewed as a joint heritage of matchless glory and valor to North and South alike.

REVIEWS.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Constitution and By-Laws. Charter Members. [Jacksonville, 1903.] (8 vo. pp. [4.] Cover title only.)

This is the first publication of the new society, the formation of which is noticed on a preceding page. It is intended simply as a brief administrative circular to call attention to the new organization. It would be well for the society in the very beginning to give more attention to certain details, the absence of which will always be noticeable in any publication which emanates from an historical body. Particular reference here is to the lack of title page, imprint and pagination. It would also be well to adopt a scheme or system of numbering by which librarians, bibliographers and collectors could keep track of all the publications issued.

ALABAMA SKETCHES. By Samuel Minturn Peck. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Publishers, 1902. (8 vo. pp. 299. \$1.00.)

This is a dainty volume of eleven fanciful stories, with their settings in West Alabama, most of them in Oakville which is no other than Tuskaloosa the native home of Mr. Peck. The stories are brimming with interest, and, with the exception of an uncanny snake episode, they suggest a semi-historic truthfulness which enhances interest. There is the graphic blending of negro dialect, political plots, quaint superstition, humorous farce, a weird snake story, patriotism and fortitude meeting the conditions created by the advance of Federal armies into Alabama, love's toils and victories, and rewards to long tested patience. The stories are told in happy conversational style, and all end well. Lovers are mated. Virtue conquers vice.

JOEL C. DuBOSE.

Birmingham, Ala.

FRANCIS BALL'S DESCENDANTS, OR THE WEST SPRINGFIELD BALL FAMILY. From 1640 to 1902. By T. H. Ball, Crown Point. Press of J. J. Wheeler, Crown Point, Ind. (8 vo. 80+14 portraits and plates.)

Branches of this family are found in the Gulf States, which makes mention of this publication appropriate here. The author resided for many years in Alabama, and during the time compiled *Clarke County, Alabama, and its Surroundings* (1882; 8 vo. pp. 782), a work filled with valuable local historical materials. Later he collaborated, with Prof. Henry S. Halbert, a history of *The Creek War of 1813 and 1814* (1895).

There are several Ball families in the United States, but the relationship is not ascertained and here made clear, if indeed any

exists. The compiler does not appear to have added much to the general data already known concerning the family, although his industry in gathering details as to the descendants of the emigrant ancestor is to be commended. Unfortunately he has adopted a very crude and unsatisfactory arrangement. It is the duty of every compiler of a genealogy to follow the methods of preparation now in use by experts, and which have been evolved after long experience.

WASHINGTON, THE CAPITAL CITY, AND ITS PART IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1901 (8 vo. 2 vols. pp. 408, 423; *illustrated.*)

This work is one which will be read with genuine interest by those who may wish to obtain a general and hasty view of the history of the National Capital, and the part it has played in our annals. Inasmuch as the author professes that it is "intended principally for popular reading," too severe canons of criticism should not be applied. It is quite apparent, however, that there is very little originality displayed, save in the grouping and purely literary features. There are some instances, it is suspected, in which Mr. Wilson has quoted at length from well known authors without credit. There is very little of Washington local history.

But viewing the city, during its hundred years of existence, as the political center of the republic, the birthplace of parties and legislation, the training-ground and forum of one generation after another of public men, the author has produced a narrative at once brilliant and fascinating. Glimpses of public men, anecdotes of political and social life, add to the charm of the work. In a typographical way the volumes are a delight to the eye, and the illustrative features are attractive.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF PRINCE BISMARCK. By Sidney Whitman. New York, D. Appleton and Co. 1903. (8 vo. pp. 346; *portraits.* \$1.60 net.)

Students who delight in the contemplation of the larger aspects of world history will find in this volume a fund of reminiscences of the great unifier of Germany of absorbing interest. Indeed a German publisher says that it is the most interesting work on Bismarck which has ever appeared. In 1886 Mr. Whitman published a small study on "Imperial Germany," which met great favor from critics as a work of insight and penetration, in the interpretation of the German national character. It was read and reread by the Prince, and brought an invitation to his home. This visit was made shortly after Bismarck retired from office, and Mr. Whitman was his guest ten times during the last seven years before his death. The intimacy thus acquired makes the record of the recollections and impressions of much historical interest. Perhaps the interpretation of Mr. Whitman will do more to give the world an accurate impression of the stature of the "Iron Chancellor" than can otherwise be obtained. Certain it is that nothing is unimportant which can be chronicled about one whose life is so bound up with the history of a great people.

LEE AT APPOMATTOX AND OTHER PAPERS. By Charles Francis Adams. Second edition, enlarged. Boston and New York Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902. (8 vo. pp. 442. \$1.50 net.)

A second edition of this volume is made necessary within the year of first publication in order to include a later address by the author before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Chicago, entitled "Shall Cromwell Have a Statue?" The value of the public utterances of Mr. Adams makes this collected volume of importance to the historian. On its first appearance, indeed on the separate appearance of the papers, much discussion favorable and unfavorable was provoked. The title paper, doubtless so placed in order to give a certain picturesque ring, was the subject of a partial refutation in this *Magazine* by John W. DuBose, in a paper entitled "The Tragedy of the Commissariat" (July, 1902, p. 27). The second paper, which deals with "The Treaty of Washington," is clearly the most valuable one in the volume, at least from the clear and vivid recital of facts, even if the event noticed is not to others quite as important as it appears to Mr. Adams. The three following papers cannot be noticed in detail, but they will repay careful study. They are: "The British Change of Heart," "An Undeveloped Function," and "A Plea for Military History." The concluding number—"Shall Cromwell [Lee] Have a Statue?"—is as the author observes, "the obvious sequel" to "Lee at Appomattox." The public reception of the position of Mr. Adams is thus stated in the preface: "The result was undeniably instructive. A very general response followed from all sections of the country, though more especially from the South. The character of that response varied. The response from the North was, as a rule, couched in terms of general dissent from the proposition; but this dissent, whether uttered through the press or by letter, was in no single case couched in the declamatory, patriotic strain, at once injured, indignant, and denunciatory or vituperative, which would no less assuredly than naturally have marked it thirty years ago."

THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By Michael Davitt. New York and London, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1902. (8 vo. pp. 603; *illustrated*. \$2.00 net.)

The public is in a certain sense familiar with the great war in South Africa. This familiarity and acquaintance, however, is so imperfect in detail and accuracy that a connected narrative must be hailed with much satisfaction. The foregoing work is the first authentic account from the Boer side, and its sympathetic tone may be inferred from the title. Mr. Davitt, to use his own terse statement, in October, 1899, resigned his membership in the British House of Commons "as a personal and political protest against a war which I [he] believed to be the greatest infamy of the nineteenth century." He then proceeded to the Transvaal where he became acquainted with the Boer leaders and obtained the facts for his narrative. These he graphically sets forth and while there is often prolixity the interest does not flag. Everything, however, is set forth in such a way as to excite sympathy and interest for the Boers, with a corresponding hatred and distrust of the British. The volume does not rise to the dignity of a historical work and can only be regarded as the partisan recital of an eager and willing advocate.

VIEWS OF AN EX-PRESIDENT, BY BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Compiled by Mary Lord Harrison. Indianapolis, the Bowen-Merrill Company, 1901. (8 vo. pp. 532; *portrait*. \$3.00 net.)

In 1893 General Harrison retired from the Presidency and at once returned to his law practice. Until his death he led an active life, and with the prestige of his former position as executive head of the United States, his professional services were often in demand, and he frequently appeared on patriotic and social occasions. His pen, too, was often in requisition for contributions to periodicals. This volume is a compilation of his literary work from the close of his administration. He was non-resident professor of law at Leland Stanford, Jr., University from 1893 to 1898, and the first seven articles in the work are the lectures delivered by him there. The remainder of the volume contains addresses and papers on a great variety of topics, governmental, religious, educational, political and patriotic. Gen. Harrison was a strong man—of clear thought and fearless utterance, and while his constitutional views are largely those to be expected from a previous leader of the Republican party, for that very reason they can be more safely taken as representative.

REMINISCENCES OF GEORGIA BAPTISTS. By Rev. S. G. Hillier, D. D. Together with a story of the Author's life, written by his daughter. Atlanta, Ga.; Foote & Davies Company, 1902. (12 mo. pp. 294; *portrait*. \$1.00.)

This is a delightful little volume. It is without pretense. Vigorous and stately style are not attempted. Written and originally published as a series of papers in the *Christian Index*, they have been collected and published through the filial regard of the author's daughter. The book is what the title imports—reminiscences, and not a history—and yet a fund of valuable historical material has been brought together. In the opening paragraph of the sketch of Dr. John L. Dagg the author says: "They are not written merely to gratify the curiosity of our readers, but that they may hold in grateful remembrance the labors and the virtues of the fathers and mothers of our denomination in Georgia. The study of their lives should inflame our zeal, elevate our motives and guide our methods in the work of the Lord." Through sketches of pioneer preachers and laymen interesting glimpses are given of the manners, customs, the social and the spiritual life of the community. The future historian of Georgia will find much here to ponder in arriving at a correct estimate of the State at this period.

The short story of the life of Mr. Hillier by his daughter, as part two, is prepared with excellent taste, and forms a fit sequel to the valuable work done by him which comprises the major part of the volume.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. By Emerson Hough. The Bowen-Merrill Co., 1902. (12 mo. pp. 452; *illustrated*. \$1.50.)

Mr. Hough, with much good literary work to his credit, has excelled himself in this volume, and has proved his right to a place among the very best writers of historical fiction. No better selection of theme or period could have been made. In the first half of the

eighteenth century the eyes of Europe were drawn anew to the Western world. In France at a crisis in her control of the boundless province of Louisiana, there appeared on the scene a man, but a short time before unknown to fame—plain John Law of Lauriston. Bold, of striking personality, a deep thinker, of unbounded confidence in himself, one of the greatest of the world's financiers—this Law is the hero of the story, which has its scenes laid successively in England, America and France. The author has, it appears, succeeded in presenting in a series of graphic chapters, a correct comparative picture of many phases of life in Europe and America for the period. The temper for speculation, the spirit of romance, the love for adventure, the unsettled disposition of people of all classes, which characterized the age of The Grand Monarque, are all forcefully developed and without effort. In the evolution of the plot, in the situations and in the climaxes the author is exceptionally happy. Especially strong are the chapters descriptive of the storm on the Western lakes, the maize, the death of Louis, and the little supper of the regent. It is proper to observe that the American scenes of the story are not concerned with the gulf region, then a part of Louisiana. The interest is sustained throughout, and a desire to know more of the history of the times of the Mississippi Bubble will inevitably follow a perusal.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI from March 14, 1902, to Oct. 1, 1902. By Dunbar Rowland, Director. Jackson, Miss., 1902. (8 vo. pp. 91.)

Notice of the establishment and organization of this Department has previously appeared in this *Magazine* (July, 1902, p. 65); and recently an account was given of its first annual meeting (January, 1903, p. 295). Inasmuch as the report of the Director was there summarized, it will not be necessary to here notice its contents at length.

The object of the report, which is prepared by law, is to present an account of the first seven months' work of the newly established Department. Its examination with reference to the rescue, preservation and cataloguing of the priceless manuscript treasures of the State, must fill the heart of every student as well as of every patriotic Mississippian with profound gratitude. It seems hardly too much to claim that but for this Department these records would have been lost or thrown away on the removal of the State officials into the new capitol. The Director says: "The condition in which I found the official records of Mississippi is the most convincing argument in favor of the establishment of this Department and impresses the importance of having a designated official whose duty it is to care for the accumulated historical treasures of a hundred years."

Without any special model in the compilation, Mr. Rowland has shown excellent taste in the arrangement and in an orderly development of his materials. He appropriately begins with an account of the condition of public opinion leading up to the act of establishment by the Legislature, followed by the proceedings of the trustees charged with the executive control of the Department, and a discussion of the duties imposed. The principal part of the volume, however, is devoted to an account of the condition of the State official records, with indications, in partial lists, of the rich extent and variety of the collections. Notwithstanding the numberless evidences

of neglect, indifference and vandalism, Mr. Rowland finds that the archives "are in a fair state of preservation." Full details of the recovery of the Confederate War records are given (see this *Magazine*, Sept. 1902, p. 147), and also an account of the Hall of Fame vote whereby the people of the State by vote designated ten Mississippians whose portraits should be placed in the rooms of the Department in the new capitol. The people of Mississippi and Mr. Rowland are congratulated on the excellent work accomplished and on the future outlook.

It is proper to note, as a matter of bibliographic interest, that this edition of the report is a reprint, with changed pagination, from vol. vi of the *Publications* of the Mississippi Historical Society, 1902. This will probably account for the fact that the volume contains no index, an almost unpardonable omission.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE. Its History and Romance from 1620 to 1902. By Winthrop L. Marvin. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. (8 vo. pp. 444. \$2.00 net.)

The manifest purpose of this book is to hasten the day of the renaissance of the merchant navy and to quicken American interest in maritime affairs. The title is more comprehensive than is justified by the text and is therefore misleading. The New England Merchant Marine, With Especial Reference to Salem, Mass., would be more consistent. If it were not for a few facts of general history on sea reciprocity, impressment and embargo, the book would unavoidably be classed as local history.

As a literary production it possesses unqualified charm. As a picturesque narrative of the romance, tragedy, virility and grim humor of the sea and the Yankee seafaring man it is the peer of any. As a crafty argument for a ship subsidy bill it is adroit and effective. "The historical principle of national protection and encouragement to our maritime interests" is ably set forth by illustration as well as political and economic axioms. Doubtless those gentlemen whose "pocket nerve" is affected by ship subsidy legislation will lay hold upon these arguments with gratitude and avidity. The spirit of the production lacks breadth. The author's hatred of and vindictiveness towards the British "makes the judicious to grieve." The fact that he is a "descendant of a long line of New England ship owners and seamen" explains much. He declares in his preface that he has exercised an honest effort to make his pages "interesting and informing rather than controversial." In the former respect he has succeeded. In the two latter he has failed. He is informing, but his information is at variance with the facts in many respects. There is a truism to the effect that "figures do not lie." Statistics do, however, because statisticians are but men. Mr. Marvin has not supplied himself with all the facts. In his efforts to immortalize one particular section (which by the way we are not prepared to accept as the nation) he has sadly neglected the claims of others. The production is controversial and inconsistent. The author's conception of a patriot depends entirely upon whose ox is gored. He gives to the Continental Yankee privateer a halo, but to the Confederate cruiser a crown of thorns; canonization for the Yankee tar of the American Revolution, crucifixion for the Confederate sailor. It is his treatment of this phase of the subject, the Confederate sea service, which is most distasteful and inaccurate. We controvert the

statements not for argument, but for the cause of history and truth. In speaking of the damage which the Confederate ("Anglo-Confederate" he calls them) cruisers did to Yankee commerce he says: "Nobody regrets more bitterly now than Southern men themselves the terrible after effects of this blow at American prestige upon the ocean." We doubt the truth of that statement, and would be glad to have Mr. Marvin's authority for making it. Although the owners of all ships and cargoes destroyed by the "Alabama" and other Confederate cruisers were indemnified for their losses Shylock is still crying, "my pound of flesh," "my ducats" and "my daughter."

In reply to his arraignment of Semmes for burning the Yankee whalers and other vessels for "acting as prize court as well as captor," he is reminded of the time when Semmes carried at once seven prizes into Cuba, a neutral port, and left them in trust with the Spanish authorities until the claims could be legally adjudicated and when, lo, instead of that natural expectation being compiled with he beheld his prizes promptly returned to their original owners. The Confederate ports were blockaded, no neutral ports were open to his prizes. In obedience therefore to the orders of Secretary Mallory to do "the greatest amount of damage in the least amount of time," as well as his inability to do otherwise, he burned his prizes. The following paragraph from the book under review is an eloquent apostrophe to the excellent performance by the Confederate sea captain of a designated task and makes good reading for Southern readers:

"All around the world our [New England] splendid American ships and barks that had long been the aristocrats of the ocean, commanding the choicest freights and the highest prices, now suddenly became outcasts, reduced to hunting for trade in ballast or accepting cheap or offensive cargoes that nobody else would take."

In speaking of the Alabama and the Florida he says: "It was an obvious breach of neutrality to build these ships in Britain for use against a friendly power." But Semmes says: "The commission of a public ship, signed by the proper authorities of the nation to which she belongs is complete proof of her national character, and from the moment that her commission is read on her quarterdecks she becomes the personification of the sovereign power, and the sovereign avows herself responsible for her acts. No one of these acts can be impeached on the ground that antecedently to her becoming a ship of war she committed some offense against the laws of nations or against the municipal law of some particular nation." The Alabama was neither fitted out nor commissioned as a ship of war until it was out of British waters, and therefore there was no breach of the neutrality law. "The commission of a public ship, when duly authenticated imparts absolute verity and the title is not examinable.... The property must be taken to be duly acquired and cannot be controverted. This has been the settled practice between nations and it is a rule founded in public convenience and policy and cannot be broken in upon without endangering the peace and repose, as well of neutrals as belligerent sovereigns." Mr. Marvin is referred to the opinion of the Supreme court as delivered by Mr. Justice Story in the case of the Santissima Trinidad.

As to the vainglorious boast upon the part of the author of the superior discipline and marksmanship of the Kearsarge over the Alabama at the fatal fight at Cherbourg he is reminded of two things, first, that the Alabama was designed as a scourge of the enemy's commerce rather than for battle. She was to defend herself simply if defense became necessary. Certainly she did not anticipate a conflict with an armored battleship, which the Kearsarge

practically had become with the iron chains protecting her below the waterline, and secondly, that she had been cruising for two years without an opportunity to re-supply her ammunition. Target practice was not expedient under these circumstances. The ammunition with which she fought the Kearsarge was damp and untrustworthy. But for this fact the rifled percussion shell whose cap failed to explode when lodged near the sternpost of the Kearsarge (where there happened to be no chains) the result might have been reversed. As to the charge that the crew of the Alabama was composed mainly of trained gunners of the British ship "Excellent," we accept the statement of Admiral Raphael Semmes, C. S. N., commander of the Alabama, who says in his *Service Afloat* that "the charge was without foundation." The book is dedicated to President Roosevelt.

MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN.

Montgomery, Ala.

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THE GULF STATES HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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FORGOTTEN SOUTHERN AUTHORS. WITH THOUGHTS AND THEORIES AS TO THE ELEMENTS OF LASTING LITERARY POPULARITY.

BY ANDREW JAMES MILLER, of Montgomery.

The subject of the permanency of literary fame is obviously one too large to be even superficially treated in a single article, and I shall, therefore, only take a hasty glance at its eccentric operation with the authorship of the South.

We are almost daily reminded of the great uncertainty of literary fame. This is strangely true of the meritorious as well as unworthy literary work, since we can see that men of great genius and originality have occasionally shared the fate of those who never even deserved ephemeral fame. This fact demonstrates one thing very clearly,—that genius alone will not insure popularity, while death lays his icy fingers on authors, as well as kings, and may cover them all with the dust of forgetfulness, and with as little discrimination.

The theories concerning books that live are numerous and often very contradictory. Just why one book should live and another die is not explained upon the ground of its purity of diction, elaborate plot, or play of intellectual and complicated forces. Neither is it explained by its perfection of art or those many aesthetic adornments which belong to the true masters of letters, culture, refinement, aesthetic training, and all the many elements of knowledge, which are only aids to the true and real interest of a book that will live. It is the human ele-

ment, the appeal to the basic, common and universal emotions, the touch of nature, which is the real life-essence of a book.

This fact is illustrated more clearly in the drama. How many persons in an average audience are competent to give an authoritative opinion on the real art of the play? Of course there are few, but the drama is not merely a question of art, and there are few actors who are not willing to commit a crime against art to "play to the gallery," because to play against the gallery is a crime against common sense.

It is so with books. Outside of a proper literary presentation, they, too, must have that human element, which is always a part of the "play to the gallery." And this again depends largely upon the whims of a varying and evanescent public taste. It is, in fact, nothing short of the verdict that must emanate from blind chance and impious fate.

There is certainly something to be said in favor of luck in literary effort, however much scientific people may scoff at its existence. It is idle to say that literary men have all the like chances: there is no floodtime to fortune with some and no ebb-time with others. Occasionally some obscure and timorous writer gets a piece of good luck, which makes amends for a lifetime of neglect; but this is very rare. Even the major portion of the few, whose works succeed, generally die before they are appreciated.

In considering the neglect into which the names of many Southern authors have fallen, liberal allowance must be made for the changed conditions of our national life, and the radical differences in the environment of two distinct epochs of Southern civilization. This fact is so manifest that no example or argument is necessary to elucidate it. Besides, manners change, forms of expression change, methods of plot and treatment change, while the refinement of one age may be regarded as coarseness in the next. Indeed, it must be admitted that much of the fiction of thirty or forty years ago was too richly interlarded with exalted chivalry, high-flown gallantry, emotional excesses, fainting heroines, love-lorn heroes, oppressed innocence and black-hearted villains. It would offend a few authors of this past generation, who are still living, to single out the particular works of this more or less namby-pamby character. That such literary work has enjoyed its ephemeral popularity and been forgotten, creates no surprise, as it deserved no better fate.

But what are we to say of the work of not a few genuine literary artists, whose productions were great both in concep-

tion and in execution, but whose creations have been allowed to pass into forgetfulness? Such has been the fate of those we will here enumerate, as well as many others which the limits of this article will not permit us to mention.

Out of the illustrious coterie of minstrels of the war period, there is one singer of sweetest lyrics, whose entire works are resplendent with richest garlands of lyrical grandiloquence. This is Frank O. Ticknor, of Georgia, whose rare poetic gifts do not now awaken the absorbing interest they once did, when that martial anthem, "The Virginians of the Valley" was published. No lover of true poetry can fail to be impressed with the fire and eloquence of this grand lyric. Paul Hayne said that "Its heart-drawn pathos and half subdued passion is more effective than the famous 'Ode' of James Russell Lowell." Among his other equally noted poems are the "Sword in the Sea," and "Little Giffen," which once had a great vogue, but are now only recalled by a passing reference.

William Gilmore Simms furnishes a prominent example of forgotten genius.

This South Carolina bard was once the central figure of Southern admiration and applause. He wrote many poems, most of which show a clear and lucid style, keen observation, lively description and strong imagination. The longest and possibly the most noted of his many poetic productions was "Atlantis," dealing with the legends afterwards so seriously treated by Ignatius Donnelly. His collection of "War Poetry of the South," which appeared in 1867, was enthusiastically received, and continued in popularity up to the time of his death, in Charleston, three years later.

In the early part of the last century, there came to this country a young scion of nobility, the son of a king, who settled in Tallahassee, Fla., and became a naturalized citizen. Imbued with our republican institutions, he set to work upon a "History of Republican Government, as perfected in America," which occupied him twelve years, and which subsequently ran through more than fifty editions. That author was Napoleon Murat, son of the king of Naples and prince of two Sicilies. Though he enjoyed such an immense vogue and such a distinguished lineage, it is said that this work died before the author.

Though the present generation is quick to drop one author for another, our grandparents were less fickle in regard to their favorites. There was a time, for instance six decades ago, when the lyrics of Richard Henry Wilde, of New Orleans, met

with great popular favor, and until the war period, his "My Life is Like the Summer Rose" was rehearsed in every Southern household. Equally popular was his work upon the "Love, Madness and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso," which displays much research and profound study, showing also a deep sensibility and a philosophic mind. Yet, the uncertainty of literary fame was never more marked than in his case, when it is next to impossible to secure a copy of his once popular productions.

The Old Dominion, prolific in gifted writers, has produced no one who made a more profound sensation, in Southern literary circles, than John Esten Cooke. His works, once immensely popular, are in a highly romantic vein, and his graceful style abounds in many noble and heroic passages. There were few Southerners in the years immediately succeeding the civil war, who were not familiar with "Surrey of Eagle's Nest," and "Hilt to Hilt," as well as the series of other books published by this author. But they are now seldom heard of, or found displayed upon the book counters, having had their day and passed into the shadow.

At one time the gifted poet, A. J. Requier, singularly felicitous in his purity of taste, was a household word in Southern homes. It was when civil strife had precipitated untold hardships and the South was travailing in sackcloth and ashes, that his once famous "Ashes of Glory" appeared. Its lofty sentiments, though tinged with sadness, struck the depths of hearts bowed with a national grief, lending a melancholy sweetness to sorrow and death. But, as we receded from that dark epoch, which had inspired this great lyric, and time had mellowed our grief with calm resignation, we suffered this poet and his heart-message to pass almost completely into the night of forgetfulness.

It is not often that the public man combines the qualities of statesman and romancer, and achieves distinction in both. Yet, such was the happy lot of John Pendleton Kennedy, of Baltimore, several times a member of Congress, and Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore. This distinction, however, did not surpass the popularity of his "Horse-Shoe Robinson," which became a furore in literary circles, and enjoyed an unprecedented circulation. But, both the statesman and the author have passed into comparative obscurity, realizing the statement of DeQuincey, that "every age buries its own literature."

One of the best and most reliable histories of the war of 1812 was written by Robert Breckenridge McAfee, who was also a

Kentucky lawyer of distinction, and represented the United States at Bogota in 1833-37. His "Journal," too, was invaluable to subsequent historians for important data concerning the early history of Kentucky, which work gained for him a membership in the Royal Antiquarian Society of Denmark. These marks of distinguished consideration, however, both at home and abroad, have not saved his name from that neglect which has attended so many other Southern authors.

More than a half century ago Edwin Forrest, then in his prime, as the king of tragedians, offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best drama by an American author. This prize was won by George Henry Miles, of Baltimore, who was then 25 years of age. He produced "Mohammed," which had an exceptional run in all the Eastern theatres, and the popular young dramatist was the recipient of endless ovations. This was followed by many plays, sketches and poems, while his "Troubadour's Song" made a great hit years afterward. Though Miles was the popular toast of the period, his short and brilliant career is now but a misty memory in dramatic circles.

Possibly no name of the tumultuous civil war period has been more obscured than that of one of its most gifted and enthusiastic historians, Edward A. Pollard. As editor of the Richmond "Examiner" he was one of the most earnest advocates of the Southern cause, although a staunch and active opponent of the policies of President Davis. Among his numerous works he may be best recalled by his "Lost Cause," which was published the year following the close of the war. Though interlarded with many inaccuracies and strong prejudices, it had a phenomenal sale, and, for the time, made him one of the most prominent figures in the South. It is probable, however, that outside of special repositories, it would be hard today to find a copy of this once popular work, while the name of Pollard is even omitted from many current biographical works.

Alabama has not kept green the memory of John Sanders Holt, Jeremiah Clemens, Julia Pleasants, Mrs. E. W. Bellamy, and Elizabeth Caroline Lee Hentz. Florida has been remiss in her duties to Mrs. George E. Spencer. Georgia has practically forgotten Thomas Holley Chivers, Joseph Beckham Cobb, William H. Sparks, Maria J. Westmoreland, Francis R. Goulding, and Buckingham Smith. Mississippi was once proud of Irwin Russell, Sarah Anne Dorsey, Catherine Ames Warfield, Catherine Sherwood McDowell and Rose Vert-

ner Jeffrey. Kentucky has had William Ross Wallace, Benjamin Drake, Mrs. Ann Ketchum, Sallie Rochester Ford, John Price Durbin, Robert Breckenridge McAfee, and Sarah L. Bolton. Louisiana has produced Charles F. Delery, Adrien E. Roquette, Susan Blanchard Elder, Ada Isaacs Menken, and Mrs. Celia V. Jemison. North Carolina has not been true to the memories of Francis Lister Hawks and Richard Irving Dodge. Tennessee, with the gifted Murfrees, has neglected William Randolph Hunter and David Rice McNally. Virginia has a long list of those who have shed a brilliant light upon the fields of literature, among whom can be mentioned John Finley, Blanche Roosevelt Macchetti, David Hunter Strother, Isa Carrington Cabel, Eliza Ann Dupuy, Mary Greenway McClelland, Fanny Murdaugh Downing, and William A. Carruthers. Finally, South Carolina should be chided for her neglect to Isaac Harby, Henry Tudor Farmer, Mary S. Spindler, Mrs. Susan King Bowen, Francis Elizabeth Barrow, Mrs. Caroline H. Jarvey, Wm. Elliott, and Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr.

I cannot resist, in this connection, a brief reference to the questions underlying the ephemeral and permanent elements of literary work. No general theory can be made applicable to the fickle, many-sided and vacillating features of public taste, but we *do* know some of the fundamental essentials to any literary work that expects to live, and have an influence with succeeding generations.

No author can expect to live enshrined in the memory of posterity who is untrue to his art. No matter what may be his theme, the subject entails upon him certain obligations, the primary and most important one being the presentation of it logically, and in harmony with the place and epoch he has chosen, and all of its accessories and surroundings. To paint the rough countenance and warped morals of a rag picker with the same delicacy as the smooth face of the refined toilets of the proud: to mix indifferently, in some historical scene, old things with modern ornaments, or modern, with ancient accessories, are the errors and falsities which the impertinence of some and the ignorance of others have accustomed us to tolerate, but which are condemnable and will surely pass away, like other fads and foibles, into the forgotten.

Of the modern books, which have made a great noise in the literary world, may be mentioned "When Knighthood was in Flower." As an historical romance, which it professes to be, it is faulty and incongruous; its character sketching is defective,

and it is plentifully supplied with platitudes and nonsensical extravagancies. It will not stand a comparison with many of the works of Scott and Froissart.

"The Choir Invisible" put James Lane Allen at the top of the ladder, and he was a momentary rage. His style is sober and serious, evincing a peculiar order of minor genius. Yet, the work has few, if any, lasting qualities, and, like the mass of modern fiction, will soon be forgotten.

"The Hon. Peter Sterling" of the unfortunate Paul Leicester Ford, and "Janice Meredith," by the same author, have achieved great popularity and an almost phenomenal demand. They display much human insight, and are worthily written. But, the chief interest they arouse is from their realism, which is a short-lived fancy of the modern literary world. To these might appropriately be added "A Fool's Errand," "Called Back," "Mr. Barnes of New York," "The Quick or the Dead," "Robert Elsmere," "Dodo," "Trilby," and all the weird creations of Rider Haggard, Marie Corelli, and some others.

The second obligation of the author is to draw from the subject all of which it is capable; to tell us seriously, sincerely and completely all that he may have seen, felt or desired in that connection. We have a right to expect this much from all candidates for public favor, while they are reflecting the moral and intellectual tergiversations of society. The chief offenders against this obligation have been the satirists, pseudo-philosophers, many of the critics, and not a few of the exponents of biblical dogma and doctrine. It would appear absolutely impossible for certain authors to treat kindly and justly a subject which happens to be inconsistent with their views of philosophy. The present German emperor, in his state papers and public addresses, is an impersonation of this idea. Right and wrong are absolute entities to him, and there can be no paltering between the two. His moral world has but two dimensions, and he cannot comprehend a third. This same arrogance is manifested even in Emile Zola, when he appeared as the analyst of the religious sentiment in man. In this, he presents conspicuously the spectacle of a novelist out of place, formulating counsel without wisdom, and pretending to illustrate a subject, which he casts into deeper mystery.

In conclusion, we will hastily scan *style*, the final element in the life of literature. The poet Watson tells us that it is "the great antiseptic in literature and the most powerful preservative against decay." This is probably the view of a

large number, who are competent to pass judgment upon it, and yet it does not somehow co-ordinate with many conspicuous examples in literary history. Take, for example, Thucydides and Aristotle. The style of the former is often akin to that of the famous Mrs. Gamp, while that of Aristotle may be said to be conspicuous by its absence; yet these authors are full of vitality, by dint of their strength, spirit and wisdom. On the other hand, it may be said that Virgil lives by virtue of his undefinable style, which breathes throughout the "Aeneid," in music unrivalled and unapproached. It is thus seen that Virgil lives by his style, while the others live in spite of theirs. Style is, therefore, a matter of mystery, exceedingly difficult to fathom, and certainly not governed by any uniform rules, since the humorist and dialect writer can sometimes achieve as lasting fame as the great allegorical and ideal conceptions of a Milton or a Dante.

To summarize, it would seem axiomatic that the popularity of a book affords no certain test of its greatness: that, as readers grow in numbers, there will ever be an increasing demand for books that can be enjoyed without effort; that a truly great book is a rare production and always will be; that the excessive literary activity of an age may add to the number of highly cultivated authors, without adding much to the list of those who are destined to live.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS IN 1804.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA, TO JAMES
MADISON, SECRETARY OF STATE.

CONTRIBUTED BY DUNBAR ROWLAND, Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

This letter may be found in an executive journal of Governor Claiborne on file in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, which is doubtless one of the most valuable sources of primary material relating to the Louisiana purchase in existence. It seems that Governor Claiborne kept two sets of journals, one as a public record, the other for his own private use. The latter set is now a part of the Archives of Mississippi, presented, no doubt, by J. F. H. Claiborne, the historian.—D. R.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2nd, 1804.

SIR:

The tranquility in which I found this Province is uninterrupted, and every appearance promises a continuation of it. This is the season of festivity here and I am pleased to find that the change of Government has given additional spirit to the public amusements.

It gives me great satisfaction to learn from every side the favourable inclinations of the people and their confidence in the justice and generous intentions of the American Government towards the Province. You may be assured that nothing has been left undone on my part which could strengthen that friendly opinion.

If I have a political uneasiness at this moment it arises from the great latitude of the powers with which I am temporarily intrusted. The exercise of descriptory power in matters of moment is to me an irksome duty. I feel sensibly the weight of the responsibility which rests on me. I have ever indulged an anxious hope that Congress will soon relieve me from that difficulty. The establishment of a government for this Province will I presume be a matter of immediate consideration, and cannot be determined more speedily than I wish. In the

meantime I propose no exercise of my authority ,except such as the peace of the Province and the conciliation of general confidence in the Government shall peremptorily require.

To attempt a general renovation of the late system of Government would be a vain labor.

The original principles of the system have been long lost sight of: Government had scarcely a nerve not wounded by corruption; the business in every department was wrapped up in mystery and intrigue and has been left in confusion perhaps inexplicable.

I once had a respect for the character of Governor Salcedo, but my good opinion of him has ceased, for it is a shameful fact that under his administration not only many posts of honor and of profit in his gift were sold, but that even when exercising the sacred character of a Judge he often rendered his decisions to the highest bidder.

This only can be said in extenuation of his conduct, that he is superannuated and that his eldest son, a young man who bears an unfortunate character in this place, had acquired and still maintains a ruinous influence over his aged father. After such account of the head you will not be surprised that the same depravities pervade the system in every direction.

The state in which I found the jurisprudence of the country embarrasses me extremely. The arrears of business in this department are very great. Many of the causes are of considerable importance and some of them have been pending for upwards of twenty years: corruption had put her seal upon them, but now that seal being broken, few can see the necessity of further delay. Much is expected by the people from the upright and pure character of the American Judiciary, and they manifest great impatience for it to be put in operation but it is impossible to indulge their expectations immediately. To go through the several causes now pending and the prodigious accumulation of written testimony with which I understand them to be loaded would require not only an intimate knowledge of the Spanish language (for to translate the records I am credibly informed would be the work of years) but also an acquaintance with the Spanish laws and habits of practice.

Characters with such qualifications, and men to whom may be safely confided so important a trust are not to be found easily. I wish it was possible to recommence all those causes without injury to the parties; but in many of them there is, I understand, material testimony on record which never can be had

again. Under existing circumstances I feel a great reluctance in exercising any judicial authority. Under the Spanish Government there was a right of appeal to the Governor General at the Havannah from the Governor's court here; and as that of course no longer exists, were I to perform the office of Judge my decisions must be final, and I might be accused of arrogating to myself a plenitude of power which the haughtiest of my Spanish predecessors had never employed.

I at first thought of merely appointing Alcades or Magistrats for the preservation of order and the recovery of small debts but from a number of urgent applications from the mercantile interests and other influential characters, I have been induced to establish a temporary court to consist of seven Magistrates; and at the recommendation of the Municipality their jurisdiction is extended to the recovery of debts not exceeding three thousand dollars, with a right of appeal to the Governor in all cases above five hundred dollars. The establishment of a court with powers thus extensive may perhaps for a time reconcile the inhabitants of this place to a suspension of the functions of the Governor's court. The jurisdiction of this temporary court will not at present extend beyond the limits of the city, and the characters who compose it are men whose standing in society, and talents, appear to me most likely to render their appointments acceptable to the people. To this measure I was pressed by the actual necessities of the society. I have endeavored to make the arrangements in such a manner as to be most efficient and agreeable to the wishes and habits of the inhabitants and I hope it will meet with the President's approbation.

Mr. Trist has I presume apprized Government of the present state and prospects of the Revenue. I have therefore only to add that all his measures appear to me to have been dictated by sound policy and a conciliatory disposition; and that his attentions to the duties of his department have been exemplary.

Permit me also to mention that the military arrangements made by General Wilkinson meet my approbation; and that his measures have been well directed to maintain good order, and support the civil authority.

I have taken no measures for the organization of the militia, and shall await instructions from the President. At present I have no reason to apprehend any public inconvenience from a short delay. I, however, propose to commission two or three volunteer companies who contemplate offering their services.

In the different prisons of this city I have found upwards of

one hundred prisoners, some of whom had been there from ten to thirteen years on suspicion of crimes of which it does not appear they were ever convicted and some for offenses of a very trivial nature. I was anxious to place among the first acts of the American Government one in which justice and humanity united; but understanding that the Spanish authorities claimed some of the prisoners I had an explanation on the subject with Mr. Laussat and it seems a principle had been settled between him and the Marquis de Cassa Calvo that all prisoners confined for territorial offenses or offenses merely against the country passed with the sovereignty of the country; but that the Spaniards were entitled to retain such as were confined for offenses against the Crown or Flag of Spain—as Treason, Military Crimes, &c. The Marquis, however, has given me reason to believe that the Spanish prisoners will be set at large immediately and requested that they might be detained until arrangements could be made to that effect. Of the prisoners who have fallen within my province, I have already released five, and shall proceed to set, I believe, the whole at large. Their detention would be attended with a heavy public expense, and could answer no good purpose; as it appears to me very questionable whether any principle of law would justify our noticing offenses of which we had no cognizance at the time of their commission.

It is also to be presumed that many of them are innocent and if others less deserving should be included in the general amnesty it is more pleasing that our error is on the side of mercy. Less happy events have in other places thrown open prison doors and I confess I should feel a pang if the present occasion so glorious to my country should be disgraced by the rattling of a single chain.

I flatter myself I shall be able to bring the expenses of the present temporary Government within narrower limits than I at first expected, and from Mr. Trist's representation I am induced to hope that his receipts will be commensurate to my demands.

The merchants as well as the planters in this country appear to be wealthy. Their habits of living are luxurious and expensive. But by far the greater part of the people are deplorably uninformed. The wretched policy of the late Government having discouraged the education of youth, the attainments of some of the first people consist only of a few exterior accomplishments. Frivolous diversions seem to be among their primary

pleasures, and the display of wealth and the parade of power constitute their highest objects of admiration.

Republicanism has many professed admirers here: There is something in the plain principles of equal rights which comes within the scope of the meanest capacity, and is sure to be agreeable because it is flattering to the self-complacency of every individual. But I fear that Republicanism among all her friends here will find but few who have cultivated an acquaintance with her principles. But when the minds of the people become a little expanded I doubt not but they will be useful if not zealous members of our Commonwealth. Among the first objects therefore to be attended to is, some effectual plan of immediately introducing into this Province some system of education. I have already communicated to the Municipality of the city my wishes on the subject and shall urge them to some prompt measure. The city is rich in lands and houses as well as contingent revenues and have it in their power to be liberal in the encouragement of public establishments. The sons of ignorance and affluence are too apt to be content with their condition and I do fear if the task of education be left entirely to private institutions but little improvement will insue. I therefore hope that the Government will take early measures to erect schools and as soon as possible some superior seminaries of literature in the Province.

Permit me before I conclude to repeat my solicitude for the early establishment of some permanent Government for the Province, not merely on account of my personal interests in the amelioration of that measure, but for the sake of the country. When the charms of novelty have faded and the people have leisure to reflect they will I fear become very impatient in their present situation. I could wish that the constitution to be given to this District may be as *republican* as the people can be safely entrusted with. But the principles of a popular Government are utterly beyond their comprehension. The representative system is an enigma that at present bewilders them. Long inured to passive obedience they have, to an almost total want of political information superadded an inveterate habit of heedlessness as to measures of Government, and of course are by no means prepared to make any good use of such weight as they may prematurely acquire in the national scale. For nearly the same reasons their establishment of a Judiciary on American principles will have to encounter the most serious difficulties. Not one in fifty of the old inhabitants appear to me to understand

the English language. Trials by jury at first will only embarrass the administration of justice, though I presume a short experience would be sufficient to convince any reasoning society of the inestimable advantages of that happy system.

The services of the volunteers from the Mississippi Territory will I presume be dispensed with in a few days. Their return will be directed by General Wilkinson. I cannot forbear again recommending this spirited little Corps to the attention of the President. Their duty has been hard and the season severe; yet no single instance of desertion has occurred among them, and their conduct has with the exception of five or six individuals, been uniformly orderly and obedient. Some complimentary communication to them thro' the Secretary of War, would be but a just tribute to their merits, and might have a happy effect in case of future emergencies.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Y. Ob. Servant,

(Signed)

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

The Honble

James Madison,

Secry of State.

The American Medical Association is a national organization of physicians and surgeons, organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine, and for the improvement of the medical profession. It was organized in 1847, and has since that time been engaged in a constant effort to advance the interests of the medical profession, and to secure the highest quality of medical education and practice. The Association has a long and distinguished history, and has been instrumental in many of the reforms and improvements which have taken place in the medical profession in this country. It has a large and influential membership, and its voice is heard in many of the important matters which affect the medical profession.

It is the policy of the Association to maintain the highest standards of medical education and practice, and to secure the best possible results for the benefit of the public.

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COAL BARGING IN WAR TIMES, 1861-1865.

BY DR. W. H. BLAKE, Sheffield, Ala.

During the War of Secession coal from mines from Saint Clair county, Alabama, was supplied to the Confederate arsenal at Selma. Most of this coal was mined by Ragland and Sims at a place now called Ragland, two miles west of Coosa river. Part of it was mined by Crandle and Anderson at a place one mile west of Ragland. From these mines the coal was hauled to the river on wagons and there loaded on flat boats. Some of these boats were floated down the river to Yellow Leaf, now Wilsonville, and there the coal was transferred to railroad cars and shipped over the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad to Selma. The greater number of the boats were floated down the Coosa river to the Alabama river, and thence by Montgomery to Selma. Ira Harmon, who acted as pilot for these boats, is still living. The writer recently visited him at his home one mile south of Easonville in St. Clair county. The statements set forth in this article were made by Mr. Harmon on this visit. He is an intelligent old man, now feeble with the infirmities of age, but his straightforward, blunt statements bear evidence of the energy and courage of his earlier years.

Ira Harmon was born among the western foothills of the Great Smoky mountains in Greene county, Tennessee. When a child of six years his father moved to Talladega county, Alabama. Pioneer methods of travel are illustrated by a description of this move. The elder Harmon placed his family on a flat boat on the Nolichucky river, floated down this stream to the Holston river, and, continued down the Holston to the Tennessee river. The latter stream was followed to a point near Chattanooga. From this point the family were carried overland across the "divide" to the headwaters of the Oostanaula river. Another boat was here built, and they floated down to Rome, Ga., and thence down the Coosa river to Talladega county, where the elder Harmon settled and where Ira Harmon was reared.

Talladega county was rich in agricultural products before the days of railroads in that section. Ira Harmon gained his experience as pilot, and floating these products down the Coosa

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river to market. When asked the date of his first trip, he could not remember, but stated that on this trip, when his boat was twelve miles north of Wetumpka at the "Devil's Stair Case," Miller's comet made its appearance, causing alarm among the crew; and on reaching Wetumpka the next day, the town was in commotion and excitement, caused by the appearance of the comet. To those who have seen the Coosa river above Wetumpka it is evident that no small degree of courage and judgment were required to conduct loaded boats with safety over these shoals. Higher up the river are other rapids, where the fall is greater, the current swifter, and the passes more difficult to make. There are jutting cliffs projecting into the channel at many of the abrupt bends in the river, and if the boats were not steered clear of these menacing rocks it meant destruction to craft and freight, and, perhaps, the crew. These same projecting rocks produced giant whirlpools whose circling vortexes swallowed up everything that entered them. What was most dangerous of all were the hidden rocks in the channel of the stream whose location must be known to be avoided.

It was in the face of such difficulties as these that Ira Harmon supplied coal to the Confederate arsenal at Selma. He states that the mine operated by Ragland and Sims from 1861 to 1865 was not under the control of the Confederate Government, but that their coal was sold at Montgomery and Selma. During the latter part of the war Crandle and Anderson operated their mine under the supervision and control of the Confederate Government. The labor at both mines was done chiefly by negro slaves, many of whom had been recently brought to that section as refugees from Kentucky and Tennessee. Negroes also constituted the crews for the boats. The usual size for these boats was fifty feet long, eighteen feet wide and thirty inches in depth. The largest boat built was seventy-eight feet long, twenty-two feet wide and thirty inches in depth. The amount of coal carried on each boat was from twenty to fifty-two tons. The trip down the river could be made only when the stream was swollen. Sometimes the loaded boats would have to wait for months until there was water enough in the river to enable them to pass over the shoals. During this time of waiting the boat's crew was employed in building new boats. They would go into the forest, cut down trees, split them, and hew the halves into shape for the sides of the boats. Since tall, large trees, free from knots, were required, such timber was not always easily found. Some of the trees were

hauled six to eight miles. Pine and poplar, chiefly pine, were used to make the gunnels. The bottoms of the boats were made of sawed lumber, fastened to the gunnels with wooden pegs. On a trip down the river from two to eight boats were carried at the same time—usually about five. Five men were required for each boat. Under favorable conditions the trip from Ragland to Montgomery could be made in three days. Mr. Harmon states that he had made the trip from Ragland to Wetumpka in a day and night. Sometimes it would require two weeks for the same trip. If conditions were unfavorable the boats were tied up to the bank at night, and if there was wind or fog on the river it was sometimes necessary to remain tied up several days. Wind gave much trouble, especially if the boats were loaded with cotton. The time to go from Montgomery to Selma was two days and nights. On delivering the coal the boats were sold, and the return trip made from Selma back to the Coosa river by railroad. If the coal was sold at Montgomery, the crew went on down the river to Selma to return from there by railroad. The price received for coal in Montgomery from 1861 to 1865 was one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton. The price paid a pilot for his services on each trip during the war was one hundred dollars in Confederate money. The price paid before and after the war for the same trip was twenty-five dollars; some times, after the war, as much as fifty dollars. There were others boating on the Coosa during the war, and many boats with their freight were lost.

Mr. Harmon relates many interesting stories connected with these trips. On one occasion the coal on a boat was discovered to be on fire. In removing the coal to put out the fire, it was discovered that the negroes on the boat had stolen a hog before starting on the trip, and had hidden it beneath the coal, to be eaten up as they went down the river.

About thirty miles below Wilsonville the country is mountainous and wild. The river here runs, for some distance, close to the base of tall, almost perpendicular, rocky cliffs. For two years, on different trips, smoke had been seen rising from beneath an overhanging rock among the cliffs. On one occasion, the river being very high, Mr. Harmon was enabled to run his boat close up to this "smoking rock." Then he saw a fire burning, and, near by, were eight men lying on the ground with their faces downward. They had seen the boat approaching and did this to avoid recog-

dition. They were bushwhackers—men who were in hiding to keep out of the Confederate army. This was their rendezvous. The overhanging rocks sheltered these war-time cave-dwellers from the rain; the river cut off approach on one side, and the cliffs made their retreat almost inaccessible on the other. Several months afterwards Mr. Harmon mentioned this discovery to a Confederate officer at the mines. "Why haven't you told this before now?" said the officer. "And you had suspected all the time that this was a bushwhackers' camp?" "Yes," said Mr. Harmon, "but had it ever occurred to you which was of more importance to the Confederate Government, coal for its arsenal at Selma or these bushwhackers as soldiers? To disturb these men means to endanger the life of every man who passes these cliffs on a flat boat." "Perhaps, after all, you are right, Mr. Harmon," said the officer, and the bushwhackers went unmolested.

THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEE INDIANS.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY SALE HALBERT,
Meridian, Miss.

In the early spring of 1895, I wrote to Col. John H. Lawrence, the United States clerk at the Sac and Fox agency, Oklahoma, requesting him to make some inquiry relative to four old Shawnee friends, who were members of the detachment to which I belonged, while serving in Col. M. T. Johnson's regiment of Texas troops in the summer and fall of 1860. Their names were Jack, aged at that time about 55, Blackfoot, about 30, and William and Nabors, who were very young, 18 or 20. The following letters are the result of my correspondence with Col. Lawrence.

Mr. Walter H. Shawnee gives the best account I have ever seen in regard to the segregation of the Absentee Shawnees from the parent tribe. His second letter confirms the Choctaw tradition of the war which that tribe once had with the Shawnees, which event must have occurred when the Shawnees lived in Tennessee in the Cumberland valley. The Choctaw tradition of this war can be seen in the *American Antiquarian*, vol. ix, Jan., 1887.

H. S. H.

TECUMSEH, OKLA., March 25th, 1896.

PROF. H. S. HALBERT,
Conehatta, Newton Co., Miss.

Dear Sir—

In a conversation with Col. J. H. Lawrence, the U. S. Clerk at the Sac & Fox Agency, Oklahoma, Saturday last, I have learned that you are familiar with the history of the Absentee Shawnees; and have some knowledge of the Texas-Mexico war. Mr. Lawrence stated that he was in receipt of a letter of recent date from you, inquiring of four Absentee Shawnees in particular, who were members of your company in Texas against the Comanches and other tribes. This letter is now in our possession, and we shall endeavor to trace the parties for you at the earliest date. One of these Absentee Shawnees who would know something of the individuals and give all proper information is Mr. Big Jim, Chief of the Upper band of Absentee Shawnees who were in Texas at this time, and is at present in Washington, D. C., and will not be here for two weeks more. Big Jim is

about 60 years of age, was born and raised on the Sabine reservation in Texas, and his father was for years the principal Chief of the Absentee Shawnees, and, I am told, one of the signers of the Sam Houston treaty with the confederated tribes and the provisional government.

Now, I am a young man of the Absentee Shawnees, born since the Civil war, and the secretary of the business committee of the tribe, and if you will pardon the request, would be glad to narrate something of the past history of the tribe, and also ask some questions relative to the same. As you are doubtless aware, the Absentee Shawnees have been an unfortunate people, and have no annuities nor lands; we became destitute at the close of the war, and at the mercy of friends were provided homes in the Indian Ter. by the U. S. government; our lands formerly belonged to the Creeks and Seminoles, and by the treaty of 1866 were set apart for the settlement of friendly homeless Indians and freedmen. A singular incident in connection with our settlement upon the present reservation may prove interesting, showing that we have met always with an "irony of fate." The Absentee Shawnees crossed the Red river into the Indian Territory in the fall and winter of 1839, and settled among the Creek Indians on the South Canadian and Little Rivers in the southwestern corner of the Nation. Here they lived until the year '61, when they fled from that country as a result of the war, settling near Arkansas City, Kan., on the Arkansas River, until the year 1867, when our Chief, John White, and Samuel Hill, interpreter, were sent to Washington to secure homes in the Territory. The war had devastated their property and reduced them to abject poverty. Chief John White was successful and was sent to locate his people on any unclaimed lands ceded by the Creeks and Seminoles, and was given five years to report his selection. He selected the present reservation, and the Absentee Shawnees were settled here in 1868. The following year the citizen Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas were sent to select their tribe a reservation, and their delegation were suited with the same lands. Finding that the Shawnees had not made a report of their selection, the Pottawatomies at once notified the Department of their selection of the reservation, stating that no persons occupied the same except a few Chickasaw negroes. They received the reservation. The Shawnees continued to reside upon the same, and Congress by the act of May 23, 1872, gave them an equal right with the Pottawatomies. Now, I would

like to trace the history of the Absentee Shawnees, and in conclusion will submit a few questions upon them, which I would like for you, if you are aware of the facts, to give me.

The Shawnees are divided into five clans or bands, viz: Spi-to-tha, Chi-lah-cah-tha, Ha-tha-we-ke-lah, Bi-co-we-tha, and Ki-spo-ko-tha. In the year about 1745, the three latter bands became dissatisfied and left their hunting grounds on the Cumberland River in Kentucky, and emigrated to New Spain prior to the year 1793, and were settled on a grant of land near Cape Girardeau, now in the State of Missouri, by grant from the Spanish Government through Baron de Carondelet. This reservation was about twenty-five miles square. In the year 1825, the Shawnees residing within the State of Missouri made an exchange of these lands for a reservation west of that State equal to fifty miles square, situate on the Kansas river, and estimated to contain 1,600,000 acres. In this treaty it was agreed that the tract should belong to the Shawnees of Missouri and those of the same nation then residing in Ohio who might wish to emigrate to that country. The Ohio fellows constituted the first two bands, and constituted the warlike element of the Shawnee tribe, and are Tecumseh's Indians. They were finally settled at Wapaughkonnetta, where they possessed 94,000 acres of land, and in the treaty they made in 1832, they were to receive in lieu of the lands they held there 100,000 acres within the tract equal to fifty miles square, granted to the Missouri Shawnees. The Missouri Shawnees, however, did not move to the Kansas reservation, but after selecting the said lands in Kansas, removed into the Territory of Arkansas, and remained there until the year 1832, when a treaty was concluded with them (jointly with the Delawares) to remove all their bands out of Arkansas. In that winter the Missouri Shawnees removed out, but instead went down into Mexico (now Texas) and got into the Texas-Mexico war, taking sides with the former, notwithstanding that the latter had granted them a reservation on the Sabine River. They finally grew tired of war, and agreed to leave the country by coming to the Indian Territory to live at peace. The Texas grant, I have understood, was repudiated by the State. Coming back to the first two mentioned bands. They were shipped out of Ohio in the year 1833-4, and settled on the Kansas reservation, styling themselves the "Shawnee Nation." The "absent Indians" were not considered by the government, and the United States pretended to recognize the Kansas Indians as the "now united

bands of Shawnees." They remained peaceably on the lands until the year 1854, when the government agents sent out to get the lands proceeded with negotiations embodying a sale of the lands of the reservation. No effort was made to find the Absentee Indians, or to have them represented at the negotiations, and the entire proceedings were entered into without their knowledge or consent. The Kansas fellows not only sold their portion, but the Missouri Shawnees' portion, something like 1,400,000 acres, reserving 200,000 acres for allotment of the Indians. Out of this portion some 24,000 acres were reserved for the Absentee Shawnees,—set apart in a compact form, but none of them ever participated in any of the provisions of that treaty. This residue was disposed of by the United States in 1868, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of a right for the Kansas Shawnees in the Cherokee Nation, where they were removed and established and now reside.

The Absentee Shawnees are now about to enter into a suit to recover something on this property, claiming that they were the original owners, and a majority of the tribe, and that the treaty was a gross violation of their rights. The one thing, however, that I have not been able to find, is the number or about the number of these Absentee Shawnees, at the time they were in Texas, and I would like to find out something about this. A very singular fact, in connection with this tribe, is why they never took up this matter and had the same prosecuted. It was a matter rarely talked about, and a great many facts have been forgotten. I would be glad to have you write me something about these people, what you know about them, and any information you may have in some way learned or become in possession of. I know this will intrude something on your time, but at the same time I can assure you that it will be very highly appreciated and which I will always esteem. Col. J. H. Lawrence has spoken very highly of your work among the Indians of Mississippi, your books, and literature. This is very gratifying to us, and it will be my purpose to secure one of your books on the Creek Indians.

Trusting that I may have the honor of hearing from you at your leisure,

I have the honor to remain very respectfully,

WALTER H. SHAWNEE.

TECUMSEH, OKLAHOMA, Oct. 7, 1896.

Prof. H. S. Halbert,
Crawford, Miss.

Dear Sir—

Your esteemed letter of date April 27th, 1896, has remained unanswered this long, not because it was forgotten and overlooked, but on account of my inability to collect any sooner the information which you desired in reference to the four Absentee Shawnees that were attached to your company in the State service of Texas. I have endeavored to make a full investigation of this matter, and consequently often awaited weeks to see an aged Shawnee to whom I would be referred to next. Of these names, *Jack*, I am told, was Jackson Chisholm, who died upon this reservation about 17 years ago. Jackson died very wealthy, and has relatives still living. Blackfoot has been dead a number of years, also Nabors and William. Each died upon this reservation, and as far as I can ascertain, neither have any relatives living at present. You can see that your friends have left us some years ago.

I was much interested in your letter on the Absentee or Missouri Shawnees, as it certainly has assisted us greatly and removed some doubtful points.

There was a slender portion of Missouri Shawnees who lived upon the Cape Girardeau reservation, afterwards known as Black Bob's band, who went out and settled upon the Kansas reservation in about 1826; this band we find numbered something about 175 persons in 1854, and are the Shawnees that Catlin visited in 1831.

As the *Ha-tha-we-ki-lah* Shawnees are the *Elder Brothers*—so called by being recognized as created first of the Shawnees—Black Bob's band was a portion of that clan, and hence we suppose claimed to represent the whole tribe of Missouri Shawnees. But this was certainly a misrepresentation on the part of Black Bob, principal chief of his band, as the main branch of the clan he represented never did live on the reservation on Kansas River, but emigrated to Texas; and at the time of the sale of the Kansas land in 1854, were living in the central part of the Indian Territory.

The *Bi-co-we-tha* and *Ke-spi-co-tha* Shawnees were joint and equal owners with their elder brothers in the Kansas reservation, and these two bands were not represented at all in the sale of the Kansas lands. The 110 Shawnees of Louisiana, of the census of 1830, were Absentees, and belonged

to the Missouri Shawnees. We would not be mistaken, but that the tradition you mention of the Choctaw people,—that large bands of Shawnee warriors attempted to take possession of their hunting grounds, sometime prior to the year 1700, is true and correct. I note with especial interest your remarks upon Dr. Draper's material for the life of Tecumseh. If it would be possible for a Shawnee Indian to write the life of one of his own great generals, I would be glad to attempt such a work, but under present circumstances would be impossible, as I am taxed for time considerably. If we can ever succeed in this matter, I know the work would be delightful to attempt any how.

Our arrangements are complete to begin upon the claims of the Absentee Shawnees after March 4th next year, and they will be vigorously prosecuted, until a satisfactory end is reached. It shall be my aim to write you again after we have commenced upon these matters, and especially of the success we may meet, if any.

With regards, etc.,

I am very respectfully,

WALTER H. SHAWNEE.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON MATERIAL RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE GULF STATES.

By WILLIAM BEER, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.

DESCRIPCION DE LA BAHIA DE SANTA MARIA DE GALVE, Y PUERTO DE SN. MIGUEL DE PANZACOLA CON TODA LA COSTA CONTIGUA, Y LAS DEMAS BAHIAS QUE TIENE EN ELLA, HASTA EL RIO DE APALACHE, OBSERVADA, Y RECONOZIDA POR LOS INGENIEROS DN. JAMIE LAJONK, Y DON JUAN DE SISCARA. 1700.

This is a manuscript map, washed in round the coast with elaborate compass rose, navigation lines, and lines of latitude and longitude. It is on parchment 20x27, and runs from the Rio Perdido Punta de la Casina. On the west side of Perdido it gives Francia, and on the east side Espana. The map is, therefore, contemporary evidence of boundary.

LA LUISIANA CEDIDA AL REY N. S. POT S. M. CHRISTIANISIMA, CON LA NUEVA ORLEANS, E ISLA EN QUE SE HALLA ESTA CIUDAD. CONSTRUIDA SOBRE EL MAPA DE MR. D'ANVILLE. POR D. THOMAS LOPEZ. EN MADRID. AÑO DE 1762.

This is the original of the Lopez map. A very fine copy, evidently one of a number preserved together, and found recently. The paper on which it is printed is 17x24". The map itself is only 15 1-2 inches square. The upper 6 inches are occupied by a plan of New Orleans taken from Bellin's plan, which has many points of resemblance with the plan of 1728 taken from the French archives, and printed opposite page 9 in Cable & Waring's "History and Present Condition of New Orleans" in the 10th U. S. census. The most striking difference is the presence of a ditch around the city full of water stretching from the river at Fort St. Louis, near the present Customhouse, to Dauphine street, and down Dauphine as far as St. Philip street. There is a branch of this ditch lakeward from Orleans street. In this Spanish map Dauphine street is called Camino de Bayona.

RELACION DE TODAS LAS COSTAS E ISLAS DE LA AMERICA SEPTENTRIONAL DESDE EL EXTREMO DE LA FLORIDA HASTA EL RIO ORINOCO, CON EXPRESION DE SUS FORTALEZAS, Y PUERTOS LOS GRADOS DE LATITUD, Y LONGITUD RESPECTIVOS DE SUS SITUACIONES, Y GENEROS QUE PRODUCEN LAS VARIAS PROVAS, DE ESTAS DILATADAS REGIONES.

This is a manuscript of 28 closely written pages on paper 12x 8". It is divided by general headings beginning with Florida, and ending with Puerto Rico. These, however, are not very closely followed. On pp. 2 and 3 there is a short description of the coast from Pensacola to Tampico.

DOCUMENTOS Y RELACIONES PARA LA HISTORIA DE LA FLORIDA Y LA LUISIANA 1493-1780 FIELMENTE COPIADAS DE SUS ORIGINALES.

This is a collection of copies of manuscripts, the originals of which are found in different libraries. They are in different hand-writings, and on different kinds of paper. The collection was evidently formed for some person interested in the history of Louisiana, probably Gayangos, the friend and correspondent of Gayarré, or possibly Don Casaro Fernandez Duro, a correspondent of John Gilmary Shea.

There are in all 27 documents arranged in chronological order from 1493-1780. They are all cut down to 9x6 1-2". The first two are Bulls of Alexander Sixth, of May and October, 1493. Then follow many documents relating to the exploration of Florida by Vasquez, Narvaez, Viedma, Tristan de Luna, Ceron and Menendez.

At page 161 commences a document of great importance for the discussion of the boundary of Louisiana. It is made up of material existing in the archives of the Indies at Seville. The examination was made by Antonio Samper, Major of Engineers. It continues to page 323, and is dated 1712.

Under dates 1716 and 1718 are given letters of Don Juan Olivan relating to the expeditions of St. Denis into Mexico, with illustrative documents. Under date 1718 is given the Spanish account of the arrival of the French at Mobile.

The letters given under dates 1779 and 1780 relate to opening of the war with the English, and the siege of Mobile and Pensacola by Galvez. The material bearing date 1781 relates to the defense of New Orleans by Galvez against a possible attack of the English.

The volume ends with a list of the works relating to Florida and Louisiana. The rarer ones given are—Chrono-historia de la Compania de Jesus su la provincia de Toledo y elogios de sus varones ilustres & por el P. Bartolomo Alcazar dela misma compania Madrid 1710, folio; Ferro Machado, Memorial Sobre la Visita de la Florida, Rogeeven, Ayeta, Cornejo, and Villagutierre; for these last only the authors names are given.

DIARIO DE LAS OPERACIONES DE LA EXPEDICION CONTRA LA PLAZA DE PANZACOLA CONCLUIDA POR LAS ARMAS DE S. M. CATOLICA, BAXO LAS ORDENES DEL MARISCAL DE CAMPO D. BERNARDO DE GALVEZ.

This is in a handsome modern binding of full morocco, and contains the diary of the siege of Pensacola by Bernardo Galvez. It is 8x5 1-2". It gives in addition the articles of capitulation and the surrender of the province, with a list of the killed and wounded on the expedition. It is dated the 12th of May, 1781. There was evidently an Irish contingent whose officers behaved with distinguished bravery, for in the whole number of names 30 per cent. are Irish. They are Lieut. Felipe O-Reylli, Lieut. Tomoteo O-Dali, Capt. Hugo Oconor, and Sub-Lieut. Tomas Fuzmorin. This latter is probably intended for Fitzmorris.

TRATADO DEFINITIVO DE PAZ CONCLUIDO ENTRE EL REY NUESTRO SENOR Y S. M. CHRISTIANISIMA POR UNA PARTE, Y S. M. BRITANICA POR OTRA, EN PARIS A 10. DE FEBRERO DE 1763. CON SUS ARTICULOS PRELIMINARES, Y LA ACCESION DE S. M. FIDELISIMA A ELLOS, Y AL MISMO TRATADO, COMO TAMBIEN LAS RATIFICACIONES, PLENIPOTENCIAS Y DEMAS ACTOS DE LA POTENCIAS INTEREFADAS. DE ORDEN DE SU Magestad. MADRID. 1763.

A superb copy of the definite treaty of peace between Spain and France concluded in Paris, 1763, giving the preliminary articles, and all the ratifications, and powers of the plenipotentiaries. It consists of 314 pp. with an index, and was published in Madrid in the royal printing office of the Gazette in 1763.

TRATADO DEFINITIVO DE PAZ CONCLUIDO ENTRE EL REY NUESTRO SENOR Y EL REY DE LA GRAN BRETANA, FIRMADO EN VERSAILLES A 3 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1783, SON SUS ARTICULOS PRELIMINARES. DE ORDEN DEL REY. EN MADRID, EN LA IMPRENTA REAL.

This gives the treaty between France and Spain concluded at Versailles, 3rd September, 1783, with the preliminary articles, printed at Madrid, n. d., on paper 9 1-4x6 3-4".

TRATADO DE AMISTAD, LIMITES Y NAVEGACION CONCLUIDO ENTRE EL REY NUESTRO SENOR Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA FIRMADO EN SAN LORENZO EL REAL A 27 DE OCTOBRE DE 1795.

This is the treaty of friendship, boundary and navigation between Spain and the United States made at San Lorenzo on the 27th of October, 1795, and consists of 30 pp., 11 1-2x8 1-4", printed at Madrid without date. The matter is accompanied by an English translation on the same page. At the end is given a copy of the forms of passports for ships making voyages in Europe and America.

REAL DECRETO, QUE PREVIENE LAS REGLAS, Y CONDICIONES CON QUE SE PUEDE HACER EL COMERCIO DESDE ESPAÑA A LA PROVINCIA DE LA LUISIANA. AÑO DE 1768. CON SUPERIOR PERMISO, EN LA IMPRENTA DE DON GABRIEL RAMIREZ. CALLE DE BARRIO-NUOVO. SE HALLARA EN DICHA IMPRENTA; Y EN LA LIBRERIA DE ANTONIO DEL CASTILLO FRENTE LAS GRADAS DE SAN PHELIPE EL REAL.

This is the document most directly bearing on Louisiana. It is on paper 12x6 1-4", and is slightly stained by water.*

*All the foregoing documents and volumes can be referred to in the Congressional Library at Washington.

NEWSPAPER FILES IN THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA.

BY THE EDITOR.

Atlanta, Ga.

Gate City Guardian. d.

Feb. 12-March 2, 1861. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-16 (n.s.)

With the issue of March 4, 1861 (No. 17) it became the

Southern Confederacy. d.

March 4-August, 1861. 1 vol.

August, 1861-Jan. 1862. 1 vol.

Feb. 1, 1862-July 31, 1862. 1 vol.

August, 1862-Nov. 1862. 1 vol.

Nov. 1862-May, 1863. 1 vol.

Atlanta Daily New Era. d.

Oct. 1866-June, 1867. 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1868. 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1869. 1 vol.

July-Dec. 1869. 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1870. 1 vol.

July-Dec. 1870. 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1871. 1 vol.

July-Dec. 1871. 1 vol.

Daily Atlanta Intelligencer. d.

Jan.-June, 1869. 1 vol.

July-Dec. 1869. 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1870. 1 vol.

July-Dec. 1870. 1 vol.

The Daily Sun. d.

May-Dec. 1870. 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1871. 1 vol.

July-Dec. 1871. 1 vol.

July-Dec. 1872. 1 vol.

The Daily True Georgian. d.

June 28-Dec. 24, 1870. Vol. i, No. 1, *et seq.* 1 vol.

The Atlanta Daily Herald. d.

Aug. 22-Dec. 31, 1872. Vol. i, No. 1, *et seq.* 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1873. 1 vol.

July-Dec. 1873. 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1874. 1 vol.

Jan.-June, 1875. 1 vol.

Aug. 22-Oct. 17, 1875. 1 vol.

Oct. 19-Dec., 1875. 1 vol.

The Daily Evening Commonwealth. d.

Dec. 1, 1874-June 30, 1875. Vol. i, No. 1, *et seq.* 1 vol.

The News. d.

July 5-Dec. 30, 1874. Vol. i, No. 1, *et seq.* 1 vol.
Jan.-June, 1875. 1 vol.

The Daily Tribune. d.

Dec. 1877-Feb. 1878. 1 vol.

Atlanta Constitution. d.

1869-1903. 95 vols.
Except July-Dec. 1883.

Atlanta Journal. d.

1883-1903. 10 vols.
Except July, 1884-Dec. 1896.

Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal. m.

March, 1866-Feb. 1867. Vol. vii only.

Atlanta Daily News. d.

Oct. 10, 1900-Oct. 1901. Vol. i, No. 1, *et seq.* 4 vols.

The Atlanta News. d.

Aug. 4-Dec., 1902. Vol. i, No. 1, *et seq.* 1 vol.
Not same as preceding.

Washington, D. C.

United States Telegraph. d.

March, 1828-Feb. 1829. 1 vol.

ALABAMA NEWSPAPER FILES IN THE LIBRARY
OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SO-
CIETY, WORCESTER, MASS.

COMPILED BY MISS MARY ROBINSON, Assistant Librarian.

Blakeley.

The Blakeley Sun, and Alabama Advertiser. s. w.
March 23, 30, 1819.

Cahawba.

Alabama State Gazette. w.
April 28. May 12, 1825.

Cahawba Press and Alabama Intelligencer. w.
July 17, 1819.
July 15, 1820.

Cahawba Press and Alabama State Intelligencer. w.
March 19, May 14, 1825.

Claiborne.

Alabama Courier.
March 19, April 9, July 9, August 20, 1819.
Claiborne Gazette. w.
March 19, 1825.

Decatur.

Southern Meteor.
Vol. 2. No. 2. April, 1878.

Eufaula.

The Eufaula News.
February 11, 1868.

Gadsden.

Stiff's Radical Reformer. w.
December 4, 1853-January 21, 1854.
Merged into the
Radical Reformer. w.
February 25, March 4, 1854.

*The American Antiquarian Society has one of the largest collections of newspapers in the United States. It was considered of sufficient importance to be catalogued in the *History and Present Condition of the Newspaper and Periodical Press of the U. S.*, 10th Census, vol. viii, pp. 427-436. The statement is there made, p. 429, that the earliest Alabama paper in the collection was published in 1806. On inquiry this was found to be an error, a paper entitled the "Montgomery Intelligencer," published in Johnstown, N. Y., being improperly listed under the Montgomery papers in the two bound volumes, devoted to Alabama.

Huntsville.

Alabama Republican. w.

April 18, 1818.

April 3, 1819.

Huntsville Daily Independent.

July 11, 1867.

Marion.

The Howard Collegian. m.

August, 1881.

Marion Junction.

The Press.

Vol. 1. No. 2. April, '76 (amateur copy) 32°.

Mobile.

Mobile Commercial Register. w.

May 12, 19, 26, 1832.

The Daily Register. dem. est. 1821.

September 1, 1886.

September 1, 1887.

Mobile Advertiser and Register. d. t. w. & w.

June 16, July 10, 1862.

February 14, July 27, 31, August 3, 13, September 18, October 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 1864.

Mobile Commercial Register and Patriot.

December 7, 1832-March 21, 1835.

Mobile Daily Commercial Register and Patriot.

September 7, 1839.

Mobile Daily Times. Published morning and evening.

November 21, 1865.

Mobile Daily Tribune.

March 8, 1861.

June 29, July 8, 1862.

June 5, July 13, August 7, 14, 17, 21, Oct. 23, 1864.

April 7, 10, 1868.

Mobile Evening News.

July 2, 1862.

May 28, June 10, 1864.

Mobile Evening News (Railroad Edition—3 p. m.) d. Sunday excepted.

July 10, 15, 16, 18, 1862.

August 12, October 8, 22, 1864.

Mobile Evening Telegraph.

June 2, 1862.

June 8, November 17, 1864.

Mobile Literary Gazette. w.

Devoted to Literature, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

August 9, 1839.

The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser. s. w.

December 18, 22, 1835.

January 5, 29, 1836.

The Mobile Morning News. d.

May 27, 1865.

Weekly Mercury.

November 27, 1865.

Montgomery.

Montgomery Republican. w.

April 29, 1825.

Advertiser and State Gazette..

November 24, 1852.

Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

July 9, 1862.

February 18, 23, 24, March 1, 16, 1864.

Planter's Gazette. est. 1830.

April 27, 1830.

January 3, 1832.

State Sentinel—Extra.

(Daily State Sentinel, 1867.)

Selma.

The Daily Mississippian.

August 29, 1863.

Tuscaloosa.

Alabama Intelligencer and State Rights Expositor.

December 5, 1835.

The Meteor.

Vol. 1. No. 1. 1872.

Vol. 2. No. 6. October, 1873.

Vol. 4. No. 16. April, 1876.

Spirit of the Age. w.

May 23, 1832.

State Rights Expositor and Spirit of the Age.

September 14, 1832.

The Tuscaloosa Gazette. w.

October 17, 1878.

Union Springs.

Union Springs Times. w.

February 20, 1867.

FARLEY GLEANINGS.

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. WM. C. STUBBS.
Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.

Since many of the name are scattered throughout the South, the following gleanings collected mostly from the records preserved in the old court house of Chesterfield county, Va., and other reliable sources, are given with the impression that some of the readers of this *Magazine* may perhaps find here a long-sought ancestor. The complete wills exist, of which only abstracts are sent, and these only to give the names in succession as they occur in the families of the sons of John Farley, whose will is dated in 1754.

Thomas Farley, patent, James City county, 1623, at Archer's Hope; wife, Jane and daughter Ann—earliest mention of the name in Virginia.

John Farley, of Henrico county, Va., "planter" (born 1648), made deposition in Henrico county (*now* Chesterfield), in 1679, that he was "aged 31 years."

John Farley, the same (or his son), was, still, a "planter," 1684, in Bristol parish, Henrico county, and in a deed, 1692, mentioned that he "still owned 75 acres in Charles City county, on the Blackwater, marked out from the land he had formerly granted to his son, *John Farley, Jr.*" He also witnessed a deed, in 1692, from Peter Field and wife Judith to Henry Walthall. (This land had been granted to Mrs. Field in 1678 while the widow of Henry Randolph). He also appraised the estate of John Stewart, Sr., (deceased, 1706), in Chesterfield.

John Farley, Sr., of Chesterfield county, 1708 (Bristol parish), a deed of gift, of "My old plantation" to my daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Baugh, and in 1732, a deed of gift of a plantation to son James Farley, in which he mentions his wife Mary, and also sons Joseph, John, Matthew, and William Farley.

From Bristol parish, which lay in Chesterfield and Surry counties (on both sides of the Appomattox) was taken Dale parish in Chesterfield county.

John Farley, of Dale parish, Chesterfield county, made his will April 6, 1754; named "wife Elizabeth," to whom "his home plantation;" "son John Farley and his wife Mary; son Peter; daughter Mrs. Mary Wornack; son Francis; son William; daughter Mrs. Sarah Thompson (wife of Robert Thompson); son James; son Joseph; son Matthew; and son Henry Farley,—(ten children.) Sole executor, son John Farley. *Teste*: John Archer, James Clay, Richard Nunnaley. Inventory by Christopher Bass, Stephen Easley, and Henry Walthall.

Elizabeth, wife of John Farley, died 1761. *Inventory*, May, 1761, by Christopher Bass, Henry Walthall, and Henry Winfree. Her family name is greatly desired. Of the sons, only the wills of Joseph, John and James Farley are to be found in the Chesterfield records:

Joseph Farley, will 1761; sons: John and Forrest Farley; daughter, Mary Farley; *Teste*: James Watkins, John Nunnaley, Walter Nunnaley.

Sarah Thompson, "widow and relict of Robert Thompson, deceased, of the county of Chesterfield," a deed of relinquishment of rights to lands on Swift creek, 1760, to both William Thompson and Mattie Thompson, wife of James Watkins, children of said Robert and Sarah Thompson." *Teste*: Mark Puckett, Edward Osborne, John Belcher.—Deed Book II.

Sarah Thompson, widow of Robert Thompson, of Chesterfield county, a deed of gift, 1767, to her son, Drury Thompson, of Amelia county. *Teste*: Christopher Bass, Mary Farley.

John Farley, of Dale parish, Chesterfield county, will, September 10, 1775. "To loving wife, Mary Farley, the use of all my estate; and the debt due me from Forrest Farley's estate;" to Peter Farley, son of William Farley, all my lands, at my wife's death; to William Farley, son of my brother William Farley, five negroes; to Stewart Farley, three negroes; to Daniel Farley, son of William Farley, nine negroes; and to William and Stewart Farley all the rest of my estate. *Executors*: Daniel Farley, Stewart Farley, Joseph Bass. *Teste*: Thomas Sadler, William Beasley, Isham Farmer.

Mary Farley witnessed with Christian Bass, in 1767, a deed of gift from Sarah Thompson, widow of Robert Thompson, of Chesterfield county, to her son Drury Thompson, of Amelia county.

James Farley, of Chesterfield county, will, February 10, 1779. Sons: James, Henry, David and Edward Farley; daughter, Betty Phillips Hopkins; granddaughter, Elizabeth Wooldridge.

Teste: Julius Hatcher, Josiah Hatcher, Henry Hatcher, Robert Wooldridge.

James Farley appraised estate of John Burton, deceased, in 1747.

(All of the foregoing, except the first reference, from Chesterfield county *Will Book*, vols. I, II and III.)

Across the Appomattox, in Surry county, George Farley was witness to a power of attorney, 1655. (He may have been brother to John of Chesterfield county.) Brunswick county was formed from Surry, Brunswick, Bedford and Lunenburg.

William Farley married in Lunenburg county, November 9, 1770, Martha Farley. Consent given by Henry Farley.

Seth Farley married in Lunenburg county, February 3, 1778, Sarah Crofton. Security, William Crofton.

Hennign's *Statutes of Virginia* mentions among the pay of militia for Amelia county, 1758, "Ensign George Farley" and "to John James Farley £5:6s pay." (*Ralph Shelton*, the same.)

Col. R. A. Brock, in *The Critic*, said, "Francis Farley, of Bedford county, Va., was born in 1726. He had brothers Thomas, John and Matthew." Excepting Thomas, there are the names of these mentioned as among the sons of John Farley of Chesterfield, *will*, 1754.

1. "Francis Farley, married Nancy Blackenship, and had issue: Edward, Francis, Drury, Gideon, Adam (or Madison), Nancy, Polly, and Johanna.

2. Thomas (or his brother John, either, or both, between them) had Thomas, George, John, and Matthew, all living in 1803.

3. Matthew (the fourth brother above) had issue: Matthew, James, Joseph, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Esther."

In the Amelia county *Land Grant Book* are mentioned Henry Farley (1740), 818 acres of land on Flat creek. William Farley (1745), 480 acres. Daniel Farley (1745), 400 acres. William Farley, Jr., (1745), 200 acres.

These were all, doubtless, of Chesterfield county.

James Parke Farley married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Byrd of "Wesover," and Elizabeth Carter of "Shirley," James river.—*Lee Family of Virginia*.

From *Virginia Gazette*, 1774.—"The subscription purse of £75 was run for at Richmond on the 12th inst., that being Fair day, and was won with ease by Mr. William Hardyman's sorrel

mare, beating J. P. Farley's, Esq., mare and Mr. Halcott Price's mare." This was the English Fair for the sale of horses, cattle, etc.

Rebecca, daughter of James Parke Farley, married Richard Corbin (b. 1771, d. 1819), captain of artillery, 1812; and son of John Tayloe Corbin, burgess of King and Queen county, 1769, and Mary, daughter of Benj. Walker, of Williamsburg. Their son,

James Parke Corbin (b. 1808, d. 1868), m. (1) Jane Wellford, of Fredericksburg, and (2) Eliza Lenic Hooper, of Bowling Green, and had ten children. His son,

Spotswood Wellford Corbin (present head of the family), was born January 22, 1835, and served in the Confederate navy, and was president, 1895, of the Virginia State Board of Agriculture, and resided at "*Farley Vale*," in King George county. He married Diana Fontaine, second daughter of Commodore Matthew F. Maury, the distinguished scientist, and has one surviving son, Matthew Maury Corbin. He has the *Farley Arms* quartered with Corbin and others.—*Lee Family of Virginia*.

MYTHS OF THE CHEROKEE.*

BY OLIVER D. STREET, of Guntersville, Ala.

Students of this tribe will welcome the appearance of the admirable memoir of Mr. James Mooney, recently published by the Bureau of American Ethnology. In it the myths, traditions, and history of the Cherokee from the earliest historic times to date are fully treated by the man who is, perhaps, of all others best qualified for the task. For many years Mr. Mooney has devoted special study to the Cherokee, and by his labors has amassed a collection of mythical, ethnological and historical material concerning them which is by competent critics pronounced the most extensive single collection of aboriginal literature extant.

A portion of this matter has been published in the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau, under the title of "The Sacred Formulas of the Cherokee." The present paper is a second installment of this collection, and the publication of the remainder is promised as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

It was deemed desirable to preface the publication of this body of Cherokee lore with an historical sketch of the tribe by bringing together in convenient form for reference the chief events and episodes of their history. This part of the work lays no special claim to originality, but the purpose for which it was introduced has been so thoroughly carried out that we are able readily to agree with the Director of the Bureau, Maj. J. W. Powell, who says it is the "most trustworthy as well as most convenient outline of Cherokee history extant."

An exception to the statement that the historical part of the work is lacking in originality must be made in favor of the exhaustive, if not convincing, discussion of the route of DeSoto's march through the Cherokee country. Many "accounts" of this expedition have been written, but few writers have brought to the treatment of the subject such a careful examination and analysis of the original sources of information as has Mr. Mooney. Most writers have agreed that the

*MYTHS OF THE CHEROKEE, by James Mooney. In Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Part I. Washington, [D. C.] 1900. 8vo. pp. 576.

route was down the Coosa river. Mr. Mooney takes the position that it was down the Chattahoochee. He succeeds in showing clearly on what an uncertain foundation rests the Coosa's claims to this distinction, but hardly succeeds in making a stronger case in favor of the Chattahoochee.

The migrations of the Cherokee, their ancient residence in the Ohio valley, their expulsion by the Iroquois and Delawares, their settlement in their historic home, their relations with the neighboring tribes, with the English, the French, the Spanish, the white colonists, and the Federal Government, their tribal divisions, their forms of government, their numbers, their dialects, their manners and customs, their archaeologic and ethnologic remains, the Spanish explorations of DeSoto (1540), and Juan del Pardo (1566), the missionary labors of Rogel (1569), and of Priber (1736), the expeditions of John Lederer (1670), of James Moore (1690), and of Col. George Chicken (1716), the introduction among them of fire-arms and horses (1700), their first cession of land (1721), the mission of Sir Alexander Cuming (1730), the expedition of Dr. Thomas Walker (1750), the great small-pox scourge (1739), their attitude and part in the French and Indian war (1755-1763), the beginning of the settlement of the western country (1769), Henderson's purchase (1775), the tour of William Bartram (1777), their attitude and part in the Revolutionary war (1775-1785), the founding of the Chickamauga towns (1782), the founding of Nashville (1780), the treaty of Hopewell (1785), (important as their first treaty with the United States), the inveterate hostility of the Chickamauga Cherokee until the destruction of their "Lower Towns" (1794), the introduction and growth of civilization among them, the establishment of schools and Protestant missions (1801), the abolition of clans (1810), the Creek war of 1813, the beginning of Cherokee emigration to the west (1809), Sequoya and the invention of the Cherokee alphabet (1821), the adoption of a national written constitution, and the establishment of the *Cherokee Phoenix* (1827), the controversy with Georgia, the final treaty of cession on December 29, 1835, and the awful story of the removal to the West of the last of the tribe in 1838, are some of the many questions more or less fully treated.

There are interesting and valuable biographical sketches of Col. William Johnson, Capt. John Stewart, Nancy Ward, Gen. James Robertson, Gen. Griffith Rutherford, Col. Wil-

liam Christian, Alexander McGillivray, Gov. John Sevier, Col. Benjamin Hawkins, Gov. William Blount, Col. Return J. Meigs, Tecumtha, Gen. William McIntosh, William Weatherford, Rev. David Brainerd, Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, Gov. Sam Houston, and Chief John Ross, comprising a mass of biographical information which it would be difficult to obtain elsewhere. But useful as is this memoir as a history, its chief value and interest lie in the body of Cherokee myths and traditions which are thus preserved and made accessible. There is no better index or key to the mind or mental processes of a people than their mythology. It betrays their culture status, their mental and moral advancement, and their religious ideals at points where their arts are either silent or positively misleading. Grecian mythology discloses to our view a stratum of grossness in the ancient Greek mind, which we would never suspect from a most careful study of their works of art. On the other hand, the pure, beautiful mythology of the ancient Scandinavian peoples exhibits to us a degree of moral refinement of which we obtain no hint from their art. In like manner, we may reasonably expect to add to our knowledge of Indian character by a study of their mythology. This study has not yet proceeded far, but from what has already been done in this field, Mr. Mooney expresses the opinion that the Indian myth system of North America is as much a unit as was the Aryan myth system of Europe and Asia. Much of what now passes current as Indian mythology will no doubt prove to be false when subjected to the test of scientific investigation. Such has been our experience in the fields of Indian history and Indian archaeology, and a similar experience is likely to await us in that of their mythology. All serious students, therefore, of Indian life and character will rejoice at the appearance of such contributions as this of Mr. Mooney. The myths and traditions given by him, important and trivial, number about two hundred. The author has attempted to present only such as are characteristically Indian. He divides them into four classes, sacred myths, animal stories, local legends, and historical traditions. Those of the first class are most important, and those given number about forty, those of the second class given number about fifty. The local and historical traditions constitute the remainder of the two hundred.

The evidences point to the conclusion that the Cherokee once possessed a national Migration Legend, like that of

the Creeks, or the Walam Oluni of the Lenapi; but, unfortunately, it has been lost, Mr. Mooney thinks, beyond the possibility of recovery. Only fragments of it now exist, and its loss is attributed to the progressive character of the Cherokee, whereby they were early led to neglect the traditions of the past in the eagerness with which they, as a tribe, pressed forward in the race of civilization. Like other verile peoples, the hopes and promises of the future attracted them more than did the memories of the past.

In extended notes, some parallels as well as some points of difference between these myths and legends and those of other tribes, other races, and other countries, are alluded to, and the possible significance of some of them indicated. For instance, the Deluge myth, which in one form or another has been found among every people on earth, existed among the Cherokees. A man had a dog which would go down to the river each day and howl. This angered the owner, who scolded the dog, whereupon the dog warned him that "very soon there was going to be a great freshet, and the water would come so high that everybody would be drowned; but if the man would make a raft to get upon when the rain came, he could be saved." The man believed and built a raft. "Soon the rain came and he took his family and plenty of provisions and they all got upon it. It rained for a long time, and the water rose until the mountains were covered and all the people in the world were drowned."

As has been found to be the case among many other Indian tribes, in Europe, and in parts of Asia, the Rabbit is, among the Cherokee, the central figure in the animal stories. He is the leader, the practical joker, the wise man. The same spirit pervades them that is to be found in the negro dialect stories of Uncle Remus. There is the famous "tar baby" story with the casting of the Rabbit into the briar patch, about the only difference between the Cherokee story and that of Uncle Remus being that in the former it is a tar wolf instead of a tar baby. The story of the wild cat catching the Rabbit and then releasing him upon the latter's promise to assist the wild cat in catching a turkey differs from Uncle Remus' story of "Brother Rabbit and the Wild Cat" only in the sequel. According to the Cherokee version, their ruse was successful, while in the other the turkey escaped by quickly taking to flight. There are others whose identity is equally striking, and altogether indicate some connection between the Indian

and the negro myths. Some students of the question, including Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, believe and think that the Indian has borrowed from the negro, while others, including Mr. Mooney, think that the borrowing has been from the Indian. The stronger argument seems to be on Mr. Mooney's side. He forcibly says:

"The negro, with his genius for imitation and his love for stories, especially of the comic variety, must undoubtedly have absorbed much from the Indian in this way, while on the other hand the Indian, with his pride of conservatism and his contempt for a subject race, would have taken but little from the negro, and that little could not have easily found its way back to the free tribes. Some of these animal stories are common to widely separated tribes, among whom there can be no suspicion of negro influences."

Aesop's fable of the "Hare and the Tortoise" finds a close parallel in "How the Terrapin beat the Rabbit," as given by Mr. Mooney.

But even more numerous still are the parallels between the Cherokee myths and those of the Indian tribes. They are of such frequent occurrence and the same stories are of such wide prevalence among tribes once supposed to have no acquaintance with each other, that a new light is cast upon the intimacy and frequency of communication between remotely separated portions of the American continent. Reflections like these give us new ideas of Indian society, and lead Mr. Mooney to conclude (p. 235) that "regular trade routes crossed the continent from east to west and from north to south, and when the subject has been fully investigated it will be found that this inter-tribal commerce was as constant and as well recognized a part of Indian life as is our own railroad traffic today."

A comprehensive glossary of Cherokee words, names and places adds greatly to the value and interest of the work, and a carefully prepared index affords easy reference to any subject.

There are remarkably few errors or inaccuracies. The mother of William Weatherford was a daughter of Sehoy Marchand by the chief of Tookabatcha town and not by a Scotchman, as stated. Sehoy Marchand was the daughter of Capt. Marchand, a Frenchman, who once commanded Fort Toulouse, and was there killed in 1722 by his own soldiers in a mutiny. Sehoy's mother was a full blooded Creek

woman of the clan of the Wind. John Gunter, for whom the town of Guntersville was named, was a full blooded Scotchman, and not a mixed breed. The Col. Campbell who commanded the American army at King's Mountain, was William Campbell, and not Arthur Campbell, as Mr. Mooney seems to have supposed. The site of Long Island town of the Cherokee was at Bridgeport, Ala., and not in Tennessee. If there are others, they have escaped us. The unimportant character of these errors is sufficient evidence of the general accuracy of the work.

DOCUMENTS.

I. GENERAL JACKSON TO RICHARD KEITH CALL.

The following characteristic letter is from the "Miscellaneous Manuscripts" in the Library of Congress. In this year Gen. Jackson was elected president. Mr. Call, an old military associate and political friend, resided in Florida.—See *Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1902, p. 72.

Hermitage, Octbr 18th, 1828.

Dear Genl:

This will be handed you by a Mr. Walker, son of your Uncle David Walker deceased, who has obtained license to practice law, & is on his way to settle himself in Florida. I have given him a letter to Major Clements, who is about to set out for Tallahassee, & with whom I hope he may travel to Florida.

I have received your letter inclosing your statement about the facts of the Chickasaw treaty for which I thank you. I had noticed the error you had pointed out, it is corrected, the fact was, the Govr signed the treaty before we left the ground, but on our return journey directed Coln Butler, to destroy the Bond given by Major Lewis, to pay the last annuity if the Government did not ratify the treaty—

Col Combs has lately visited Nashville, as the *pimp* of Clay, & the Shelbys—This is an honorable station for a Coln & member of the Legislature of Kentucky to fill. The Coln may be a good *pimp* but I do not believe that he would make a good diplomatist—before he is done with his mission, I expect he will find himself in the same disgrace, with his Colleagues Col Andrew Ewing, Dr McNairy, Wm P. Anderson & Tannyhill, who are only thought of here to be dispeised.

I regret Col Butler had not sent on his statement dirrect to me—that it might have been embodied with yours, Easters, Winchester's Smiths and others, which when seen, hands down Thos. Shelby & Todd, with infamy & disgrace to posterity, & if they establish the sayings on the old Govr, which they have ascribed to him, his memory is dam'd for ever—

The political news from all quarters is of the most flattering kind—New York it is confidently believed will give against the administration 30, if not 33, votes—Ohio & Kentucky is believed to be safe for the peoples course, but both sides are san-

guine. Pennsylvania & Virginia immovable, New Jersey & Delaware against the administration & Maryland a majority—a few days more will test the result—

Present Mrs J. and myself respectfully to Mary & the children & receive for yourself our best wishes—Your friend

Andrew Jackson.

Genl. R. K. Call.

II. ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CALHOUN FAMILY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

In a letter to Charles H. Allen, from Fort Hill, S. C., Nov. 21, 1847, Hon. John C. Calhoun gave a brief account of the settlement of his family in South Carolina. Although it may contain nothing new, it is still worth preservation in available form, because prepared by the distinguished statesman. It does not appear in any of the collections of Calhoun's writings, and is believed to have never before been published. The copy below is from Draper's draft, and not from the original, the location of which is unknown.

(Draper Collection, *Sumter Mss.*, vol. xvi, pp. 343-347.)

Hon. J. C. Calhoun writes Nov. 21, 1847, Fort Hill, to Charles H. Allen:

My father (Patk. Calhoun) with his three brothers & his sister with her husband arrived in the district (Abbeville) February, 1756, & settled in a group in what is now known as Calhoun's Settlement, at the fork of the two streams of that name. The names of his brothers were James, the oldest, Ezekiel, the next, William, the third, my father being the youngest. The sister had married Mr. Noble, and the late Governor Noble was her grandson. My father settled on the place owned recently by a son of my brother Patrick, where a monument is raised to his memory. The elder brother settled on a place afterwards owned by my brother James, & now owned by Mr. Parker. Ezekiel settled on the place on which he resides. William in the fork of Calhoun's Creek and Little River; & Mr. Noble in the fork of the two creeks of the name of Calhoun.

I am not certain who accompanied them, or who immediately followed them & settled in the neighborhood. But among their very early neighbors were Norris, who after the death of Ezekiel, married his widow; a family of the name of Mercer,

and one of the name of Houston, of which Squire Houston is a descendent, & probably can give you some information. Our family were, however, the pioneers, and my impression is came alone. My father kept a journal of their emigration from Crythe County, as it is now called, in Virginia, but then extreme limits to which the white population had advanced. I saw & read the journal before I went to College, & left it with his other papers in a desk in which they were all kept, but was unable to find it after my return, & I fear has been lost forever.

There were at the time they made their settlement but two others in the District; one at White Hall, on then Labor Creek, settled by Williamson, a Scotch trader 1754, & the other at Cambridge, then called Ninety Six, settled about the same time by a man by the name of Goudy, also a trader. The region composing the District was in a virgin state, new & beautiful, without underwood & all the fertile portion covered by a dense cane-brake, & hence the name of Long Cane. It had been recently got from the Cherokees, & the settlement was more than 16 or 17 miles from the boundary line between them & the whites. The region was full of deer and other game, & among them, the buffalo.

Our family were driven from the back part of Virginia in consequence of Braddock's Defeat in the old French war. The hostilities of the Indians (the war continuing) extended South & in Feb., 1760, the Cherokees made a sudden inroad on Calhoun, & other settlements, that had been formed subsequently. The inhabitants fled, but were overtaken by the Indians mounted on horseback. The entire number of whites, men, women & children, amounted to about 250, of which about 55 or 60 were capable of bearing arms; but the onset was so sudden that but few, more than about 14, could get their arms out of the wagons in time to make resistance. They made a desperate struggle, but with the loss, by being killed, of one half of the number; & among them James Calhoun, the oldest brother, who commanded the party. They were overpowered, & scattered in every direction. The killed altogether amounted to about 50, mostly women and children. The men who escaped returned to bury the dead, pick up the stragglers, & recover what property might not be destroyed, & found 21 Indian warriors dead on the ground, & among them a principal chief. Those of the settlement who escaped, fled to Augusta. The battle was fought on the East Side of Long Cane, near where the old road from Calhoun's Settlement to Charleston, called

the Ridge Road, crossed it, at a place near to where Patterson's bridge, I think it is called now, or was some time ago, crosses it. A tombstone erected by my father to the memory of his mother, who was among the killed (an old woman of Seventy-six years of age) marks the spot.

My father shortly after visited Charleston, & gave an account of the affair, of which I have a copy containing most of the facts stated. The rest I had from him. He was appointed Captain of Rangers, & served in that capacity on the frontiers to the end of the war without pay. After the termination of the war in 1763, the family returned & reoccupied the Settlement, but the Indians continued troublesome, & the whites continued to be fated for some years.

III. PROPOSED ATTACK ON MOBILE, 1810.

At the date of the following letters Robert Smith was Secretary of State. They have reference to events immediately following the proclamation of Oct. 27, 1810, by President Madison, annexing the territory south of line 31° north latitude, and between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers, to the United States. Some of the citizens of the Tombigbee region grew impatient and set in motion an effort to take Mobile by force. See *American Historical Review*, N. Y., July 1897, pp. 699-705, where a number of other documents are given. The letters below are from the "Miscellaneous Manuscripts" in the Library of Congress.

Department of State,
5th Novr 1810.

Sir

I have the Honor to enclose a Duplicate of my letter to you of the 30th Unt. and also a Copy of the Proclamation under which Governor Claiborne, will proceed to take possession of West Florida, as far as the Perdido.

It is not intended that Publicity should be given to this Instrument until Governor Claiborne's arrival at Washington [Mississippi Territory, the capitol], when he will make known to you his Instructions; and concert with you such measures as may be necessary to carry them into effect.

Should there unexpectedly, be occasion for a military force, beyond what can be readily furnished from the Regular Troops—you will call into Service so many of the militia of your

Territory as may be deemed necessary by Governor Claiborne and you. The General orders which you have already issued, will, it is presumed, have prepared them for immediate service.

With great Respect
I have the Honor to be Sir,
Your most obt sert

R Smith

David Holmes Esqr
Governor of the
Mississippi Territory

Department of State,
Dec. 21, 1810.

Sir,

Information having been just received, that a number of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Tumbekby [Tombigbee] have assembled in a hostile manner, with an avowed intention of taking possession of the town of Mobile by force of arms, I am directed by the President to apprise you, that such a determination in any portion of the citizens of the United States is utterly repugnant to his wishes, and contrary to the motive which induced the Executive to occupy the territory of West Florida. You are instructed, therefore, to employ, without delay, suitable measures for the suppression of the contemplated enterprise, and to cause every person concerned in the unauthorised undertaking to be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

I have the honor to be,
Sir

Very respectfully
Your ob. Servt.
R Smith

David Holmes, Esq
Governor of the
Mississippi Territory.

IV. AFFAIRS AT ST. STEPHENS, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY (NOW IN ALABAMA), IN 1810.

The following letter is supplied for publication by Wm. D. Williams, Jr., of Knoxville, Tenn., who is the grandson of the "cousin Catherine" mentioned. William Douglas Hale, the son of Phillip Hale and wife Catherine Douglas, was born Jan. 16, 1783. His maternal grandparents were Col. William Douglas and wife Elizabeth Offutt. His mother's sister, Elizabeth Douglas, married William Dickson, to whom the letter is addressed. Catherine Dickson, daughter of the latter, married Dr. Alexander Williams, son of Col. Joseph Williams, of Surry Co., N. C. Dr. Williams resided at Greenville, Tenn., and his son, William D. Williams, Sr., now lives there. No facts have been secured concerning Mr. Hale subsequent to the date of the letter. The data which it contains is full of interest to the student of Alabama history.

St. Stephens, M. T.

Dear Sir,

30th June, 1810.

The cause of my not writing to you immediately after my arrival in this country was that I wished to inform you how I liked my situation after becoming somewhat acquainted with the place. This settlement contains eight or ten thousand inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing in population. It is blessed by nature with every advantage of climate, of soil, and of navigable watercourses. But all these advantages are rendered less valuable by the insulated condition of the country, bounded on the East, the North and the West by the Creeks and Choc-taws, (excepting a small slip of poor piny land connecting it with the Mississippi,) and on the South by the Spaniards, who have possession of the mouth of the Mobile river, and on that account levy a duty of twelve per cent ad valorem on all our imports and exports; and this indiscriminately, whether we are trading to a foreign country or to an American seaport. If we send our cotton to New Orleans to exchange for groceries, we have to give the Spaniards nearly one-fourth of our capital, namely, twelve per cent, as we go down with our cotton, and twelve per cent. more when we return with the groceries. And what renders this burden still more intolerable is, that we pass through a very small part of the territory claimed by the Spaniards, and even this small part properly belongs to the U. States; for by virtue of the cession of Louisiana our government is justly entitled to West Florida as far eastward as the river Perdido. This country abounds with timber of almost

every description, which in consequence of its vicinity to New Orleans and the West Indies would be exceedingly valuable, were it not for the duties paid at Mobile. Twenty-four per cent. on the capital in trade taken from the exporter of lumber, of tar, turpentine, &c. enables his competitors to undersell him, & reduces his clear gains to almost nothing. But this is not our only difficulty. We want a commercial intercourse with the State of Tennessee, which we are denied by the caprice of the Creeks. About a month ago the Knoxville mail was stopped in their nation and lost, and (according to the deposition of the post-rider) he was glad to escape with his life, Colo. Hawkins refusing him any redress. But looking forward to a time, not very distant I trust, when we shall have the free navigation of the Mobile and all its waters, I am pleased with the country, notwithstanding its present embarrassments. I lament with our relations the death of Mrs. Strong. Be pleased to present my most respectful compliments to aunt Dickson, and remember me to your brother and cousin Catherine.

I am, Dear Sir, with much Respect,

Yours Sincerely,

Wm. D. Hale.

William Dickson, Esq.

P. S. The sale of lands included in the last purchase from the Choctaws will shortly commence. A great part of it is already surveyed, and the surveying of the balance is rapidly progressing. Money is scarcer here at present than I ever saw it in Tennessee. The few money holders in the country are laying it up to purchase lands. But I am fully persuaded there is not money enough in the country to purchase one eighth part of the valuable lands that will shortly be offered for sale. They are to be sold to the highest bidder at not less than two dollars an acre, and to be paid for in four years by four instalments.

I have experienced no sickness since I have been in this country, and have no reason to be displeased with my success in my profession.

Yr Svt—

Wm D. Hale.

V. ANNEXATION OF WEST FLORIDA TO ALABAMA.

Plans to annex what is popularly known as West Florida to the State of Alabama were seriously considered and fondly anticipated in the first quarter of the last century. In 1811 the inhabitants of West Florida petitioned Congress to be incorporated into Mississippi Territory, and the first Constitutional Convention of Alabama in 1819 memorialized the same body on the subject. For reference to the latter see this *Magazine*, Sept. 1902, pp. 146-147. The following letters illustrate the position of two of the leading public men of the period—Charles Tait, Federal Judge in the Alabama district, and John Williams Walker, one of the first U. S. Senators from Alabama. They are from the Walker collection in the possession of the editor. A paper on "The Annexation of West Florida to Alabama," by Col. Francis G. Caffey, in which the whole subject is exhaustively reviewed, is to be found in the *Proceedings* of the 24th annual meeting of the Alabama State Bar Association, 1901, pp. 108-133.

[Medina, Ala.]

Novr 16th 1821.

My dear friend.

Your kind letter of the 24th of the last month was received the other day, on my arrival at Claiborne in my way home. Your other favour has never reached me. I fear it has been lost on the way or purloined from the post office. I deem it proper to apprise you that my letters this winter be short & few, because I esteem it unkind in a friend to impose too much labour on a Senator in Congress who has his lady or family with him. The duties you owe her & the attentions and civilities due her friends & visitors must necessarily consume much of his time. I did not visit you this fall because I could not. I was taken ill in Sepr. of the prevailing fever in Georgia & was confined 2 weeks and by the time I was able to travel it was necessary to get on to my November court. I am now, thank God, nearly well & hope to be so quite soon. If I can I will see you & Mrs. Walker next year.

We are here at present under the deepest affliction for the loss of James' two youngest children, viz, James Lucas & Anne. They were as fine & as promising children as I ever saw, but the cruel monster, death, has snatched them from us. It is our duty to submit to the dispensation of divine providence but it is also our privilege to mourn for this, our great privation. The season has been dreadfully sickly over many parts of the U. Ss. and the Alabama river & its neighborhood have had their full

share of the common calamity. Of a family of about 80 not a $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. have escaped an attack of fever. Caroline & James were very ill. The former has recovered and the latter is recovering. The black family went through without any loss except a child, but a case of dropsy has occurred which I presume will be mortal, it is supposed to be the effects of fever. I regret that we did not settle in your quarter of the State. I much fear that health is a blessing which we cannot count on here, but we are too deeply in, to get out at once. How do lands sell in the Tenec. Valley? And can good plantations be gotten there? We may yet try our fortune in North Alabama.

Will the Congress of the U. S. annex West Florida to our State? I hope what our convention voted for *nem. con.* will not be disregarded by them. Our geographical symmetry will be marred unless this annexation takes place. I hope the local divisions in the State, *our* Northern & *our* Southern interests—will not operate to obstruct a measure which cannot but be for the interest of this community. How will our Representative act on this question? The vote he got in the lower country should encourage him not to fear the extension of this part of the State. But we shall see.

I suppose you will have up the Tariff question this session again but I hope nothing will be done to burden us further than we now are, for the benefit of our northern brethren. I think this question has not gained ground of late. I think the manufacturer had best be quiet. The treasury I suspect will exhibit a large deficit. What is to be done? Further retrenchment seems impossible & it will not do to be borrowing money in time of peace to carry on the ordinary operations of Government. It appears to me that sooner or later we must have a revenue that will be certain, & independent of the fluctuations of commerce. The question is when is the proper time to begin, and what are the proper objects of this internal revenue. I wd. say let our Navy & our Fortifications go on and if the internal taxation is necessary to complete & support these branches of our systems of defense, let it come. I, for one, am ready to meet & pay it. I hope our representation both in Senate & in the H. of R. will urge especially the completion of the fortifications at Mobile Point and on Dauphin Island. This is necessary for the safety of the country penetrated by the Tombigbee & Alabama rivers. I believe at this time nothing is doing on them. I hope the proper appropriations for carrying them on will not be withholden the ensuing Session.

I hope Madam will find Washington an agreeable place and that you will both enjoy yourselves according to your hearts desire in good health, in a good Mess & in a quiet Session. But tell Mrs. Walker to be on her guard, lest the pomp & splendor of the City may spoil her taste for a country life.

May God bless you all. Amen.

C. Tait.

Hon. Jno. Walker.

Endorsements: "C. Tait. 16 Nov. 1821."

A. L. S. 4to. pp. 4.

Claiborne, Feby. 23d, 1822.

My dear Friend.

Your letter of the 27th of the last month came to hand by the last mail. The afflicting cause of your past silence I deeply deplore. I had promised myself the pleasure of seeing this dear pledge of your friendship growing up in vigor & health and inspiring us with hopes of his future greatness but he who gave him to us has deemed otherwise. He has sent an angel of death & summoned him away to those bright abodes fitted for such innocents as he was. Let us not weep as those without hope. He who is all wisdom & goodness has taken him away from the evil to come. "Suffer little children to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven." I have wept & could weep with you & poor Mrs. Walker on account of this heart rendering dispensation, for a week—but I will not. Reason & religion both forbid it. Let us wipe away our tears & be consoled with the reflection, with the truth, that he is better off—than if he had been left here to buffet the storms of life—to struggle with an unfriendly world when if his bark had got safe to shore it would have been through a sea of trouble. May these considerations & others which your own reflections & just reviews will supply—bind up your wounded hearts & restore them to the calm of peace.

Since I wrote you last I have bought of Dr. Watkins his house & lott in this place. I am determined to settle myself once more & keep a home of my own. I am tired of vagrant life wch I have lived the last three years. It is even possible that I may in the course of the year form a new conjugal union. Altho' fifty-four years old & in the down hill of life, I find that it is

not good for man to be alone. A treaty is on the tapis for this purpose—if successful the union will be such a one, as I am sure, will meet the approbation of all my friends. In this event I do not despair of seeing you & my friend Mrs. Walker again under my own roof— To come out—you must be our next Governor & when on the Alabama a visit to Claiborne will be a matter of course, but more of this anon.

I see that something is to be done with the Dist. court here. I shall be perfectly content with any arrangement that will save to the judgement a vacation from June to Novr. as it now is This I think indispensable in this lower country. Courts in August, Sept. or Octr. here wd be nominal only. If W. Florida should be annexed to this District a session there during the sickly season would be allowable. Pensacola is as healthy in Sepr. as in Jany. For this annexation I feel very solicitous as an Alabamian. Whoever looks on the map must see that it is necessary for them & for us. What are the prospects in this regard? I hope it will not be indelicate in me to say, that if W. F. is added to this Dist. a little addition to the salary of the Judge will be proper. All that I would do myself if I had the doing of it, is to make the salary of the Judges of Mississippi & the Alabama Districts, equal. This seems to be proper on many accounts, which will present themselves to you at once. So I will say no more, on this head.

I have recd. all my quarterages for the last year, the drafts for the first two, lay in Mobile from July to January. This small matter, will, I hope, be put into the proper channel for the future.

I could write much on the affairs of this & the U. S. but I have prescribed to myself brevity for this session & will adhere to it, your request to the contrary notwithstanding— The armies of Israel are marshalling themselves & think they possess the passes of Jordan—but we shall see. I see & deplore the premature excitement at Washington on the next Presidency. If this state of things is to continue from this time forward a constitutional remedy will be necessary. Legislation should be free from these excitements. God bless you & Mrs. Walker. Amen.

C. Tait.

Hon. John W. Walker.

Endorsements: "C. Tait. 23 Feb. 1822."

A. L. S. 4to. pp. 4.

Senate Chamber,
5 Feb. 1822.

My Dear General:

I am in your debt for several letters, some of which ought to have been acknowledged sooner, but I trust you will know how to find excuse for me when you recur to the deep affliction into which the visitation of God had plunged Matilda and myself, by tearing from us an object so near and dear to us.

But tho' I have written little, I have neither forgotten nor neglected your requests and your business. I have procured and forwarded to Major Rose the information which he requested. I have presented File's petition, and had it referred to the Committee on Public Lands. They have not yet reported, and it is much to be feared that the report, when made, will be unfavorable. To grant the prayer, would be to introduce a new principle of great comprehension, and liable to great abuse and difficulty. But we shall see.

As to your own claim for clerk-hire, you will perceive in the *Intelligencer* that my bill for your relief has passed the Senate, and has been referred and favorably reported on in the H. R. Mr. Rankin, the Chairman of the Land Committee there, promises to call it up for decision as early as practicable. I imagine that there can be no reasonable doubt of its final success. The papers you may recollect, were lost in some way between the two houses at the last session. They have not yet been found. But the Committee of the senate remembered the facts sufficiently; and I was enabled as well from personal knowledge as from memory to give a satisfactory statement to the other committee. I hope to give you the result ere long.

It is not probable that we shall at the present session create by law the office of Surveyor General for Florida, since a great deal must be determined concerning existing titles before we can stretch a chain with propriety in that country. Should I be mistaken, however, the application of Col. Exum and your recommendation in his behalf shall be made known in the proper quarter.

The H. R. have just fixed the ratio of apportionment at 40,000. This number would suit us extremely well, as it would give us three Representatives, if our returns were complete. As it is, however, our census is incomplete, six counties being wholly omitted. It is *possible* the returns may yet arrive, tho' we have not a syllable on the subject. I am resolved, however, to make an effort to insert in the law some provision to give us our right.

We shall have to encounter a strenuous opposition to our proposed annexation of Florida west of the Apalachicola—and from men high in power and influence. We must not, therefore, be too sanguine; but in a case when reason and nature are on our side I will not suffer myself to despond.

It would seem to be the better opinion at present that the Bankrupt-Bill will fail in the H. R.

The Tariff reposes silently under the adverse report of the Committee of Manufactures, tho' it is not improbable that slight changes, for purposes of revenue merely, may be made in a few of the existing rates. But Mr. Baldwin's gigantic scheme of two years ago is fairly defunct.

Our commercial relations with France and England will probably for the present remain unchanged, for reasons merely political and of State—tho' many are heartily sick of the system, and continue with it with unwilling minds and a bad grace, merely because they found it in force, and they dislike to recede while there is hope that a longer perseverance will be crowned with success. If it were now a new matter, the system would stand small chance of adoption.

The last news from Europe seem to render it probable that the flames of war will burst out there in the Spring. The pretensions of Russia are so unreasonable that they can hardly be acquiesced in by all the high powers; and the Emperor seems to be not only determined but prepared to enforce them at the mouth of his cannon. Matilda requests me to present you her respects and good wishes.

Very sincerely,

Your friend,

J. W. WALKER.

Gen. Coffee.

Endorsements: "5 Feb. 1822. | J. W. Walker to Genl. [John] Coffee."

A. L. S. 4to. pp. 4.

Hon. John W. Walker

Sir,

I write you, although I am an entire stranger, which I should not attempt if it was not on a subject of general concern, and one, which I am happy to learn your talent and zeal have been employed in advocating, as a member of the Senate of the U.

States. This matter of general concern, Sir, is the annexation of W. Florida to the State of Alabama. The friends of this measure are daily increasing. Last year when I put the *Memorial* in invitation, the measure was unpopular, and eventually we obtained only about 230 subscribers. I am convinced that $\frac{3}{4}$ are now in favor of this measure. I am at a loss to judge whether it is best to *Memorialize* the next Congress or rather at next Session, or delay one Session. Your opinion on this point will be considered a great favor.

One other subject I should much gratified on which to learn your opinion. Whether you think that Congress will in the end give Donations, Tracts of Land to the actual settler in Florida previous to July 1821 or, in other words put them on the same footing with the settler in old Florida West of the Perdido? As it was touched on in the last Session, your opinion, as to the intention or feeling of Congress on this subject must be conclusive.

An answer to these inquiries will greatly oblige, though a stranger, a friend to your public character.

Respectfully

J. H. Chaplin

Pena. 13th July 1822.

"John H. Chaplin" Atty. at Law"
"Pensacola"

Address: "Hon. John Walker, | Madison County, | Alabama."

A. L. S. 4to. p. 2.

MINOR TOPICS.

INDIAN HISTORY CLOSED.

For many years the Red Man has been as separate and distinct from the White Man, as was ancient Hebrew for long centuries, from Pagan neighbors. But a long step has been just taken toward merging the Aborigines in the great body of American citizenship. To the *Congregationalist* are we indebted for the following interesting facts:

The five tribes of the Indian Territory will soon belong only to the past, and their surviving members will become United States citizens. Their lands have been or are being allotted to the individual members of the tribes. They are allowed to continue for a time their legislative bodies, but under such restrictions that they will probably die of themselves for want of something to do. The Seminoles made the first agreement with the United States Government, in 1897, and their citizenship rolls have been completed and their lands allotted. The Choctaws and Chickasaws followed with an agreement ratified the next year, the Creeks came into line by an agreement, ratified in 1900, and the last tribe, the Cherokees, surrendered its autonomy last August. Provision is made that at least a portion of the land shall be held by the allottees for a term of ten years. An area of 330,000 square miles, a territory as large as the State of Indiana, is thus divided among 650,000 Indians and about 19,000 negroes, mostly descendants of their former slaves. More than 300,000 white people are in the territory, where they have been living without organized government or public schools for their children. New institutions will speedily arise, and a new State will develop with fertile lands, rich mines and clear flowing streams.—*Southwestern Presbyterian*, New Orleans, 1902.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE WITH THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

To the Louisiana Purchase we owe three tiers of States. In the first tier are Louisiana, admitted to the Union in 1812; Missouri, in 1821; Arkansas, in 1836; Iowa, in 1846; and Minnesota, in 1858. In the second tier are Kansas, admitted in

1861; Nebraska, in 1867; North Dakota and South Dakota, in 1889; and Oklahoma, which, with its complement of the Indian Territory, will be admitted in the near future. In the third tier are Colorado (the eastern part of which belonged to the Louisiana Purchase), admitted in 1876; Montana, admitted in 1889, and Wyoming, admitted in 1890. These States now include the most important wheat and corn producing areas, not only in the United States, but in the whole world. The southern part of the region is famous for cotton as well as for other products, and millions of farmers as prosperous as any in the world live in the great States of Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. Scores of thousands of miles of railroad lines form the highways of commerce for the fifteen millions of people who now occupy the wilderness bought by Jefferson and his agents and traversed by Lewis and Clark. The great railway systems involved in the Northern Securities case last month lie for the most part within the Louisiana Purchase territory. The village of St. Louis has become a splendid metropolis, which in the near future will have a million people. The little town of New Orleans has become a beautiful and famous city. From Minneapolis and St. Paul on the eastern edge of the Louisiana territory to Denver near the western edge, prosperous towns and cities have sprung into being. Progressive institutions of education are found everywhere, and a population of very high average character occupies these commonwealths and feels the same degree of local pride, and affection for home environment, as communities elsewhere that cherish a much longer history.—From "The Progress of the World," in the *American Monthly Reviews* for May.

THE FORESTS OF FLORIDA.

The forests of Florida are one of the State's greatest resources of revenue, a revenue that is being consumed with great rapidity. Speculators from regions farther north have lately been buying and cutting large areas of forests in Florida, and the timber supply is greatly diminished.

In reply to inquiries concerning Florida forests, Mr. George B. Sudworth, of the Bureau of Forestry, has supplied the following information:

The wooded area of the State is estimated at 37,700 square miles, or 70 per cent of the total area, much of which is oc-

cupied by merchantable timber. Florida forests have not suffered greatly from fire in the past, chiefly because much of the State was uninhabited and unfit for agriculture or grazing. Moreover, numerous streams and swamps intersecting the pine forests greatly lessened widespread danger from fire.

The greatest increase in the cutting of timber in Florida appeared from 1890 to 1900, when the previous lumber product of the State was doubled.

Great destruction has been done to the pure pine forests by the injurious method of "boxing" trees for turpentine, thus killing the older growth and allowing fire to prevent reproduction.

Because of the increasing demands upon the State's forests and the general attention which the subject of forest protection has received, interest has lately been aroused in Florida for the protection of the forests, and in the need of additional forest legislation and enforcement of existing laws. The most urgent needs are for an adequate fire law.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

TAIT TO CALHOUN.—In the letter of Judge Charles Tait to John C. Calhoun, the word "reverence" in this *Magazine*, September, 1902, p. 100, eleventh line, should be "revenues."

SENATOR BRADBURY.—The letter given on pp. 284-5, January, 1903, is from Senator James W. Bradbury, and not Bradberry.

BLAIR NOT BLAINE.—The name Blaine in the last paragraph on page 286, January, 1903, should be Blair, referring to the elder Francis P. Blair.

ROSTERS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.—To Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, must be accorded the honor of proposing the amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, under which amendment the rosters of the Union and Confederate armies will be prepared and published. See this *Magazine*, May, 1903, pp. 374-375, for full account of the legislation.

GENEALOGIES OF THE BIBE, CALLER, MCGILLIVRAY, TAIT, TOULMIN, AND WALKER FAMILIES IN PREPARATION.—Genealogies of each of these families are in course of preparation. In connection with the genealogical detail, old letters and historical documents will be presented. Descendants and others are earnestly urged to cooperate in every possible way by sending copies of old records, with documentary and other material. Address Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.

COFFEE'S BLACK WARRIOR EXPEDITION DURING THE CREEK WAR OF 1813 AND 1814.—While Mr. H. S. Halbert is correcting in the Sept., 1902, issue of this *Magazine*, p. 145, the mistakes of history concerning McKee's Black Warrior expedition during that war, it is worth while to correct another which is made by nearly all the historians concerning that of Gen. John Coffee. When Gen. Jackson crossed the Tennessee River at Ditto's Landing (now Whitesburg), in October, 1813, on his way to the seat of war he dispatched Gen. Coffee with 600 cavalry to forage. This force penetrated as far as "Black Warrior" town, which they burned. Most of the narratives of the expedition agree in locating this "Black Warrior" town on the site of the present city of Tuscaloosa. Such is, however, a mistake. It stood at the junction of Mulberry and Sipsey forks of the Warrior river, about 20 miles northwest of Birmingham.—See *Trans. Ala.*

Hist. Society, 1898-99, vol. iii, p. 149; Pickett's *Alabama*, vol. ii, p. 293.

O. D. STREET.

Guntersville, Ala.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE STRIBLING, TRIMMIE, AND COX FAMILIES.—My great-grandfather (on my mother's side), was Obediah Trimmie. He came from England and married Lucy Stribling in S. C. William Trimmie, one of his sons, was a lawyer, and died in Spartanburg, S. C. His son, Theo. G. Trimmie, a grandson of Obediah Trimmie, married Mary Thompson in Tuscaloosa county, Ala. He was in the war between the States, serving as lieutenant-colonel of the 41st Alabama regiment. He was wounded at Petersburg, Va., and died soon after. His widow is now living in Spartanburg, S. C.

Cornelius Stribling was a brother of Lucy Stribling, who married Obediah Trimmie. He was an officer of the United States navy, but at what time I can not definitely ascertain. James Stribling was a nephew of Cornelius Stribling. He was a famous Baptist minister in Texas, and died there about ten years ago. He had a brother who lived at San Antonio, who was, during the war, on the Union side. He left Texas and went to Indiana, where he was elected to Congress, and served some time. He then moved back to Texas, and died at San Antonio.

Thomas Cox, my grandfather, came from Petersburg, Va., to Winston county, Miss., and is thought to have been the son of a Revolutionary soldier. He married Lucy Clark after he came to Mississippi. He was in the Texas war. He died when my father, John W. Cox, was eight years of age. He had one brother, William Cox, who was never married. Mrs. Rash was a sister. She had two children, Lewis and Roxie. Roxie married Thomas Clark. Can any one assist me on any points connected with the foregoing?

Ed. E. Cox.

Carrollton, Ala.

ENSIGN ISAAC W. DAVIS.—The Record and Pension Office, War Department, has supplied the official military record of Ensign Davis. See this *Magazine*, pp. 56, 151, for other references. The record is as follows:

"Isaac W. Davis served as an ensign in Captain William C. Mead's Company, 1st Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, commanded successively by Brigadier-General Claiborne, Colonel Meade and Colonel Carson, war of 1812. His name appears on rolls of that organization covering the period of his service, with remarks as follows: Com. of service, March 15, 1813; Exp. of service, March 14, 1814; Where discharged, Mt. Vernon; Place of residence, Woodville; Distance, 280 miles."

DRURY HARRINGTON, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Mr. Alexander S. Salley, Jr., secretary of the South Carolina Historical Society, contributes the following interesting extract:

"In Chambers county, (Ala.) on the 22d ultimo, of old age, Drury Harrington, a native of South Carolina, where he resided all his life until 1838, when he removed to Alabama. He was a soldier of the Revolution, was engaged in the battle at Black Stocks, and in many skirmishes with the British and Indians."—Death notices in *The Charleston Courier*, January 3, 1840.

LAFAYETTE GRANT IN FLORIDA.—The statement on page 201, *note*, of your *Magazine*, Nov. 1902, is in error in placing the Lafayette grant in Jefferson county. The land granted Lafayette was township 1 north, range 1 east. The eastern boundary of the city of Tallahassee joins the tract for one mile. The original city embraced the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36, township 1 north, range 1 west, but it has grown over on the Lafayette grant. This part is, however, still outside of the corporate limits. The western boundary of Jefferson county is the range line between ranges 2 and 3, several miles away.

FRED L. ROBERTSON.

Tallahassee, Fla.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN—Since the closing of the war between the States, there has been a constant stream of printed matter relating to that conflict. But, as yet, very little has been put in print about one of its most important and interesting personages—Judah P. Benjamin, the Attorney-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State for the Confederacy. It is with a purpose to remedy this that I ask of those possessing letters or other first-hand information of Benjamin, to kindly lend me same, which will be returned when a copy has been made.

JOSEPH LEBOWICH.

Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

HISTORICAL NEWS.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.—The one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory was celebrated in New Orleans, La., April 30, 1903, by the unveiling of a handsome bronze tablet commemorating the event. The tablet was placed by the Society of Colonial Dames on the cabildo, where the transfer of the territory was made April 30, 1803.

ANCIENT BURYING GROUND.—Prof. Warren Moorehead, curator of the Department of Archæology of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., has discovered on a farm, near Hopkinsville, Ky., what appears to be an ancient burying ground. Ten skeletons were exhumed, several being in good preservation. All of the skeletons were in receptacles built of flat stones. Some cups were found in several graves, and a stone knife was found in one.

PROPOSED WESTERN HALL OF FAME.—The authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition have adopted a plan proposed by Ernest Seton Thompson for a "Western Hall of Fame." It is to contain the likenesses in painting or sculpture of the fifty heroes who won the west for the white man. There are to be four or more great historical paintings in the collection. The plan contemplates the preparation of a volume or volumes, containing copies of the likenesses with biographical sketches, accompanied by facsimiles of the early Spanish, French, and English maps.

FORT LOUIS DE LA MOBILE MONUMENT.—The Legislature of Alabama, by act approved Feb. 26, 1903, has made an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended under the direction and on the warrant of the Director of the Department of Archives and History, for the purpose of elevating the monument heretofore erected by the citizens of Mobile at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff on the Mobile River, and for fencing and beautifying the site. See this *Magazine*, July, 1902, for oration of Hon. Peter J. Hamilton at the unveiling of this monument.

DEATH OF COL. G. F. R. HENDERSON.—Col. G. F. R. Henderson, author of *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War*, published in 1898 in two volumes by Longmans, Green & Co., died at Assoun,

Egypt, March 6, 1903. At the time of his death he was Director of Military Intelligence in South Africa, and was engaged in writing the official history of the Boer War. The passing away of Col. Henderson is a peculiarly sad event, because in him Jackson found a biographer who could appreciate and interpret him. One of the reviewers says: "In Col. Henderson's book we have, at last, an elaborate and exhaustive military history and biography of Stonewall Jackson. Our hero is passed in review before a trained, scholarly and prominent English officer, who evidently has no bias in favor of the cause for which Jackson died. The reviewing officer proves to be as impartial as he is intelligent."

SCULPTURE AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.—The Colonnade of States will be 1,000 feet long, consisting of two rows of Ionic columns 65 feet high, supporting a massive entablature. These columns form arcs, in each of which is a pedestal supporting a statue of a seated draped female figure, symbolic of one of the States or Territories formed from the Louisiana Purchase.

The statues are 20 feet high; and, designed by different sculptors, they fulfill Poe's definition of the essential character of a poem, "variety in uniformity." The approaches to the cascades will contain portrait statues of aborigines, discoverers, pioneers, and statesmen, such as De Soto and Marquette, Lewis and Clark, Livingston, Monroe, and Franklin, Daniel Boone, and Sitting Bull. The heroic statues of Jefferson and Napoleon, the former by Daniel C. French, the latter by J. Q. A. Ward, will stand at the edge of the big basin.

Sculpture will be an interesting and striking feature of the exposition. The appropriation for this department is five hundred thousand dollars, of which about one hundred thousand dollars is for permanent work. The general scheme is designed to symbolize the history of the Louisiana Territory, representing the four successive occupants of its soil: First, the wild animals; second, the Indians; third, the discoverers and pioneers, the hunters, trappers, and explorers; and fourth, the advanced races, French, Spanish, and American, that have built up its present status of civilization. The sculpture will symbolize activities rather than actors; hence portraiture will be but moderately used. The figures throughout will be of heroic cast, in harmony with the size of the grounds, courts, buildings, and open spaces.—From "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition," by Frederick M. Crunden, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews*, for May.

BOOK NOTES AND REVIEWS.

NOTES.

The alumni address of the University of Mississippi was delivered June 3, 1902, by Hon. Dunbar Rowland, Director of the Department of Archives and History of that State, on "A Mississippi View of Race Relations in the South." It has been published in pamphlet form (8 vo. pp. 21.)

The Sewanee Review (Sewanee, Tenn.), April, 1903, has a commendatory review of "M'Crary's Revolution in South Carolina, 1780-83." Other papers of an historical character are "Philip Frenau, the Poet of the American Revolution," by Edwin W. Bowen, and "Cabinet Officers in Congress," by Edmund A. Dodge. The writer of the latter is subject to criticism in referring to "The so-called Confederate States." The phrase "so-called" is a gratuitous fling, unjustified by the facts.

Internal Improvements in North Carolina previous to 1860, by Charles Clinton Weaver, Ph. D., is the subject of Nos. 3-4, twenty-first series, of the Johns Hopkins University *Studies*. (Baltimore, Md., 1903; 8 vo. pp. 95.)

Manzi, Joyant & Co., New York, announce as in preparation a *History of Louisiana*, in four volumes, by Prof. Alcée Fortier, professor of romance languages in Tulane University and president of the Louisiana Historical Society. It will contain contemporary portraits, reproduced in photogravure, and will include a water color fac simile frontispiece in each volume. The edition will be limited, and will be sold only by subscription.

The American Monthly Magazine, (Washington, D. C.) May, 1903, contains the "Proceedings" of the 12th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Feb. 22-28, 1903.

"My First Command and the Outbreak of the War" in May *Scribner's Magazine*, is the first of a series of War Reminiscences being prepared by General John B. Gordon. The paper is illustrated. The second number will appear in June, and will be entitled "Antietam and Chancellorsville."

The most elaborate review of Dr. Woodrow Wilson's *History of the American People* (1902; 5 vols.) which has yet appeared is prepared by Dr. John J. Tigert and published in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* (Nashville) April, 1903. Dr. Tigert is a candid admirer of the work, although he takes occasion to say that he is "not sure the title answers to the contents," and he refers to the treatment of one epoch as covered by "a scant twenty pages."

The World's Work for April, 1903, has a study by H. Morse Stephens, of "John Fiske as a Popular Historian," in which is considered his place among historical writers and men of letters, with a review of his work and an explanation of his method. Mr. Stephens concludes that "Fiske was the most brilliant and successful of the popular writers of history in the United States in the last decade of the nineteenth century."

The first number of the April, 1903, issue of *The American Historical Review* (The Macmillan Co., N. Y.) is an account of "The [18th annual] Meeting of the American Historical Association at Philadelphia." It is followed by "The Origin of Property in Land," by Gaillard T. Lapsley; "American Business Corporations before 1789," by Simeon E. Baldwin; and "American Constitutional Precedents in the French National Assembly," by Henry E. Bourne. The Documents embrace letters on the subject of "George Rogers Clark and the Kaskaskia Campaign, 1777-1778;" "A Letter from De Vergennes to La Fayette, 1780;" "Portions of Charles Pinckney's Plan for a Constitution, 1787;" and "A Letter of James Nicholson, 1803." The Reviews of Books, is, as usual, an extensive department, and the Notes and News bring together various items of current historical intelligence.

The South Atlantic Quarterly (Durham, N. C.,) April, 1903, contains several historical papers of value. Its entire contents are "The Industrial Decay of the Southern Planter," by the Editor; "The Peace Movement in Alabama During the Civil War," 1861-1864, by Walter L. Fleming; "An Ancient Roman Novel," by Dr. Edwin W. Bowen; "Some Phases of Southern Education," by Dr. J. C. Kilgo; "Race Heterogeneity in a Democratic Society," by Joseph A. Tillinghast; "Sidney Lanier as a Student of English Literature," by Dr. William P. Few; "The Status of History in Southern Colleges," by Dr. Frederick W. Moore; "Recent Books on Social and Industrial Questions," by Dr. Wm. H. Glasson; "An Ancestral Pilgrimage," by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

The April, 1903, issue of *The American Historical Magazine* (Nashville, Tenn.), has the following contents: "A Dictionary of Distinguished Tennesseans," by A. V. Goodpasture; "A Rebel Newspaper's War Story," by R. A. Halley; "Sketch of Captain David Campbell," by Margaret Campbell Pilcher; "Capt. John Campbell;" Letter, "Margaret Bowen Campbell to William Bowen Campbell," her son, July 7, 1823; "Military Government in Alabama, 1865-1866," by Walter L. Fleming; "Creek War" report, Dec. 21, 1814; "Some Franklin Documents;" "Thomas Emmerson, the First Mayor of Knoxville; and Tennessee Historical Society Notes.

This paper of Mr. Fleming, as also the one noted in the April issue of the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, are contributions to his general work on Reconstruction in Alabama on which he has been engaged for several years. His chapter on "The Churches of Alabama during the Civil War and Reconstruction" appeared in the Sept., 1902, number of this *Magazine*. The thorough and scholarly treatment of Mr. Fleming indicates the high character of the finished work, and its appearance will be awaited with interest.

The Louisiana Purchase anniversary is much in evidence in the May *Review of Reviews*. The editor's interesting recapitulation of the salient facts in that "Napoleonic real estate deal," of Jefferson's part in the transaction, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and of the subsequent results of the purchase, opens the number. An important paper on "The Significance of the Louisiana Purchase," considered from the point of view of diplomacy and international politics, is contributed by Professor F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin. The plans for the great fair to be held at St. Louis next year to commemorate the event are outlined in a comprehensive illustrated article by Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, while the city of St. Louis, as it is to-day, is described by Mr. William F. Saunders. These articles are models of clearness in statement and accuracy in points of fact. They bring out, as has never before been done, the real importance of the exposition to the whole American people.

Commenting on the Louisiana Purchase and the rise of the United States, Mr. Turner says: "The international effects of the Louisiana Purchase were even more significant than its political effect. From it dates the end of the struggle for the possession of the Mississippi Valley and the beginning of the transfer of the ascendancy in both Americas to the United States. Even the English veterans of the Napoleonic battles were unable to wrest New Orleans from Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. The acquisition

of Florida, Texas, California, and the possessions won by the United States in the recent Spanish-American War are in a sense the corollaries of this great event. France, England, and Spain, removed from the strategic points on our border, were prevented from occupying the controlling position in determining the destiny of the American provinces which so soon revolted from the empire of Spain. The Monroe Doctrine would not have been possible except for the Louisiana Purchase. It was the logical outcome of that acquisition. Having taken her decisive stride across the Mississippi, the United States enlarged the horizon of her views and marched steadily forward to the possession of the Pacific Ocean. From this event dates the rise of the United States into the position of a world power."

REVIEWS.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Washington: Government printing office, 1902. (8 vo. pp. 228.)

The Report of the Librarian for 1901 was unusually full, and has been before noticed in these pages (July, 1902, p. 78). The present volume is limited to a statement, chiefly statistical, of the operations of the year covered. Its principal general interest lies in the somewhat full description of the three undertakings now deemed of the most vital importance to the general efficiency of the Library, that is, the reclassification, the catalogue, and the distribution of printed catalogue cards.

The increase of the library for the year is fully detailed, and to students is most gratifying. The net accessions for 1901-2 are 81,971 printed books and pamphlets (volumes), 62,913 manuscripts, 4,896 maps and charts, 34,491 pieces of music, 20,676 prints, and 1,961 volumes to the law library. The main collection of the library, including the law books, numbers 1,021,529 volumes. Among the manuscripts acquired during the year are the papers of Salmon P. Chase in 22 bound volumes and over 6,300 letters.

The reclassification, cataloguing, and the distribution of printed catalogue cards are all under the control of the Catalogue Division. While attended with difficulties and complexities, the work in these several branches has successfully advanced. The questions of library economy designed to be met by the preparation for sale and distribution to other libraries of catalogue cards are fully presented in the report of the card section. This enterprise, so important in its possible service to other libraries, appears to be in successful operation, considering its pioneer character and the lack of precedents. A valuable bibliography of the subject of co-operative cataloguing is appended.

GLEANINGS OF VIRGINIA HISTORY. AN HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL COLLECTION, LARGELY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES. Compiled and published by William Fletcher Boogher, Washington, D. C., 1903. (8 vo. pp. viii, 442.)

Virginia affords the richest known field of antiquarian investigation and research in the United States. The foregoing volume contains some of the results of the compiler's gleanings, extending over several years. Mr. Boogher is a professional genealogist and has a keen appreciation of what is important and valuable. The material included is wholly new in the sense of never before appearing in print. The book is divided into three parts, viz.: Part I, Historical, 1607-1744; Part II, Revolutionary War Records, 1775-1791; and Part III, Family History and Genealogy.

While the entire body of the work is valuable, perhaps the most useful documents presented are the full lists for the election of burgesses from Prince William county, 1741, and from Fairfax county, 1744. "The first of these counties, at the date named, comprised the territory embraced in the present Prince William county, together with the counties of Fairfax, Loudoun, and Fauquier. It was the first halting place in the march of emigration from lower Virginia westward to the Shenandoah Valley, and these formed the gateway to what was then the western frontier. From 1744 to 1757 Fairfax county comprised the present county of that name and also the county of Loudoun." The rosters, original muster and pay rolls contain a large number of names, which have not before been easily accessible.

The part devoted to genealogy is in a sense fragmentary, but is probably as full as a preliminary treatment can be made. Its publication will call for additions and corrections, sure to come in time. The general accuracy of the deductions seems unquestionable, although some incorrect statements appear. For instance, Robert Maxwell mentioned on page 314 was not a "general." His career is well known, and his descendants are in upper South Carolina. Although in the Revolution he was not a "general." It might also be stated that his widow probably married James "Gilliam," and not "Gillam." More or less elaborate genealogies of the following families are given: Newman, Thomas, Craig, Anderson, Davis, Custis, Smith, Harrison, Cravens and Brown.

Mr. Boogher deserves the thanks and praise of all who are interested in our early history and old families.

ALABAMA OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER, 1903.

Compiled by Thomas M. Owen, Director [of the Department of Archives and History,] Montgomery, Ala., Brown Printing Co., 1903. (8 vo. pp. 326.)

How much United States history would be enriched if each State would maintain just such State registers issued periodically, and edited as ably! The above is valuable as much in the gross discarded as in the wealth of ore preserved. If the legislature could be induced to have prepared a parent work, to include brief biographies of all the prominent State officials up to 1903 (with the Alabamians prominent in the Federal government during the same

time), with statistics of growth and development as witnessed in the State for eighty-four years of its life, and with a complete State civil list with dates of service for the same time, the history of Alabama would be secure. I like the carefully compiled data of the proceedings of the several successive State constitutional conventions including the names of delegates, the changes in the organic law and a bibliography of each convention. It is a very valuable and, in its way, a unique addition to such a work. It is well to omit statistics and data not connected with the State and with which other State Registers are invariably overburdened, yet so readily to be found in government reports accessible to every one. The table of production of iron, coal and coke is a remarkable showing for thirty years' development; the altitude table is instructive; the names and their origins as applied to counties in the State are of great historical value, and last, but not least, the index is just what most such books lack. I see in this the forerunner of much valuable statistical matter saved to the State by its department of archives and history.

JOHN HOWARD BROWN.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Edited by Franklin L. Riley, Secretary. Vol. VI. Oxford,

Miss. Printed for the Society [press of the Harrisburg (Pa.)

Publishing Co.] 1902. (8 vo. pp. 567.)

Volumes IV and V of the *Publications* of this Society were briefly noticed in this *Magazine*, July, 1902, pp. 77-78. The present volume while not to be contrasted with either of the two earlier volumes contains a fewer number of contributions, with the result that the topics are treated with more elaboration and fullness. The introduction of pertinent maps, fac-similes and other illustrations forms an interesting innovation, and its further enlargement would increase the value of the contributions. The report of Dr. F. L. Riley, the zealous secretary and treasurer, shows a highly prosperous and satisfactory condition.

Special features of the volume are a number of papers on Mississippi archaeology, Mississippi political and constitutional history, and contributions to the economic and industrial history of the State. The Report of the Director of the Department of Archives and History has heretofore been noticed (p. 390.)

The contents of the volume are as follows: "Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Historical Society," by Dr. Franklin L. Riley; "Report of the Secretary and Treasurer, 1898-1902," by Dr. Franklin L. Riley; "Battle of Brice's Cross Roads," by Gen. Stephen D. Lee; "Battle of Harrisburg, or Tupelo," by Gen. Stephen D. Lee; "The Clinton Riot," by Dr. Charles Hillman Brough; "Conference between Gen. George and Gov. Ames," by Hon. Frank Johnston; "Mississippi's First Constitution and Its Makers," by Dunbar Rowland, Esq.; "Secession Convention of 1860," by Judge Thomas H. Woods; "Causes and Events That Led to the Calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1890," by Judge S. S. Calhoun; "History of the Measures Submitted to the Committee on Penitentiary in the Constitutional Convention of 1890," by Hon. J.

H. Jones; "History of the Measures Submitted to the Committee on Elective Franchise, Apportionment, and Election in the Constitutional Convention of 1890," by Hon. J. S. McNeilly; "Suffrage and Reconstruction in Mississippi," by Hon. Frank Johnston; "Some Historic Homes of Mississippi," by Mrs. N. C. Deupree; "Early Times in Wayne County," by Hon. J. M. Wilkins; "Industrial Mississippi in the Light of the Twelfth Census," by Dr. A. M. Muckenfuss; "The Mississippi River and the Efforts to Confine it in Its Channel," by Maj. Wm. Dunbar Jenkins; "Origin of the Pacific Railroads, and Especially of the Southern Pacific," by Hon. Edward Mayes; "The Origin of Certain Place Names in the State of Mississippi," by Henry Gannett; "The Catholic Church in Mississippi during Colonial Times," by Rev. B. J. Bekkers; "Robert J. Walker," by Geo. J. Leftwich, Esq.; "Story of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit," by Mr. H. S. Halbert; "The Yowanne, or Hiowanni, Indians," by Peter J. Hamilton, Esq.; "Location and Description of the Emmaus Mission," by Mr. John H. Evans; "Bernard Romans' Map of 1772," by Mr. H. S. Halbert; "Antiquities of Newton County," by Capt. A. J. Brown; "Route of DeSoto's Expedition from Taliepacana to Huhasene," by Prof. T. H. Lewis; "Report of the Department of Archives and History," by Dunbar Rowland, Esq.; Index.

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